REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1870-71.

MADRAS.
PRINTED BY H MORGAN, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1872

CONTENTS.

SECTION I.—EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

	Para.	Page.
Resignation of the Commander-in-Chief	1	1
Removal of the Government to the Neilgherries	2	1

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

Additional Members...	3	1
Acts passed by the Council	4	1
Bills passed by the Council	5	6
Legislative Returns	6	6

SECTION III —JUDICIAL.

Civil Justice :

Changes in the High Court	7	7
Changes in the Subordinate Courts	7	7
Enrolment of Advocates, Vakils, and Attorneys-at-Law	7	7
Statistical Tables	8	7
Judicial Tribunals of the Presidency	9	7
Classification of suits according to the nature of the claim	10	8
Classification of suits according to their value	11	8
Disposal of suits	12	9
Disposal of appeals	13	10
Execution of decrees	15	12
Classification of suits and appeals undisposed of	16	12

Criminal Justice :

Criminal tribunals	17	12
Session Courts	17	12
District Magistrates' Courts	17	12
Divisional Magistrates' Courts	17	12
Subordinate Magistrates' Courts	17	12
Appeals in criminal cases	18	13
Trial by Jury and Assessors	19	14
References to High Court as a Court of reference and revision ...	20	14
Offences of all kinds	21	14
Offences under the Penal Code	22	14
Offences against the person	23	15
Murders and culpable homicides	24	15
Attempts to commit suicide, &c.	25	15
Petty offences against the person	26	16
Offences against property with violence	27	16
Dacoities	28	16
Robberies	29	16
House-breaking	30	16
Offences against property without violence	31	17
Malicious offences against property	32	17

	Para.	Page.
Forgery and offences against the currency	33	17
Contempts and offences against public justice	34	17
Miscellaneous	35	18
Offences against Special Laws	36	18
Particulars of offences against Special Laws	37	18
Madras Town Police Act (VIII. of 1867)	38	19
Offences against Revenue Laws	39	19
Cases tried by Heads of Villages under Regulations XI. of 1816 and IV. of 1821	40	19
Criminal proceedings in cases summarily determined	41	20
Disposal of offences against special laws	42	20
Cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates and Heads of Villages...	43	20
Operations of the Magistracy in respect to cases committed to Higher Courts	44	20
Cases sent up for trial to the Higher Courts	45	20
Particulars of offences tried by the Higher Courts	46	21
Punishments	47	22
Death and transportation	48	22
Imprisonment	49	22
Sentences awarded under Section 75 of the Penal Code	50	22
Whipping	51	22
Fines	52	23
Comparative summary of criminal judicial proceedings	53	23
Number of persons proceeded against	54	23
Local prevalence of offences against the Penal Code	55	23
Against Special Laws	56	24
Castes of offenders convicted under the Penal Code	57	24
Sex of persons convicted under Penal Code	58	25
Sex of persons convicted under Special Laws	59	25
Police:		
Strength	60	25
Distribution	61	26
Local Village Watchers	62	26
Cost	63	27
Land Customs Preventive Force...	64	27
Police supplied on payment to Companies, &c.	65	27
Madras Marine Police	66	28
Municipal Police	67	28
Casualties	68	28
Fines and Punishments	69	28
State of Education	70	28
Instruction	71	29
Infant Schools	72	29
Police Officers convicted	73	29
Castes and Races	74	29
Processes served by the Police	75	30
Convicts guarded in Jails, &c.	76	30
Subsidiary Jails	77	31
Accidental Deaths and Suicides	78	31
Accidental Deaths	79	31
Fires	80	31
Known depredators and suspected persons	81	31
Results in all cases cognizable by the Police	82	32
Murder	85	34
Culpable homicide	87	36
Offences against property with violence...	88	37
Dacoities	89	37

	Para.	Page.
Analysis of dacoities...	90	38
House dacoities	90	38
Highway dacoities	91	39
Dacoities in fields or jungles	92	40
Dacoity by professional criminal classes, or in which arms were used, or deaths occurred	93	40
Classes by whom dacoities were committed	94	43
Deaths owing to dacoity	95	43
Robberies	96	43
Torchlight dacoity	97	44
House-breaking	98	45
House-breaking in towns	99	45
Drugging	100	47
Grave crime	101	47
Cattle-lifting, &c., in Madura	103	48
Receiving stolen property	104	48
Salt thefts	105	48
Revenue Laws	106	48
Petty thefts tried by heads of villages	107	49
Cases disposed of by High and Sessions Courts...	108	49
Police in Hill Tracts :		
Ganjam Maliahs, Vizagapatam	109	50
Jeypore	110	50
European Vagrancy	111	50
Altered organization of the Police...	112	50
Jails :		
Admission and disposal of prisoners	114	50
Religion, age, and previous occupation	115	51
Classes according to length of sentence	116	52
Previous convictions...	117	52
Escapes and recaptures	118	52
Jail offences and punishments	119	53
Education	120	54
Financial	121	54
Diet	122	55
Health of prisoners	123	55
Foreign convicts	124	57
Juveniles	125	57
Remission system and convict servants	126	58
Employment of convicts	127	59
Subsidiary Jails	128	59
Registration of Assurances :		
Introduction	129	60
Registrations in Books I. and VI....	130	60
Nature of instruments registered	131	61
Aggregate value of transactions registered	132	62
Average value of transactions registered	133	62
Average fee for each registration	134	63
Compulsory and optional registration	135	64
Changes in the table of fees	136	64
Registrations in each district	137	65
Changes in Sub-Registry Officers	138	66
Increase of important Sub-Registry Offices	139	67
Special Agency	140	67
Special registration...	141	68
Translations	142	68

	Para	Page.
Penalties	148	68
Wills and authorities to adopt	144	68
Memoranda of decrees and orders	145	68
Searches and Copies	146	69
Refusals to register	147	70
Attestations of powers of attorney, attendances at private residences, and summonses	148	70
Prosecutions	149	71
Financial results	150	71

Section IV.—REVENUE.

Season	151	73
Land Revenue	152	73
Public Health	153	74
Cattle Diseases	154	74
Prices	155	74
Emigration	156	74
General revenue and charges	157	74
Abkarry	158	75
Income Tax	159	75
Sea Customs	160	75
Cotton	161	77
Food-grains	162	78
Bullion	163	78
Land Customs	164	78
Salt	165	78
Stamps	166	79
Local Funds	167	79
Wild animals	168	80
Census	169	80
Agricultural exhibition	170	81
Cattle shows	171	81
A new district	172	81
Inam Department	173	81
Court of Wards	174	81
General Stamp Office	175	83
The Government Farm	176	84
Revenue Survey	177	85
Revenue Settlement	178	86
Government Cinchona Plantations, Ootacamund	179	87
Cinchona planting considered as an investment of private capital	180	88
Manufacture of quinine	181	89
European fish	182	90
Forests	183	90

Section V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Grant	184	92
Outlay	185	92

Military:

Bellary:

Cantonment Water-supply	186	93
Native Hospital	187	93
Lock Hospital	188	93
Female Hospital for European Troops	189	93
New Garrison Main Guard	190	93
Lightning Conductors to Ramandroog Barracks	191	94
Family quarters for the Garrison Battery	192	94

	Para.	Page.
Fort St. George:		
Gas Works	193	94
Subaltern's quarters in the building known as the late Civil Auditor's Office	194	94
Chingleput:		
New Barracks at St. Thomas' Mount	195	94
Mess-house belonging to the late Madras Artillery	196	95
Presidency:		
Drainage of Infantry Lines at Royapoorum	197	95
Bangalore:		
Government Bakery	198	95
Ulsoor Water Project	199	95
North Arcot:		
Rest-house at Arconum	200	96
Ootacamund:		
Lawrence Asylum	201	96
Civil Buildings:		
Talook Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails	202	96
Central Jails	203	96
Improvements to the Jail at Bellary	204	96
Lunatic Asylums	205	97
New Court-houses at Bellary and Tanjore	206	97
Improvements to the Penitentiary	207	97
Post Offices	208	97
Revenue Board Office	209	97
Rooms for the Paper Currency Department	210	98
Restoration of Teroomalay Naick's Palace	211	98
Agricultural:		
Godavery	212	98
Kistna	213	98
Nellore	214	99
Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Bellary	215	99
Chingleput	216	99
North Arcot	217	100
South Arcot	218	100
Tanjore	219	100
Neilgherries	220	101
Tinnevelly	221	101
Communications:		
New Coonoor Ghaut	223	102
South Arcot	224	102
Trichinopoly	225	102
Madura	226	102
Malabar	227	102
Wynaad	228	103
South Canara	229	103
Canal between Negapatam and Vedarniem	230	103
Miscellaneous Public Improvement:		
Reclamation of the swamp at Ootacamund	231	103
Ootacamund Water-supply	232	103
Paumben Channel	233	103
Repairs		104
Local Funds		104

	Para.	Page.
Railways :		
Madras Railway :		
Mileage and condition of line	236	104
Train Service	237	104
Passengers and receipts	238	105
Special and extra troop trains	239	105
Goods and receipts	240	105
Rates and fares	241	105
Per-centage of working expenses	242	106
Expenditure on capital and net profits	243	106
Progress of works	244	106
Opening to Raichore and through communication with Bombay ...	245	107
Great Southern of India Railway :		
Mileage and condition of line	246	107
Train service	247	107
Passengers and receipts	248	107
Daily number of passengers	249	107
Special and extra troop trains	250	107
Goods and receipts	251	107
Rates and fares	252	108
Working expenses	253	108
Capital expenditure and net profits	254	108
Employment of Engineering Staff...	255	108
Carnatic Railway :		
Mileage and train service	256	108
Rates and fares	257	108
Passengers and receipts	258	109
Working expenses	259	109
Net result of year	260	109
General results of year on Railways referred to above...	261	109
Irrigation and Canal Company :		
Estimates sanctioned	262	111
Expenditure	263	112
Soonkasala and head-works	264	112
1st Section, Main Canal, 1 to 17½ miles	265	112
Hindry Aqueduct	266	113
2nd Section, 18th to 32nd mile	267	113
3rd and 4th Sections, 33rd to 60th mile	268	113
5th Section, 61st to 72nd mile	269	113
6th do. 73rd to 91st do.	270	114
7th do. 92nd to 114th do.	271	114
8th do. 115th to 143rd do	272	114
9th do. 144th to 178th do.	273	114
10th do. 179th to 186th do.	274	114
Main Canal.—General Remarks	275	115
Distribution Works	276	115
Bellary Division investigations	277	115
Reservoir investigations	278	115
Telegraph	279	115
Road-crossings	280	115
Average labor employed on the canal works	281	116
Revenue collections on account of irrigation	282	116
Drafts by the Agent...	283	117

	Para.	Page.
Expenditure	284	117
Audit	285	117
Extent of land made over to the Company from April 1870 to March 1871	286	118

SECTION VI.—MARINE.

Out-port Establishments	287	119
Boat Rules for out-ports	288	119
Marine Acts	289	119
Act IV. of 1842 and Amendment Act IV. of 1869	290	119
Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Amendment Act of 1862	291	119
Act I. of 1859 and Amendment Act XV. of 1863	292	120
Act XXV. of 1859	293	120
Act VII. of 1867	294	120
Act V. of 1863	295	121
Act XII. of 1870	296	121
The weather and wrecks	297	122
Reliefs	298	123
Flotsams and Jetsams	299	123
Light-houses	300	123
Bills of Health	301	123

Conservancy and Trade of following ports :

Madras	302	124
Ganjam	303	125
Gopaulpore	304	125
Calingapatam	305	125
Santopillay Light-house	306	125
Bimlipatam	307	125
Vizagapatam	308	126
Cocanada	309	126
Masulipatam	310	127
Point Divy Light-house	311	127
Nizampatam	312	127
Armeghon Light-house	313	128
Pulicat Light-house	314	128
Cuddalore	315	128
Port Novo	316	128
Traquebar	317	128
Negapatam	318	128
Paumben	319	128
Tuticorin	320	129
Cochin	321	129
Calicut and Beypore	322	130
Mangalore	323	130

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL.

The review confined to the transactions of the Civil Department	324	131
Comparison of the actuals of 1870-71 with the estimate of the year and the actuals of the previous one	325	133
Increase of actual charges above the Budget Grants	326	134
Decrease of actual charges below the Budget Grants	327	134
Cash Balance and Remittances made to other Presidencies	328	135
Comparison of the cash balances for the past five years	329	135
Demand for small silver coins in the Mofussil	330	135
Circulation of Copper	331	135
Bank of Madras conducting Government Treasury work and the balances held by them	332	135

	Para.	Page.
Transactions of the Bank of Madras	333	136
Despatch of the monthly accounts to the Comptroller-General of Accounts	334	136
Supply Bills on Mofussil Treasuries	335	136
Paper Currency:		
Administration of the Paper Currency Department	336	136
Notes in circulation	337	136
Operations of the Exchange Department	338	137
Receipt and issue by each Circle Office of the Madras Presidency of notes of its respective circle	339	137
Receipt of Circle Notes at the Head Office, Madras	340	138
Issuing and cashing of Currency Notes by Government Treasuries in the interior	341	138
Currency Notes stopped	342	139
Currency Notes cancelled	343	139
Currency Notes cut	344	140
Government Securities	345	140
Profit derived by Government from Madras Currency Notes	346	140
Section VIII.—POLITICAL.		
Travancore:		
Civil Justice	347	142
Zillah Courts	348	142
Sadr Court	349	142
Criminal Justice	350	142
General Remarks on criminal justice	351	143
Police and Magistracy	352	143
Jails	353	144
Registration of Assurances	354	144
Land Revenue	355	144
Customs	356	145
Salt	357	145
Forests and Cardamoms	358	145
Education	359	146
Medical Department	360	147
Public Works	361	147
Finances	362	148
Cochin:		
Civil Justice	363	148
Criminal Justice	364	149
Jails	365	150
Land Revenue	366	150
Sea Customs and Abkarry	367	150
Salt	368	150
Education	369	150
Public Works	370	151
Forests	371	151
Finance	372	151
Carnatic:		
Stipends and lapses	373	152
Commutation	374	152
Claims against His Highness Prince Azim Jah	375	152
Title of Prince of Arcot	376	152

	Para.	Page.
Section IX.—MILITARY.		
Administrative features of the year	377	153
Minor features	378	153
Barrack Mastership, Fort Saint George	379	153
European Force in Fort Saint George	380	153
Lamp-lighting in European Barracks	381	154
Transfer of Madras Medical Fund to Government	382	154
Abolition of three Medical Depôts	383	154
Army Telegraphy	384	154
Native Regiments armed with Enfield Rifles	385	154
Troops for Port Blair	386	154
Camp Equipage for British Troops	387	155
General Health	388	155
Health of the British Troops:		
Epidemics and cholera	389	155
Sickness and mortality	390	156
Health of the Native Troops	391	156
Cholera	392	157
Small-pox	393	157
Malarious Fever	394	157
Diseases most prevalent	395	158
Sickness and mortality	396	158
Lock Hospitals	397	158
Transactions of the Military Account Department	398	159
Transactions of the Commissariat Department:		
Personnel, Office Establishment	399	160
Provisions for European Troops	400	160
Transport	401	160
Breeding Establishment of cattle	402	160
Barrack furniture and bedding	403	160
Transactions of the Ordnance Department:		
Gunpowder Manufactory	404	161
Gun Carriage Manufactory	405	161
Percussion Cap and Friction Tube Factory	406	161
Grand Arsenal	407	161
Bullet Factory	408	162
Snider Ammunition Factory	409	162
Vizagapatam Depôt abolished	410	162
Army Clothing Department	411	162
Transactions of the Remount Depôt at Oossoor	412	163
Depôt Farm	413	164
Particulars of strength of the Madras Army, and castes of Native Recruits	414	164
Conduct of troops	415	164
Section X.—EDUCATIONAL.		
General Review of extension of education	416	165
Distribution of schools and pupils	417	166
Classes of the community to which pupils belong, and languages studied by them	418	166
Relative progress in education of the several districts	419	167
Expenditure	420	168
The Madras University:		
Alteration in subjects of examination	421	168
Results of examinations	422	168
Institutions in which successful candidates were educated	423	170

	Para.	Page.
Distribution of candidates according to the classes of the community	424	170
Additional endowments of the University	425	171
Expenditure of the University	426	171
Collegiate Institutions:		
Presidency College	427	171
Combaconum Provincial College	428	172
Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland	429	173
Medical College	430	173
Civil Engineering College	431	174
Collegiate classes of Provincial Schools	432	174
Collegiate classes in Private Schools	433	175
Attendance and expenditure for the several Government and Private Colleges	434	175
Higher Class Schools.		
Higher Class Schools	435	176
1st Division	436	176
2nd Division	437	177
3rd Division	438	177
4th Division	439	177
5th Division	440	178
6th Division	441	178
Middle Class Schools:		
Middle Class Schools	442	178
Lawrence Asylums, Ootacamund	443	179
Lower Class Schools:		
Lower Class Schools	444	180
Girls' Schools	445	180
Normal Schools:		
Normal Schools	446	180
Government Female Normal School, seven Pupils	447	182
Private Normal Schools	448	183
Special Schools:		
School of Arts	449	183
Army Schools	450	183
Formation of a Vernacular literature	451	183
Financial Results of the Educational Department	452	184
Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations:		
Special and General Test Examinations	453	185
Special Tests	454	185
Per-centage of success in Special Test Examinations	455	185
General Test	456	186
Per-centage of success, &c., in General Test Examination	457	186
Financial Results	458	186

Section XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Number of Clergy and vacancies	459	187
Ordinations	460	187
Visitation	461	187
Consecration of Churches	462	187
Absence of Bishop	463	187

Section XII.—SANITARY AND MEDICAL.

Military Sanitation—European Troops:		
Basis of statistics of Military Sanitation	464	188
Strength, sickness, and mortality by Medical Stational Returns	465	188

	Para.	Page.
Sickness and mortality among European Troops in the whole Presidency compared with previous years	466	188
General health during the year	467	189
Prevalence of epidemic diseases—Cholera	468	189
Special diseases	469	190
Sunstroke	470	190
Comparison of sickness and mortality in different Arms of the Service	471	190
Mortality according to age	472	190
Influence of marriage	473	190
Temperate and intemperate men	474	191
Sickness and mortality among Officers	475	191
Sickness and mortality among Soldiers' Wives	476	191
Sickness and mortality of European Children	477	191
Venereal diseases	478	191
Native Troops :		
Strength, sickness, and mortality by Medical Stational Returns	479	191
Sickness and mortality in Madras Stations	480	192
Admission rates at different stations compared	481	193
Influence of climate	482	194
Jails :		
Strength, sickness, and mortality	483	195
Low ratios of sickness and mortality, and causes of the same	484	195
Health of prisoners in new and Central Jails more satisfactory than in District and Old Jails	485	196
Cholera	486	197
Other diseases	487	197
District Jails classified according to locality	488	197
General Population :		
Population	489	198
System of registering births and deaths	490	198
Births	491	198
Deaths	492	199
Cholera	493	199
Small-pox	494	200
Fevers	495	200
The hutting grounds of Madras	496	201
Medical :		
Hospitals and Dispensaries	497	202
Section XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
Municipalities	498	204
Postal :		
General features of the year	499	205
Imperial Post Correspondence	500	206
Modifications of Postal Establishments	501	206
Number of Offices	502	206
Postal lines	503	207
District Post	504	208
Emigration :		
British Colonies	505	208
French Colonies	506	208

	Para.	Page.
Registration of Books, &c.:		
Number and languages of publications registered	507	209
Character of publication	508	210
Printing Presses	509	210
Government Press:		
Quantity and cost of work performed	510	210
Penitentiary	511	211
Observatory:		
Code of Instructions...	512	212
Meridian Circle	513	212
Equatoreal Observations	514	212
Time Signals...	515	212
Meteorological:		
Meteorological Establishment	516	213
Rain Registers	517	213
Museums:		
Government Central Museum	518	214
Rajahmundry Local Museum	519	214

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

LEGISLATIVE.

PAGE.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1870-71, and sanctioned as required by Law... ii

Statement of Bill proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1870-71 iv

Statement of Draft Bill submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the official year 1870-71 v

APPENDIX II.

JUDICIAL.

Table showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1870 vi

Table showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several Classes of Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870... xii

Table showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870 xiv

Table showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870 xv

Table showing the Business of the Appellate Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870 xvi

Table showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870... xvii

Table showing the Number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the Presidency of Madras, classified according to the years in which they were instituted xviii

Table showing the Result of Appeal in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870... xix

Table showing the Use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870 xix

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the year 1870; and the Result of the Proceedings xx

Table showing the Total Number of Offences committed in 1870, and the Judicial Action with respect to them, as compared with the results of the three preceding years l

Offences under the Indian Penal Code li

Operations of the Higher Courts lii

Punishments liii

Police Establishment and Cost for the year 1870-71 liv

Strength of Force, Enlishments, and Casualties during the official year 1870-71 ... lvi

State of Education on 31st December 1870 lviii

Instruction during the Calendar year 1870 lix

Police Officers convicted in 1870 lx

Castes and Races on 31st March 1871 lxii

Police Patients in Hospital during the Calendar year 1870 lxvi

PAGE.

Warrants and Summons issued by Magistrates, Sub-Magistrates, and Courts during the year 1870 lxvii
Miscellaneous Processes issued in 1870 lxix
Convicts guarded in Jails in 1870-71 lxx
Short-sentenced Prisoners in Subsidiary Jails during the year 1870... lxxi
Prisoners escaped during the year 1870 lxxii
Depredators, Offenders, and Suspected Persons lxxiii
Accidental Deaths and Suicides in 1870 lxxv
Statement of Fires and Property lost during the Calendar year 1870 lxxvii
Table showing Sickness and Mortality in the under-mentioned Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1870 lxxviii
Table showing the Expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1870, excluding the cost of building new Jails, and of additions, alterations, and repairs ... xcii
Table showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1870, and their Estimated Earnings xcvi
Statement of the Registrations, Receipts, and Expenditure for the Registration Officers of each District in the Madras Presidency during the year 1870-71 ... c
Statement of Registrations in each District of the Madras Presidency for the years 1869-70 and 1870-71 ci
Statement of Operations other than Registrations in Books I., IV., and VI., in each District of the Madras Presidency for the years 1869-70 and 1870-71 ... civ

APPENDIX III.

REVENUE.

Rainfall in the Districts of the Madras Presidency for three years cvi
Prices of Grains, &c., for six years cvi
General Receipts cvii
General Charges cviii
Abstract of Receipts and Charges cviii
Value of Imports and Exports from 1859-60 to 1870-71 cix
Imports—Principal Staples of Trade cx
Exports cxi
Export Trade in Coffee, Cotton, Indigo, &c. cxii
Food Grains cxiii
Bullion cxiv
District Road Fund cxv
District Presses cxvi
Table showing the Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1870-71 cxvii
Table showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts for the official year 1870-71, compared with 1869-70 cxviii
Table showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts for the official year 1870-71, compared with 1869-70 cxx
Yield of Forests.—Amount of Timber, &c., taken from the Forests during the year cxxiii
Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure in the different Divisions during 1870-71 cxxiv
Annual Account of Forest Revenue for the year 1870-71 cxxx

APPENDIX IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Table showing the Expenditure on Public Works in 1870-71 from Imperial Funds, as compared with the Allotment for that year and with the Outlay in 1869-70 cxxxi
Table showing the Expenditure on New Works in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget heads cxxxii

PAGE.

Table showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget heads cxxxiii
Table showing the Expenditure in each District from Local Funds cxxxiv

APPENDIX V.

MARINE.

Table showing the Wrecks which have occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the official year 1870-71 cxxxv
Flotsams and Jetsams Statement for the year 1870-71 cxxxvii
Table of Tolls levied on the Madras Pier from the 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871 cxxxix
List of Lights in the Presidency of Madras cxl
Table showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871 cxliv
Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the official year 1870-71. cxlv
Table of Vessels passing through the Paumben Channel from 1849 to 1870, inclusive. cliv

APPENDIX VI.

FINANCIAL.

Table showing the Territorial Revenues of the Madras Presidency during the years 1867-68 to 1869-70 clv
Table showing the Territorial Expenditure of the Madras Presidency during the years 1867-68 to 1869-70 clvi
Administration Report of the General Treasury at the Bank of Madras during the official year 1870-71 clvii
Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements from 1st May 1868 to 31st March 1871 ... clix

APPENDIX VII.

POLITICAL.

Comparative Table of the Revenue Collection and Disbursements of the Government of Travancore during the Malayalum years 1044 and 1045 clx
Comparative Table showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Cochin State during the Malayalum years 1044 and 1045 clxi

APPENDIX VIII.

EDUCATIONAL.

Distribution of Schools in the several Districts on 31st March 1871... clxii
Matriculation and First Arts' Examination, 1870 clxvi

APPENDIX IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Municipalities—Income and Expenditure clxviii
Postal—Comparative Table of Letters, &c. clxxvi

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

DURING THE YEAR 1870-71.

SECTION I.—EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

HIS Excellency Lieutenant-General McCleverty, Commander-in-Chief, vacated the service in consequence of ill-health, and embarked for England on the 5th March 1871; the command of the Madras Army devolving on Major-General R. Shubrick, the Senior Officer on the Staff.

Removal of the Government to the Neilgherries.

2. His Excellency the Governor and Council conducted the duties of Government at Ootacamund on the Neilgherry Hills for a period of three months, viz., from the commencement of July to the end of September. The first Council at Ootacamund was held on the 8th July, and the last on the 23rd September 1870.

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

Additional Members.

3. The Honorable V. Ramiengar and the Honorable G. N. Gajapathi Row were re-appointed as Additional Members of the Council for making Laws and Regulations, and took their seats respectively on the 7th January 1871;

The Honorable W. R. Arbuthnot resigned his seat as Additional Member of the Council on the 29th November 1870; and

The Honorable J. D. Mayne was appointed as an Additional Member in virtue of his office as Acting Advocate-General, and took his seat on the 20th February 1871.

Acts passed by the Council.

4. The Council for making Laws and Regulations has during the year passed the following Acts:—

No. I. of 1870, "An Act to provide for the collection of tolls and license fees on canals, lines of navigation and ferries, and for the construction and improvement of lines of navigation within the Madras Presidency," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 13th May 1870. The character of this Act is sufficiently indicated by its title. It is chiefly designed to regulate the use of the canals in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, which were, previously to the enactment of this measure, managed in a very unsatisfactory manner.

Act No. I. of 1871, "An Act to amend Madras Act VI. of 1866 (*An Act for repealing Madras Act V. of* 1862, *and for regulating the Bank of Madras*); to give validity to certain acts done by the Directors of the Bank of Madras; and to enable out-going Directors to be re-elected," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 6th March 1871, and took effect from the 21st March 1871. Doubts having been entertained as to the legality of the practice adopted by the Directors of the Bank of Madras of transacting business by a quorum of less than nine Directors (the number prescribed by Section 13 of Madras Act VI. of 1866), this Act was passed to validate all past transactions, and to provide for a quorum of three Directors for the future. The opportunity of enacting this measure was taken to include in the Act a provision for the re-election of out-going Directors.

Act No. II. of 1871, "An Act to declare the meaning of clause 4, Section 11, of Madras Act VIII. of 1865," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 18th March 1871. The Madras High Court having ruled in a Civil suit, which was heard and determined by the Court on appeal, that Section 11 of Madras Act VIII. of 1865, clause 4, was to be construed as meaning that a landholder was not entitled to raise the rent paid by his tenants, even though he had improved their land at his own expense, this Act was passed to declare the true intention of the enactment in that clause, viz., that a landholder should have power to raise his rents in two cases, first, where he had improved the land at his own expense; and, secondly, where he had been compelled to pay an additional assessment for improvements effected at the expense of Government.

Act No. III. of 1871, "An Act to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of towns in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 28th March 1871.

For some time past it had been felt that the Towns' Improvement Act No. X. of 1865 needed revision on certain points. One of these was the restriction in Section 6 which prevented the appointment as Municipal Commissioners of persons not residing within the limits of the Municipality. Experience had shown that, as a general rule, the occasional presence of a European Officer as a working member of the Municipal Commission was essential to the efficient working of the Act, and it was, therefore, considered advisable that the Government should have the power of appointing any officer they might think proper to be a member of the Municipal Commission of any town brought under the operation of the Act, subject to a limitation as to the proportion of the Commissioners thus appointed to the non-official members. This is provided for in the present Act. Provision is also made for introducing the system of appointment by election whenever the Government may deem it proper to apply that system to a particular Municipality. One of the most important objects of the Act is the application of Municipal Funds to educational and other purposes, which, though essentially of a local character, did not come under the provisions of the Towns' Improvement Act of 1865; such, for instance, as the construction and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, the training and employment of medical practitioners, sanitary inspection, and the collection of vital statistics.

Under the Act of 1865 the Municipalities were required to defray the entire charges of the Town Police, but they received a grant from Government of a sum equal to one-fourth of the charges for Police and conservancy, which was practically a set-off against the Police charge. Under the present Act the grants-in-aid have been withdrawn, but the Municipalities have been relieved from the Police charges. The power of levying tolls on carriages, carts, and animals entering the Municipalities, which was an important feature in the Act of 1865, is continued, but it is brought more completely under the regulation of Government.

Act No. IV. of 1871, "An Act to provide funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute local boards for the due administration of such funds," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 28th March 1871.

The primary reason for the passing of this Act was the necessity which had long been felt of some more comprehensive and more practical measure than has yet been carried out in this Presidency for providing sound elementary education for the mass of the population, which here, as in other parts of India, is chiefly agricultural.

When the question of a comprehensive scheme of national education was, for the first time, seriously taken in hand by the Government of India, it was thought that by a liberal system of grants in aid of private efforts, the cost of which was to be defrayed out of the general revenues, by adopting measures for the improvement of the indigenous schools of the country, the expense of which was likewise to be borne by the imperial exchequer, and by supplying useful vernacular school books, adequate provision would be made for the elementary instruction of the peasantry. In the Education Despatch addressed by the late Court of Directors to the Governor-General in Council, under date the 19th July 1854, reference was made to the educational efforts of Christian Missionaries, which had been more successful among the Tamil population than in any other part of India; and it was observed that the Presidency of Madras offered a fair field for the adoption, in its integrity, of the scheme of education prescribed by the Court. In the same Despatch, "a careful encouragement of the Native Schools which exist, and have existed from time immemorial, in every village, by means of a system of inspection and rewards," was pointed to, as the proper mode of providing for the education of the lower classes of the community; but no allusion was made to the possibility of special taxation being required to provide the necessary funds. Five years later, however, the Home Government came to the conclusion that the grant-in-aid system, as up to that time in force, was unsuited to the supply of vernacular education to the masses of the population; and in a Despatch issued by the present Earl of Derby, under date the 7th April 1859, the attention of the several Governments was drawn to the expediency of imposing a compulsory rate to defray the expenses of schools for the rural population. The measure did not at that time find favor at Madras. The Government, of which Sir Charles Trevelyan was then at the head, were opposed to any compulsory taxation for educational purposes, and it was determined that a further trial should be given to the grant-in-aid system and to certain plans then recently commenced for improving the indigenous schools, before imposing any special rate for education.

The question was not again raised until 1863, when the necessity of obtaining a legislative sanction for the continuance of a sort of voluntary rate which had been for some time in force in the sub-division of the Godavery District, led to the passing of the Act entitled the Madras Education Act. Under this enactment provision was made for the conversion of the so-called voluntary cess in the Godavery District into a compulsory rate, to be continued for a period of five years in those villages in which a majority of the inhabitants might not, within a certain period, apply to the Government to discontinue the schools for which the cess had been levied, and for the imposition of a similar rate in any other town, village, or place in any district of the Presidency on application being made for the enforcement of the Act, with a view to the establishment of a school or schools, and on the Government being satisfied that the measure was in conformity with the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants. The working of the Act has not been satisfactory. During the period of nearly seven years that it had been in force when the present Act was framed, it had not been brought into operation at all in ten out of the nineteen districts under this Government; and the number of schools maintained under its provisions throughout the Presidency was, at that time, only 104, with an attendance of 3,665 pupils, and of these 104 schools more than half were in the Godavery District. In the other districts the number of Rate Schools ranged from two to seventeen, and even in the Godavery District the number of schools maintained under the Education Act, viz., fifty-nine, was considerably smaller than the number supported by the cess which was in force when the Madras Education Act was passed. The Government had some time ago arrived at the conclusion that the latter Act was not well adapted for being successfully applied to rural villages, and considered it doubtful whether even in the case of towns and large villages—although in a few towns it had apparently worked well—a measure of taxation, which depends for its first application on the voluntary action of a majority of the inhabitants, was likely to be generally successful within any reasonable period. In many cases in which the Act had been put in force with the apparent assent of a large majority of the inhabitants, it had been found necessary either to close the schools after they had been opened, or to abandon the attempt to establish them, because it appeared that the assent of the inhabitants to the enforcement of the Act had not been really voluntary.

The other plans which have been adopted in this Presidency for the promotion of elementary education, viz., the grant-in-aid system and the payment for results' system, which latter is in effect a form of the grant-in-aid system, based upon the principle of the revised Code at present in force in England, have not been successful in bringing about any very marked extension of popular education. According to the latest returns furnished by the Director of Public Instruction, viz., for the 31st March 1871, the number of pupils under instruction in schools connected with the Department was 115,212. According to the calculation usually observed in dealing with educational statistics, the number of boys and girls of a school-going age in this Presidency is four millions and a half, the population being estimated at twenty-eight millions. Making every allowance for all possible omissions from the returns in respect of schools which may be regarded as imparting sound instruction, the Government were convinced that, if the efforts of the

State in this important matter were confined to the measures in progress, the results must, for an indefinite period, be very incommensurate with the requirements of the case. Any very considerable extension of those measures at the expense of the imperial exchequer was out of the question. If any adequate development of popular education was to be effected, it was clear that its cost must be provided for in this Presidency, as in other parts of India, by means of local taxation.

The Government having, for the reasons above stated, arrived at the conclusion that the imposition of a compulsory rate could no longer be postponed, it became necessary to consider for what other purposes local taxation would be required, and how far the proposed rate could be incorporated in a general scheme for raising local funds for public purposes of an essentially local character, the cost of which cannot be met from the imperial revenues, for it was clearly not desirable that the people should be harassed by a multiplicity of cesses. On full consideration, it was deemed expedient to merge the District Road Cess Act of 1866, the Wynaad Tolls Act of 1868, as well as the Education Act of 1863, in the projected measure, and to raise, by a single local rate, the funds required for popular education, for roads, and for other public objects of a local character, which have either not been provided for at all, or have been hitherto met either wholly or in part by grants from the imperial revenues.

The following is the definition contained in the Act of the purposes to which the funds raised under its provisions may be applied :—

I.—The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and communications ;

II.—The diffusion of education, and, with this object in view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools, and the training of teachers ; and

III.—The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, choultries, markets, tanks, and wells ; the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings have been constructed ; the training and employment of vaccinators and medical practitioners ; the sanitary inspection of towns and villages ; the cleansing of the roads, streets, and tanks, and any other local works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the people.

For the above purposes the Government is empowered to levy any one or more of the following rates, taxes, and tolls, viz. :—

1*st.*—A rate not exceeding one anna in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied land ;

2*nd.*—A house-tax ranging from four annas to five rupees per annum ; and

3*rd.*—Tolls on carriages and other vehicles and animals passing along roads within every circle to which the Act is extended.

In the original Bill it was provided that the house-tax should be levied only from persons not liable to the rate on land, but on further consideration it appeared that, if this restriction were maintained, there would be a risk of the funds raised under the Act proving at no very distant date to be insufficient for the purposes for which they were to be levied, and it was accordingly deemed expedient to make the house-tax generally applicable, but

to provide for its imposition being made contingent upon the means being available for furnishing each village or group of villages with a school.

For the purposes of the Act, the Presidency is to be divided into Local Fund Circles, and the administration of the funds is entrusted in each circle to a Local Fund Board, of which not less than half the members must be owners or occupiers of land, or persons carrying on business in or residing in the circle, and not holding salaried offices in the service of the Government. The Collector of each district is ex-officio President of each Local Fund Board within his district, and, in that capacity, is vested with the entire executive power of the board.

Act No. V. of 1871, "An Act to amend Madras Act IX. of 1867 (*the Madras Municipal Act of* 1867)," received the assent of the Governor-General on the 1st April 1871, and took effect on the same date. The object of this Act is to assimilate the Presidency Town Municipal Act in respect of the purposes to which the Municipal Funds can be applied by the Towns' Improvement Act, 1871; to relieve the Municipality of its liability under Madras Act IX. of 1867 to pay the cost of the Town Police; to provide for the grant of pensions and gratuities to the officers and servants of the Municipality; and to assign adequate allowance to persons appointed temporarily to perform the duties of certain offices in the Municipality.

Bills passed by the Council.

5. The following Bills which were passed by the Local Council have not yet been assented to by the Governor-General :—

"A Bill to amend Madras Act V. of 1863 (*An Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the traffic; and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same*), and to provide for its extension to other piers," passed by the Council on the 27th January 1871.

"A Bill to enable the Government to levy a duty, by way of excise, on salt manufactured in such districts of the Presidency of Fort Saint George as the Government may think proper," passed by the Council on the 27th January 1871. This is a re-enactment (with certain modifications) of the Bill which was disallowed by the Governor-General in 1869-70, as reported in the Administration Report for that year.

Legislative Returns.

6. The Legislative Returns, prepared according to the forms prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee, will be found in the Appendix.

SECTION III.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

7. The year 1870 opened with the full complement of Judges in the High Court. On the 2nd April Mr. Justice Bittleston resigned, and on the 2nd June his successor, Mr. Justice Kernan, Q. C., took his seat. On the 30th April Mr. Justice Collett left Madras on fifteen months' leave of absence, and Mr. Justice Kindersley acted as Judge of the High Court from that date until the 15th August. He was re-appointed on 2nd December, when the Chief Justice was compelled to leave Madras on account of his health. During the absence of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Holloway was appointed Acting Chief Justice. The removal of the Principal Sadr Amins' Courts from Salem and Tanjore to Mangalore and Tinnevelly took effect from 1st January. There were no other changes in the subordinate Courts. During the year three Advocates, seven Vakils, and one Attorney were enrolled in the High Court.

Changes in the High Court.

Changes in the subordinate Courts.

Enrolment of Advocates, Vakils, and Attorneys-at-Law.

8. The Statistical Tables which accompany this Report are those prescribed for use by the Government of India with some slight modifications. The Circular Order issued by the Calcutta High Court for the preparation of the Statistical Returns did not arrive in time for the adoption of the final amendments made by that Court. The only modifications in the forms prescribed by the Government of India that require notice are the introduction of an additional column in Table IV., showing the number of original suits pending for more than twelve months; the introduction of a similar column in Table V., relating to appeals; and an alteration in Table IX., so as to make it more generally intelligible. Table VII. is an additional form introduced last year, and is retained as likely to be of service in bringing prominently to notice the state of the arrears in the various Courts.

Statistical Tables.

9. Table I. shows the various judicial tribunals in the Presidency graded according to their respective jurisdictions. There are 699 judicial divisions exclusive of the small village communities, and these divisions are distributed among 760 Judges. This gives an average of one Judicial Officer for every 188 square miles, and for every 35,000 inhabitants. Except in the Small Cause Courts and Police Courts in the Presidency Town, a single Judge constitutes a Court. The number of Native to European and East Indian Judges in the mofussil is in the proportion of rather more than three to one. The salaries are as nearly as possible the actual salaries paid to the various classes of officers during the year, and not the budgeted salaries attached to the offices. The whole cost of the judicial establishments (inclusive of the salaries of Judges) may be roughly stated at Rupees 26,85,000. This represents the actual cost of the High Court and of the purely Judicial subordinate Courts in the mofussil, and one-fifth of the whole cost of the Collectors and Magistrates' Courts, in accord-

Judicial Tribunals of the Presidency.

ance with the principle adopted in the preparation of the Budget-estimates. If to this be added the sum of Rupees 2,15,000 for contingencies (including official postage), the cost at which Law and Justice is administered in this Presidency may be estimated at 29 lakhs of rupees. The receipts from fees, fines, and penalties (exclusive of process service fees), during the year 1871-72 will probably amount to 22 lakhs of rupees. The cost to Government of the administration of Law and Justice in the Presidency may thus be stated in round numbers at 7 lakhs of rupees as against 22 lakhs of rupees, the cost to litigants.

Classification of suits according to the nature of the claim.

10. 182,486 original suits were instituted in the subordinate Courts during the year, of which 84,719, or 46·43 per cent., appear as Small Causes. The following table shows the Courts in which the suits were instituted :—

Courts.	Ordinary Suits		Small Causes.		Total.	
	Number	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent	Number	Per cent.
Village Munsiffs	40,385	41·32	... .	...	40,385	19·55
Revenue Courts	2,699	2·76	.....	...	2,699	1·31
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents	52,910	54·15	71,213	65·46	124,153	60·10
Principal Sadr Amins	834	0·85	1,334	1·22	2,168	1·00
Judges of Small Cause Courts. { Madras	... ..	. .	24,071	22·13	24,071	11·75
{ Mofussil	273	0·27	12,073	11·10	12,346	5·98
Civil Courts	636	0·65	99	0·9	735	0·31
Total .	97,767	100·00	108,790	100·00	206,557	100·00

As compared with 1869 there is an increase of 11,111 suits in the number instituted, but no account was taken of the Revenue suits in the former year.

Classifying the suits according to the nature of the claim we find—

—	Number.	Per cent.
On contract ... { On written promise	87,635	42·43
{ On unwritten promise	49,986	19·84
{ Other suits	32,615	15·79
For rent	7,735	3·74
For recovery of personal property...	6,067	2·94
Relating to real property	20,415	9·88
Revenue suits	2,700	1·31
Other suits	8,404	4·07
Total ...	206,557	100·00

In the High Court, Original Side, 806 suits were instituted as against 635 last year. Of this number, about 62½ per cent. were suits for money due on contract, and about 24½ were suits relating to real property.

Classification of suits according to their value.

11. The value of the suits disposed of in the subordinate Courts is calculated according to the provisions of the Court Fees' Act.

The following table shows the result of the valuation :—

	Mofussil Courts.		Madras Small Cause Court.	
	Number.	Per cent	Number.	Per cent.
Below 100 rupees	150,732	83·12	22,651	93·38
Between 100 and 500 rupees	25,277	13·93	1,457	6·01
Above 500 rupees	4,484	2·49	150	0 61
Not capable of valuation	849	·46	...	...
Total ...	181,342	100 00	24,258	100·00

Fourteen suits were valued above 1,00,000 rupees. The total value of the suits disposed of in the Mofussil Courts was Rupees 267,23,430, and in the Madras Small Cause Court, Rupees 15,05,547. In the High Court, Original Side, of the suits disposed of nearly 75 per cent. were valued under Rupees 5,000. 13·47 per cent. were suits of which it was impossible to estimate the money value; there were no suits exceeding in value one lakh.

Disposal of suits.

12. Table IV. in the Appendix shows the working of the several Courts in the disposal of suits. The number of suits that were on the files of the subordinate Courts for disposal was 241,985, and in the case of the Madras Small Cause Court 24,071. The difference between the number of suits pending in column 2 and the returns of last year (Table IV., column 15) is owing to the exclusion of the 502 cases referred to in the column of remarks, and to the inclusion for the first time of 685 Revenue Court suits. The difference between the entries in column 3 of this table and the totals of columns 8 and 13 of Table II. is accounted for by the fact that suits remanded for investigation by a superior Court, or re-admitted under Section 119 or Section 378 of the Code of Civil Procedure, are included in the former, but not in the latter. The explanation of the difference between the totals of columns 4 and 6 is that suits transferred from some Courts at the close of 1869 were not received on the files of other Courts until the beginning of 1870.

The following table shows the Courts in which the suits were disposed of, compared with the suits that were on the files for disposal :—

	Suits for disposal.		Suits disposed of.		Per-centage of disposed to total of filed.	
	Ordinary.	Small Causes.	Ordinary	Small Causes.	Col. 4 to 2.	Col. 5 to 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Village Munsiffs	52,192	...	41,521	...	27·70	...
Revenue Courts	3,472	...	2,409	...	1·61	...
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents...	90,510	77,244	51,061	70,989	34·07	61·1
Principal Sadr Amins... ...	1,886	2,053	1,045	1,605	0·70	1 38
Judges of Small Cause Courts. { Madras ...	...	21,071	...	24,258	...	20·89
{ Mofussil ...	477	12,704	298	11,703	0·20	10·07
Civil Courts, &c.	1,326	121	604	107	0·40	09
Total ..	149,863	116,193	96,938	108,662	64 68	93·43

The mode in which the suits were disposed of is shown below :—

	Number.	Per-centage.	
Uncontested ...	137,957	67·10	
Contested { Judgment for plaintiff ...	49,974	78·88	32 90
Contested { Judgment for defendant...	17,669	26 12	
Total ...	205,600	100 00	100·00

The number of suits pending in all the Courts at the close of 1870 was 60,685. The average duration of a contested suit on the file of a District Munsiff or Principal Sadr Amin's Court was about 14 months and a half, and on the file of a Civil Court less than 12 months. The average duration of a contested Small Cause suit in the mofussil was 38 days. This information is not given for the Madras Small Cause Court.

In the High Court, Original Side, 1,094 suits, as against 843 last year, were on the file for disposal. Of this number 631, or about 58 per cent., were disposed of during the year. Of the contested suits, 383, or nearly 85 per cent, resulted in decrees for the plaintiffs.

Disposal of appeals.

13. Table V. shows the working of the Appellate Courts in the disposal of appeals. The number of appeals on the files of the Lower Appellate Courts for disposal was 15,744. The total number of appeals disposed of (excluding those transferred) was 6,458 The following table shows the Courts in which the appeals were disposed of :—

	Number.	Per cent.
Principal Sadr Amins...	3,575	55 36
Civil Courts ..	2,883	44 64
Total ...	6,458	100·00

The mode in which the appeals were disposed of is shown below :—

	Number	Per cent
Uncontested	729	11 30
Remanded	374	5 79
Decided on merits	5,355	82 91
Total ...	6,458	100·00

Of the suits decided on the merits, the result was as follows :—

	Number	Per cent.
Confirmed	3,562	66·51
Modified	667	12 46
Reversed	1,126	21·03
Total ...	5,355	100·00

In the High Court, Appellate Side, there were 237 regular and 953 special appeals on the files for disposal. Of these, 131 regular and 557 special appeals were disposed of during the year.

14. The following table may prove of interest. The figures are, of course, those of the year under review (viz., 1870) *only*, and they can scarcely be considered as affording sufficient data for arriving at general conclusions. It seems scarcely doubtful, however, that the proportion of appeals to appealable suits stands highest in the zillahs on the Western Coast, viz, Calicut, Tellicherry, and Mangalore :—

Comparative table showing the proportion of appealed to original (appealable) suits in the several Zillahs.

Districts.	Number of Appeals preferred during the year	Per-centage of Appeals to Original (Appealable) Suits instituted during the year	Number of Special Appeals.	Per-centage of Special Appeals to Appeals.	Number of Regular Appeals to High Court	Per-centage of Regular and Special Appeals (columns 4 and 6) to Original (Appealable) Suits instituted during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bellary	242	6 63	6	2 47	8	0 38
Berhampore	162	8 61	..		2	0 11
Calicut	748	15 42	51	6 87	5	1 16
Chingleput	120	4 54	22	18 23	12	1 28
Chittoor	134	5 43	34	12 92	9	1·29
Coimbatore	221	2 73	20	9 04	12	0 39
Cuddalore	179	5 38	9	5 02	...	0·27
Cuddapah	158	4 42	18	11 39	1	0 53
Guntoor	274	6 16	30	10 95	4	0 98
Madura	343	4 94	32	9 35	6	0 54
Mangalore	612	15 14	37	6 04	...	0 92
Nellore	167	5 13	15	5 98	6	0·64
Nundial...	55	1 87	4	7·27	5	0 23
Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	1	0 27
Rajahmundry	467	9 23	48	10 27	13	1·22
Salem	229	4 20	37	16·16	2	0 71
Tanjore	332	3·75	26	7 83	3	0 33
Tellicherry	383	21 43	60	15 74	1	3·41
Tinnevelly	371	4 08	38	10 24	10	0 53
Tranquebar	414	7 72	64	15 46	4	1 27
Trichinopoly	251	3 96	21	8·36	21	0 66
Vizagapatam	255	7 07	4	1·57	4	0·22
Total .	6,157	...	576	...	129	...
Average for all Zillahs ...	...	6·29	...	9·35	...	0 72

Particulars as to the disposal of appeals by the High Court are given below :—

——	Regular	Special.
Uncontested	6	122
Remanded	7	18
Decided on the merits	118	417
Total ...	131	557

Of the suits decided on the merits, the result was as follows :—

	Regular.		Special.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Confirmed	72	61 01	370	88·73
Modified	25	21 19	21	5·03
Reversed	21	17 80	26	6·24
Total ...	118	100·00	417	100·00

Execution of Decrees.

15. Table VI. shows that 126,713 applications for execution came before the subordinate Courts; and that of these—

70,380, or 55·54 per cent. were completely executed;
40,959, or 32·32 per cent. were partially executed ; and
15,374, or 12·14 per cent. were pending at the close of the year.

126,713 100·00

Classification of suits and appeals undisposed of.

16. Of the suits pending in the subordinate Courts, 5,749 original suits and 1,107 appeals have been on the files for more than one year, and 1,237 original suits and 231 appeals for more than two years. About 85 per cent. of the original suits and 76 per cent. of the appeals pending were filed in 1870. Further particulars are given in Form VII.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Criminal tribunals.

17. There are seven classes of criminal tribunals in the Presidency, viz :—

1. High Court.
2. Session Courts.
3. District Magistrates' Courts.
4. Divisional full power Magistrates' Courts.
5. Madras Police Magistrates' Courts.
6. Subordinate Magistrates' Courts.
7. Courts of Heads of Villages.

The ordinary original and appellate jurisdiction of the High Court in criminal matters is co-extensive with that exercised in civil matters. Its extraordinary jurisdiction extends to all European British subjects.

Session Courts.

Every Civil Court is also a Court of Session which holds monthly sittings for the trial of persons committed.

District Magistrates' Courts.

The Magistrates of districts are, with the exception of the Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, also the chief Revenue Officers of their districts.

Divisional Magistrates' Courts.

The Divisional Magistrates in charge of divisions of districts are: Joint-Magistrates, Head Assistant Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, or Assistant Magistrates.

Subordinate Magistrates' Courts

The Subordinate Magistrates may be Deputy Magistrates in charge of divisions not exercising full powers, Assistant Magistrates attached to the Magistrate of the district, Talook Subordinate Magistrates in charge of talooks, or Divisional Sub-Magistrates in charge of

division of talooks, Town Sub-Magistrates in charge of towns, or Sheristadar Sub-Magistrates who ordinarily exercise jurisdiction only during the absence from head-quarters of the Talook Sub-Magistrate.

The headman of a village is *ex-officio* the Village Magistrate.

The operations of the Courts in respect to trials and preliminary inquiries are noticed below (paras. 40 to 46).

Appeals in criminal cases.

18. Table VIII. shows the working of Appellate Criminal Courts in the mofussil. Appeals from 8,563 persons came on the files for disposal during the year, and of this number, 8,174, or about 95½ per cent., were disposed of on the 31st December 1870. The following table exhibits the mode of disposal :—

—		Number.	Per cent.
On perusal of records.	Rejected	1,529	18·71
	Confirmed	3,912	47·86
	Modified	550	6·73
	Reversed	2,183	26·70
	Total ...	8,174	100·00

In the High Court 348 criminal appeals from 666 persons were on the files for disposal. Of these, 55 appeals, involving 102 persons, were pending from the previous year.

The following table shows the zillahs to which the appellants in the appeals preferred during the year belonged, as also the proportion of appeals to trials before the Courts of Session in the several zillahs :—

Districts.	No. of Regular Appeals.	No. of Trials.	Per-centage of Appeals to Trials.
Bellary	31	100	31·00
Berhampore (including Agent at Ganjam)	6	69	8·70
Calicut	3	88	3·41
Chingleput	8	57	14·03
Chittoor	14	150	9 33
Coimbatore	14	79	17·72
Cuddalore	24	71	33 80
Cuddapah	7	61	11·11
Guntoor	18	65	27·70
Madura	11	69	15 94
Mangalore	14	76	18·42
Nellore	1	49	2·04
Nundial	3	29	10·31
Ootacamund	...	7	...
Rajahmundry	30	70	42·86
Salem	5	103	4 85
Tanjore	47	99	47 47
Tellicherry	5	37	13·51
Tinnevelly	12	118	10 17
Tranquebar	8	46	17·39
Trichinopoly	24	43	55 81
Vizagapatam (Sessions Judge and Agent)	8	90	8·89
Total ...	293	1,576	...
Average for all Zillahs ...	...	...	18·60

Trial by Jury and Assessors.

19. Table II. shows the use of Juries and Assessors in criminal trials. The system of trial by Jury has been introduced into this Presidency only in the zillahs of Chittoor, Cuddalore, Cuddapah, Rajahmundry, Tanjore, and Tranquebar; and even there only for certain offences against property. As regards trials by Assessors, it is observable that in 76 per cent. of the convictions, the Judge concurred with both Assessors, and that in nearly 80 per cent. of the convictions, the Judge did not differ from both Assessors.

At the Quarterly Sessions of the High Court, 60 persons were put on their trial, and convictions resulted in the case of 34.

References to High Court as a Court of reference and revision.

20. Fifty-one references for confirmation of sentence of death, involving 63 persons, were disposed of. In the case of 48 persons, the sentences were confirmed; in the case of 7 reversed; and in the case of 8 commuted. Ninety-seven references under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were disposed of. In 43 cases the convictions were quashed, and in 11 cases the sentences were modified. In the remaining 43 cases, the High Court declined to interfere. Forty-seven applications under Section 404 of the Criminal Procedure Code were also disposed of; the interference of the High Court was found necessary in only 4 cases.

Offences of all kinds.

21. 143,906 offences of all kinds were committed in 1870, against 138,354 in 1869. The increase is chiefly under the heads of petty assault and causing hurt in petty cases. A strong tendency to increase is visible in cases of a trifling nature. Offences against property have decreased in number. 64·7 per cent. of all offences committed were brought to trial, and of cases brought to trial 76·7 per cent. resulted in conviction. 49·7 per cent (just one-half) of all offences committed were prosecuted to conviction. 261,473 persons were arrested and summoned, of whom 187,759 were produced before the Courts, and 121,389 (46·4 per cent. of all persons arrested and summoned) were convicted. Of persons actually tried 64·7 per cent. were convicted. 32,322 cases in which 74,222 persons were concerned went by default. Of all persons convicted 112,486 were males, 8,047 were females, and 856 were juveniles (including 133 females). The value of property lost amounted to Rupees 11,45,663, of which 18·4 per cent. was recovered.

Offences under the Penal Code.

22. 85,584 offences under the Penal Code were reported in 1870, against 80,134 in 1869. The increase has been continuous during the past four years; but, as before stated, it is found under the head of petty offences. Grave crime diminishes, but petty charges increase. 52·1 per cent. of all offences committed under the Penal Code were brought to trial, and 64·4 per cent. of cases tried resulted in conviction. Out of the total number of offences committed, 33·6 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction, and 27·8 per cent. went by default. 32 per cent. of all persons arrested and summoned were convicted and punished, and 36·7 per cent were concerned in cases that went by default. The proportion of such cases, of course, increases year by year as petty charges increase. 50·5 per cent. of persons actually tried were convicted. The amount of property lost has slightly increased, and out of Rupees 11,41,760 lost, only Rupees 2,08,408 (18·3 per

cent.) were recovered. The largest amounts of property lost were under the following heads :—

	Property Lost.	Recovered.
Dacoity...	106,353	10,942
House-breaking	466,762	61,649
Theft	377,793	103,016
Criminal breach of trust	87,776	11,333
Total ...	1,038,684	186,940

53,651 persons were convicted under the Penal Code, against 52,437 in the previous year. Of these 50,721 were males, 2,417 were females, and 513 were juveniles (including 36 females).

Offences against the person.

23. There were 32,618 offences against the person, against 28,886 in the previous year. The increase is almost entirely under the heads of petty cases of hurt and assault. The number of murders and culpable homicides is the same as last year (within one), but other violent offences against the person have somewhat diminished. 15,298 cases were prosecuted before the different Courts, and in 8,702 of these cases (56 9 per cent.) convictions were obtained. 41·1 per cent. of all persons arrested and summoned were judicially punished 813 persons appeared in Court without any process of arrest or summons, chiefly to answer charges of petty hurt or assault The number of cases under these two heads, which were "otherwise disposed of" (*i.e.*, dismissed without trial, allowed to go by default, &c.,) was as usual very large. Altogether 15,889 cases, in which 39,192 persons were concerned, were disposed of without actual trial.

Murders and culpable homicides.

24. 219 murders were reported against 216 in the previous year. There were 57 attempts to murder against 80 in 1869 There were 108 cases under the head of culpable homicide (including one attempt) against 89 cases (including two attempts) in 1869. Altogether there were 384 cases under these heads against 385 in the previous year. Out of 219 murders convictions were obtained in 83 cases (37·9 per cent.)—a poor average Of 455 persons said to be concerned in murders, 382 were arrested, of whom 111 were finally convicted and sentenced. Ninety-seven of these were males, and 14 were females Seventy-two persons suffered death, 37 were transported for life, and the sentence of one person was commuted to a year's imprisonment by the Local Government Taking all offences under the heads of murder and culpable homicide, 43 8 per cent. of the total number of cases were prosecuted to conviction, and 58 persons were punished to every 100 offences committed.

Attempts to commit suicide, &c.

25. 210 cases of attempt to commit suicide were charged. Conviction followed in 113 cases Under the heads of causing miscarriage, exposure of children, and concealment of birth, there were only 143 cases reported in the whole Presidency, and only 38 of these resulted in conviction. Forty-four persons were punished for these offences, of whom 4 were males, and 40 were females. Cases of grievous hurt fell from 427 in 1869 to 365 in 1870. There were 23 cases of causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession against 35 cases in the previous year. Only 6 cases were established, in which 20 persons were punished. There were 98 cases of

kidnapping against 122 cases in the previous year ; 55 persons were punished in 30 cases. Two charges of slave-dealing were preferred, and 4 persons were punished in one case. Seven cases of prostitution of minors were not established. Ninety-five charges of rape were preferred, only 19 of which were established ; 22 persons were convicted and punished. There were 19 cases of unnatural offence ; 8 persons (of whom one was a juvenile) were punished in 6 cases.

Petty offences against the person.

26. Cases under the head of petty offences against the person continue to increase. From 19,666 charges of this nature preferred in 1867, the number has steadily increased year by year up to 30,645 cases in the year under review. There is, however, a slight decrease of cases of wrongful restraint. 94 per cent. of all offences against the person came under these trivial heads. Only 13,960 cases (45·6 per cent. of the whole) were brought to trial, and of cases brought to trial 55·8 per cent. resulted in conviction. 15,845 cases (more than one-half), in which 39,131 persons were concerned, were dismissed without trial, or went by default.

Offences against property with violence.

27. 7,431 offences against property with violence have been reported against 7,978 cases in 1869. There is thus a considerable decrease in this class of offence. 30 per cent. of all cases have been successfully prosecuted against 27·9 per cent. in the preceding year. Detection has again improved. 56 7 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted against 54·7 per cent. in 1869. Of cases actually tried, 77·8 per cent. resulted in conviction, and of persons tried 63·1 per cent. were punished. Forty-seven persons were convicted to every 100 offences.

Dacoities.

28. There has been a very marked decrease in the number of dacoities. 300 offences of this class were committed against 400 in the preceding year. Eighty-eight cases (29·3 per cent.) were prosecuted to conviction, and 373 persons were sentenced. 124 persons were convicted to every 100 offences committed. Twelve persons were convicted in 4 cases of habitual dacoity, and 8 persons were convicted in 1 case of assembling for dacoity. One dacoit was sentenced to death under Section 396, Penal Code. Twenty-eight dacoits were transported for life, and 8 were transported for a term of ten years. The remainder were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment. Property valued at Rupees 1,06,353 was lost by dacoity, of which Rupees 10,942 were recovered.

Robberies.

29. 534 cases of robbery (including 33 attempts) occurred in 1870 against 602 cases in 1869. Here again there has been a considerable decrease. 38·8 per cent. of all cases were prosecuted to conviction. 60·9 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, and 66 persons were convicted to every 100 offences. Ninety-five cases of robbery on the highway were reported. Conviction ensued in 41 cases, and 74 persons were punished. There were 14 cases of robbery by drugging ; 10 persons were convicted in 5 cases. 352 persons in all were convicted of robbery in 1870. Property valued at Rupees 19,980 was lost by robbery, of which Rupees 3,303 were recovered.

House-breaking.

30. There were 6,250 cases of house-breaking. Here also there is a decrease, 6,643 such offences having been committed in 1869. 28·5 per cent. of house-breaking cases were prosecuted to conviction, and 63 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted. Forty persons were

convicted to every 100 offences committed. The value of property lost was Rupees 4,66,762, of which property valued at Rupees 61,649 (13·2 per cent.) was recovered. Of the total number of house-breaking cases, only 832 were committed by day. 465 of these cases (55·9 per cent.) resulted in conviction, and 567 persons were punished. 24·3 per cent. of cases of house-breaking by night were successfully prosecuted. In towns 38·8 per cent. of all house-breaking cases were detected; 71·3 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted; and 25 per cent. of property lost has been recovered.

Offences against property without violence.

31. There has also been a slight decrease in the number of offences against property without violence. 20,973 cases have been reported against 21,129 cases in the previous year. Cases of fraud relating to weights and measures, extortion, criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, and cheating have somewhat increased in number. Cases of theft and of receiving or possessing stolen property have diminished. 45·1 per cent. of all offences against property without violence were successfully prosecuted. 61·7 per cent. of all persons arrested were convicted, and 70 persons were punished to every 100 offences. 75·2 per cent. of cases actually tried resulted in conviction, and 63·7 per cent. of persons tried were convicted. 544 cases of receiving stolen property were charged, and 476 persons were convicted in 348 cases. Considering the prevalence of the offence, the number of cases brought to light and punished is unsatisfactory.

Malicious offences against property.

32. There has again been an increase under the head of malicious offences against property. 5,455 cases were reported against 4,740 cases in 1869, and 4,586 cases in 1868. The increase, however, is chiefly under the head of ordinary mischief, in which the loss was very trifling. There were 262 cases of mischief by fire, in only 16 of which conviction was obtained; 20 persons were punished. There were 57 cases of injury to public works, causing inundation, &c.; 29 persons were punished in 19 cases. 23·2 per cent. of all malicious offences against property were prosecuted to conviction, and 18·5 per cent. of all persons produced were punished. 1,377 persons were arrested with and without warrant under this head of offences, and 13,750 persons appeared by summons.

Forgery and offences against the currency.

33. There has been a slight decrease under the head of forgery and offences against the currency. 330 offences were reported against 362 in 1869. The decrease, however, lies in offences against the currency and frauds relating to stamps. Forgeries have increased from 191 in 1869 to 209 in 1870. And there have been 8 offences relating to trade and property marks against 1 in the preceding year. 33·3 per cent. of all cases under this class of crime were detected, and 27·7 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were convicted. There were only 7 cases of counterfeiting coin, in 5 of which 8 persons were convicted. Forty-four persons in 42 cases out of 101 charged were punished for uttering or possessing counterfeit coin. Out of 209 forgeries, 58 cases were detected, and 101 persons were convicted and punished.

Contempts and offences against public justice.

34. The number of contempts and offences against public justice has again increased. 3,896 cases were reported against 3,563 cases in 1869. 2,828 cases (72·6 per cent. of the number charged) were established before the Courts, and 4,585

persons (72·7 per cent. of the number arrested and summoned) were convicted. There were 332 cases of false evidence ; 165 persons were convicted in 158 cases. 248 persons were charged in 191 cases of preferring a false charge, and 115 persons were prosecuted in 81 cases of giving false information. These figures represent an infinitesimal fraction of the number of false complaints actually made to the Police and Magistrates. Action under Sections 177, 182, 203, and 211, Penal Code, is, in the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police, not sufficiently vigorous. Seventy-one persons were punished in 49 cases of giving false information, and 84 persons were punished in 71 cases of preferring false charge. Only 14 cases were charged of harbouring offenders—an offence of every-day occurrence ; 8 persons were punished in 7 cases. Four of these cases occurred in the Madura District, where some of the escaped convicts from Trichinopoly Central Jail received sympathy and shelter. There were 2,441 cases of contempt of legal process or orders ; 3,519 persons were punished in 2,002 cases. 128 cases of contempt of Court occurred, and 138 persons were punished in 126 cases. Forty-nine of these cases belong to Civil Courts.

Miscellaneous.

35. There has been a considerable increase of miscellaneous offences. 14,881 cases occurred against 13,476 in the previous year. 173 cases of unlawful assembly were charged ; 820 persons were punished in 82 cases. There were 645 charges of rioting ; 2,903 persons were convicted in 340 cases. More than half of the miscellaneous cases reported lie under the single head of criminal trespass. Only 2,803 persons were punished in 1,323 cases out of 20,604 persons charged in 7,977 cases, and the usually false or trivial nature of these charges may be gleaned from the fact that 4,268 cases (53·5 per cent. of the whole), in which 11,708 persons were charged, were dismissed without trial, or allowed to go by default, &c. If the provisions of Section 270, Code of Criminal Procedure, were oftener exercised in awarding compensation for frivolous complaints, the amusement of petty litigation might become less popular. Eight cases of bigamy were charged, but there was no conviction ; and out of 143 charges of adultery, only 23 cases were established.

Offences against Special Laws.

36. The number of offences against Special Laws is almost the same as in the preceding year. 58,322 offences were charged. 73·2 per cent. of these cases were prosecuted to conviction, and of cases actually tried 88 per cent. were established before the Courts. 72·1 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were punished by the Courts, and of persons actually tried 83·2 per cent. were convicted. 13·6 per cent. of all charges preferred were dismissed without trial, or went by default, &c. The results of Police and Judicial action under Special Laws are satisfactory.

Particulars of offences against Special Laws.

37. There were 16 cases of trespass by European subjects, in which 15 persons were punished. 670 offences against the Railway Act were charged ; 829 persons were convicted in 598 cases. One case of breach of the Moplah (Malabar) Act XXIV. of 1854 was not sustained. 2,233 charges were preferred under the Cattle Trespass and Pound Acts, but only 626 cases were established, in which 1,410 persons were punished. There were 143 offences against the Police Act by Policemen ; 120 Police Officers were punished in 93 cases. Twenty-seven offences against the Arms Act were charged ; 30 persons were convicted in 25 cases

Only 50 persons were imprisoned, or ordered to give security for good behaviour under Chapter XIX. of the Criminal Procedure Code. These provisions are not much worked in the Madras Presidency on the principle that the Police ought to be able to bring bad characters and habitual offenders to justice for such offences as they may actually commit. There were 1,032 applications for the maintenance of wives and children ; 337 persons were ordered to give maintenance. Fifteen offences were charged against the Post Office Act ; 10 persons were punished in 10 cases. 117 cases were brought forward under the Contagious Diseases' Act XIV. of 1868. Convictions were obtained in 75 cases ; 44 females were imprisoned, and 31 were punished with fine. 3,268 offences were charged against the Income Tax Act, but only 926 cases were established ; 2 persons were imprisoned, and 1,035 persons were fined. There were 71 charges under the Stamp Act ; 97 persons were punished in 68 cases. Five persons were disposed of under the European Vagrancy Act XXI. of 1869, and were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

38. 2,905 charges were preferred under the Madras Town Police Act VIII. of 1867 against 2,980 such offences in the previous year. The diminution in the number of these petty Police cases since the year 1867 is very remarkable, but the results before the Police Courts show that the Police are far more discreet in their action than formerly. 95·4 per cent. of all cases brought up by the Police were prosecuted to conviction, and 93·6 per cent. of all persons arrested and summoned were punished by the Magistrates. These proportions are very high, and exhibit progressive improvement. In 1867 only 49·6 per cent. of charges preferred were established before the Police Courts, and only 51·4 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were convicted. This would seem to show that a large number of persons were unnecessarily interfered with, and whereas in 1870 only 5,055 persons were charged by the Police against 12,852 persons in 1867 (a difference of no less than 7,797 persons charged), yet 2,771 persons were actually convicted in 1870 against 4,388 in 1867, showing a difference of only 1,617 persons. Police action in 1867 was thus far more indiscriminate than now.

Madras Town Police Act (VIII. of 1867).

39. Offences against Revenue Laws have again increased. 2,838 cases were reported against 2,257 cases in 1869, and 1,830 cases in 1868. 625 offences against the Salt Laws were reported against 435 in the previous year, and offences against the Abkarry Act have risen from 1,728 in 1869 to 2,125 in 1870. There has been only one case under the Madras Town Abkarry Act. Either its provisions are rigidly observed, or its breaches are not noticed. There have been 80 offences against the Stamp and Registration Acts, and only 8 offences against the Sea Customs Act. Convictions were obtained in 81 2 per cent. of all cases reported, and 82·4 per cent. of persons charged were convicted. These proportions are slightly in excess of the results of the two previous years.

Offences against Revenue Laws.

40. 22,711 offences have occurred under the head of cases triable by heads of villages. Of these, 14,316 were petty assaults under Reg. XI. of 1816, and 8,395 were petty thefts under Reg. IV. of 1821. 19,883 cases were actually tried by heads of villages. 75·1 per cent. of all cases and 70·4 per cent. of all persons charged were convicted.

Cases tried by heads of villages under Regs. XI. of 1816 and IV. of 1821.

Criminal proceedings in cases summarily determined.

41. 43,201 cases under the Penal Code were summarily disposed of by Magistrates against 40,241 cases in 1869. 22·3 per cent. of these cases were tried by Magistrates with full powers; 26·7 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class; and 51·1 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class. 50·3 per cent. of all persons tried were convicted—a slight falling off from the results of previous years.

Disposal of offences against Special Laws.

42. 28,596 cases under Special Laws were disposed of by all Magistrates against 26,470 cases in 1869 33·1 per cent. of cases under Special Laws were disposed of by Magistrates with full powers; 16·1 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class; and 50·9 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class. 50,846 persons were tried, of whom 43,552 or 85·7 per cent. were convicted. 19,883 cases were summarily determined by heads of villages, *vide* para. 40.

43. The marginal table shows that 91,680 cases in all were summarily disposed of by Magistrates and heads of villages. 184,701 persons were produced, of whom 119,703, or 64·8 per cent., were convicted against 66·9 per cent. in the preceding year. There has been a decrease of cases and persons under Special Laws, and the increase under the Penal Code lies chiefly under the heads of criminal trespass, petty hurt, and assault. This being so, it is not surprising that the per-centage of persons convicted has diminished.

Table showing the Number of Cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates and Heads of Villages

——	Cases tried.	Persons		Per-centage.
		Tried.	Convicted.	
Under Penal Code.	43,201	103,307	51,981	50 3
Do. Special Laws.	48,479	81,394	67,722	83 2
Total ...	91,680	184,701	119,703	64 8
Compare—				
1869	88,864	179,765	120,200	66·9
1868	83,641	169,398	111,753	65·9
1867	85,095	169,658	114,596	67 5

Operations of the Magistracy in respect to cases committed to Higher Courts.

44. Magistrates of all classes held preliminary inquiry into 2,086 cases against 2,355 cases in 1869 1,449 cases, or 69 5 per cent. of cases inquired into, were committed to the Higher Courts. 4,777 persons were produced for preliminary inquiry, of whom 3,081 (64·5 per cent.) were committed for trial. Magistrates with full powers held inquiry into 24·1 per cent. of these cases—a far larger proportion than in previous years. 24 2 per cent. of committable cases were inquired into by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class, against 20·6 per cent. in the previous year. The remainder, or 51 8 per cent. of committable cases, were inquired into by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class.

Cases sent up for trial to the Higher Courts.

45. 1,437 cases were sent up for trial to the Higher Courts. The number of heinous cases for trial by the higher tribunals has steadily fallen during the past four years. Crime has decreased in violence. Of 3,058 persons tried, 1,686, or 55·1 per cent., were convicted. This proportion is poor and slightly less than in preceding years. The proportion of persons convicted in Principal Sadr

Amins' Courts was so low as 49·4 per cent. 66·2 per cent. of persons tried by the High Court were convicted.

46. The marginal table shows the number and character of offences tried by the Higher Courts. Fifty-three cases were tried by Principal Sadr Amins, a smaller number than in any previous year. Five cases of offence against the person, 37 cases of offence against property, 6 cases of offence against public justice, and 5 miscellaneous cases were tried by these Courts. Sessions Courts have disposed of 1,329 cases against 1,435 in 1869. The decrease has been more marked than in previous years. 134 murder cases were tried—exactly the same number as in the previous year Conviction resulted in 83 cases. Seventy-four cases of culpable homicide were tried against 70 in the previous year. 288 cases of offences against property with violence were disposed of by the Sessions Courts against 347 cases in 1869. Of these, 150 were dacoity cases, in which 393 persons were convicted. In the previous year 477 persons were convicted in 165 dacoity cases. The number of dacoities actually committed has greatly decreased. The number of offences against public justice disposed of by Sessions Courts has risen from 272 in 1869 to 295 in 1870. Under all other heads of offences against the Penal Code there has been a decrease in the number of cases tried. Thirteen cases were tried under Special Laws against 7 in the preceding year. Five of these were offences against the Railway Act, and 3 were offences against the Post Office Act. Fifty-five cases came for trial before the High Court, against 63 cases in the previous year. Under the head of offences against the person there was 1 case of murder, 3 cases of culpable homicide, and 3 cases of kidnapping. There was 1 case of house-breaking by night. Twenty-three cases were tried under the head of offences against property without violence. Nine forgery cases were tried. There was 1 case under the Railway Act, and 1 case of an offence committed by a European British subject against the Police Act XXIV. of 1859.

Particulars of offences tried by the Higher Courts.

High and Session Courts.

Class of Offences.	In Principal Sadr Amins' Courts.	In Sessions Courts.	In High Court.	Total.
Under the Penal Code				
1st.—Offences against the person	5	438	11	454
2nd.— Do. property with violence.	16	288	1	305
3rd.— Do do without violence...	16	69	23	108
4th.—Malicious offences	5	40	...	45
5th.—Forgery and offences against currency	...	114	9	123
6th.—Offences against justice	6	295	3	304
7th.—Miscellaneous offences	5	72	6	83
Total ...	53	1,316	53	1,422
Under Special Laws ...	...	13	2	15
Grand Total ...	58	1,329	55	1,437
Compare—				
1869	89	1,435	63	1,587
1868	136	1,432	52	1,620
1867	181	1,491	147	1,819

Punishments.

47. In the Appendix will be found the usual comparative table of punishments for 12 years, which shows that the total number of persons punished has slightly decreased in the year under review. 124,634 persons were punished in all against 125,034 in the preceding year. The decrease is under the heads of death, transportation, imprisonment, and whipping. The number of persons fined has considerably increased. Only 81 persons were sentenced to transportation against 105 persons in the preceding year. 46,564 persons were imprisoned against 49,309 in 1869. 2,008 persons were whipped against 2,185 in the previous year. Although this method of punishment is commonly said to have a deterrent effect, it is very little exercised, and consequently the *data* for forming an opinion must be very limited The number of persons fined has risen from 73,357 in 1869 to 75,908 in 1870. One in 202 of the whole population was punished for a criminal offence in 1870.

Death and transportation.

48. Seventy-two persons were sentenced to death for murder, and 1 for dacoity with murder. Seventy-two persons were sentenced to transportation for life; of these 37 for murder, 4 for attempt to murder, 1 for culpable homicide, 28 for dacoity, 1 for house-breaking by day (an old offender sentenced under Section 75, Penal Code), and 1 for house-breaking by night. Eight dacoits were transported for 10 years, making a total of 36 persons transported for dacoity. One person was transported for 7 years for culpable homicide.

Imprisonment.

49. 46,564 persons were imprisoned against 49,309 persons in the previous year. Of these, 38,695 (83 1 per cent. of the whole) were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month. 5,441 persons were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months against 4,855 in 1869, but there has been a decrease in the number of persons sentenced to all the longer terms of imprisonment.

Sentences awarded under Section 75 of the Penal Code.

Districts.	No. of persons sentenced to enhanced punishment.
Madras Town ...	...
Ganjam	2
Vizagapatam ...	...
Jeypore .. .	...
Godavery	16
Kistna	18
Nellore	59
Kurnool	11
Bellary	18
Cuddapah	...
North Arcot	5
Chingleput	29
South Arcot	24
Tanjore	197
Trichinopoly ...	54
Madura	48
Tinnevelly	10
Salem	53
Coimbatore	98
Neilgherries... ...	4
South Malabar ...	40
North Malabar ...	...
South Canara ...	12
Total ...	702

50. The marginal table shows the number of persons sentenced by the Courts to enhanced punishment under Section 75 of the Penal Code in the different districts of the Madras Presidency during 1870. This salutary provision of the Law is but little enforced. Only 702 persons in all were charged and sentenced under Section 75, Penal Code, in the year 1870. By far the largest number (197) were convicted and sentenced in the Tanjore District. In the Nellore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Salem, and Coimbatore Districts, the convictions of old offenders were also more numerous than elsewhere.

Whipping.

51. 2,008 persons were punished by whipping against 2,185 in the previous year. Of these 284 were whipped in addition to other punishments. Of the total number of persons whipped,

1,621 were thieves and house-breakers. Eleven persons were whipped for robbery, and 1 for dacoity; 17 persons were whipped for receiving stolen property, 2 persons were whipped for rape, and 1 for committing an unnatural offence.

52. 75,908 persons were fined against 73,357 persons in 1869. The amount of fines was Rupees 4,08,351 against Rupees 3,29,520 in the previous year. Fines amounting to Rupees 3,05,416 were inflicted under the Penal Code, and fines amounting to Rupees 1,02,935 under Special Laws. The largest amounts of fines under the Penal Code are for causing hurt, petty assault, rioting, and criminal trespass. Under Special Laws, the largest amounts of fines were for offences against the Abkarry and Income Tax Acts. Fines.

53. The following is a comparative summary of all criminal judicial proceedings against persons from 1867 to 1870 :— Comparative summary of criminal judicial proceedings.

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Total number of persons arrested and proceeded against	189,478	185,351	175,253	178,485
N.B.—Proportion of persons proceeded against to population one in	130	138	141	142
Discharged and Acquitted				
Under Penal Code	54,408	49,947	48,194	39,920
Do. Special Laws	13,681	13,241	13,263	16,762
Total discharged, &c. ...	68,089	63,188	61,457	56,682
Per-centage of persons discharged to persons proceeded against	35·9	34·1	35·1	32·0
Convicted and Sentenced				
To death	73	78	98	96
,, transportation	81	105	180	186
,, imprisonment	46,564	49,309	47,939	49,403
,, whipping	1,724	1,900	2,132	2,932
,, fine	72,489	70,448	62,836	63,823
,, other punishments (security for good behaviour, maintenance orders, &c.) ...	620	655	853	368
Deduct imprisoned in default ...	162	332	242	...
Total convicted ...	121,389	122,163	113,796	116,803
Per-centage of persons convicted to persons proceeded against	64·1	65 9	64·9	67·3

54. The total number of persons proceeded against is 189,478 against 185,351 in the previous year. 64·1 per cent. of persons proceeded against have been convicted against 65·9 per cent. in the previous year. One in 130 of the whole population was proceeded against criminally in 1870. Number of persons proceeded against.

55. The comparative statement of offences against the Penal Code shows that murder was most rife in the Bellary, Cuddapah, and North Arcot Districts. Petty charges of hurt were far more numerous in Ganjam than elsewhere. There was one case Local prevalence of offences against the Penal Code.

of slave-dealing in Chingleput and one in South Malabar. Robberies were most prevalent in Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Salem; dacoities in South Arcot, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Tanjore, and Salem. House-breaking is far more common in Tanjore than in any other district. This crime is also very prevalent in Cuddapah and North Arcot. Mischief by fire is still predominant in Tinnevelly, and the largest number of forgeries is again found in Tanjore. Cases of false evidence are also again most numerous in Tanjore, as in the previous year. Rioting is still most prevalent in Madura and Tinnevelly. Charges of criminal trespass are most numerous in Tanjore, South Arcot, Madura, and South Malabar.

Against Special Laws.

56 Under Special Laws, charges of petty assault were most numerous in Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Madura, and Coimbatore. Cases of petty theft disposed of by heads of villages were most numerous in North Arcot, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Chingleput, Tinnevelly, and Nellore. South Arcot shows by far the largest number of offences against the Abkarry Act. In the Godavery District also cases under the Abkarry Act were numerous. Breaches of Municipal Laws were most numerous in Madras Town, Tanjore, Bellary, Nellore, and Salem 68·9 per cent of all offences under the Income Tax Act occurred in Madras Town Breaches of this Act were more numerous in Tanjore and Godavery than in other districts.

Castes of offenders convicted under the Penal Code

57. The return of castes of offenders convicted under the Penal Code shows that out of 111 murderers 1 was a Brahmin, and 68 were Hindoos of various other castes, 9 were Pariahs, 12 were Mussulmans and Moplahs, 3 belonged to Hill Tribes, and 18 to various criminal castes. Out of 11 persons convicted of causing miscarriage, 2 were Brahmins, 8 were Hindoos of other castes, and 1 was a Pariah. Out of 50 kidnappers, 12 were Pariahs, and 12 were Mussulmans. Three Nairs and Bhunts and 1 Christian were convicted of slave-dealing. Out of 8 persons convicted of unnatural offence, 2 were Mussulmans and 2 were Moplahs. Out of 352 persons convicted of robbery, 3 were Brahmins, 143 were Hindoos of other castes, 58 were Pariahs, 14 were Mussulmans, 8 were Moplahs, 6 belonged to Hill Tribes, 22 were Moravers and Kullers, 5 were Yenadies, and 45 belonged to other local criminal castes. Forty-eight robbers belonged to the wandering criminal castes. Of 393 convicted dacoits, 5 were Brahmins, 126 were Hindoos of other castes, 38 were Pariahs, and 2 were Christians. There were only 5 Mussulman dacoits and 9 Moplahs. Eight dacoits belonged to hill tribes, 122 were Moravers, Kullers, and members of other local criminal castes, 78 were Lumbadies, Koravers, and members of other wandering castes. One Pariah and 11 Yenadies were convicted of habitual dacoity. Altogether 50·9 per cent. of convicted dacoits belonged to wandering tribes or local criminal classes. Low Hindoo castes and Pariahs contribute the majority of house-breakers. 140 Mussulmans were convicted under this head out of a total of 2,494 house-breakers. Out of 12,822 thieves, 2,772 were Pariahs, 188 were Brahmins, and 6,336 belonged to other Hindoo castes. 162 thieves were Christians, 565 were Mussulmans, 187 were Moplahs, and 47 were Lubbays. This last class contributes very little to the list of crime. 251 thieves belonged to hill tribes, and the remainder (2,304) belonged to local and wandering criminal classes. Moravers and Kullers contributed 639 to the list of convicted thieves. Out of 476 persons convicted

of receiving stolen property, 3 were Brahmins and 240 were Hindoos of other castes. Pariahs, Mussulmans, Moravers, Kullers, Yerkalas, and Kuravers are conspicuous under this head. Out of 101 persons convicted of forgery, 1 was a European, 2 were East Indians, 21 were Brahmins, and 49 belonged to other Hindoo castes. Seventeen Moravers and Kullers appear under this head. Of 165 persons convicted of giving false evidence, 18 were Brahmins and 116 were Hindoos of other castes. Amongst 3,723 persons convicted of unlawful assembly and rioting there appear 163 Brahmins, 136 Mussulmans, 87 Lubbays, and 538 Pariahs. The various Hindoo castes contribute chiefly to this head. Out of a total of 53,651 persons convicted under the Penal Code, 30 were Europeans, of whom 17 were convicted of assault and causing petty hurt. One European was found guilty of culpable homicide, and 6 committed theft. One committed criminal breach of trust, and 1 committed forgery. Two were convicted of defamation, 1 of insult, and 1 of drunken misconduct. Out of 74 East Indians convicted, 40 were punished for petty assault and hurt, and 17 for petty miscellaneous offences. Two were punished for contempt and obstruction. The amount of actual crime amongst this large section of the community is very small indeed. 2,399 Brahmins, 2,747 Mussulmans, 1,135 Moplahs, 345 Lubbays, and 693 Christians were convicted of various offences. 14 per cent. of all persons convicted under the Penal Code were Pariahs. 5,321 persons, or 9·9 per cent. of the whole belonged to local criminal castes, and 2,874 persons (only 5·4 per cent. of the whole) belonged to wandering criminal tribes.

58. Of all persons convicted under the Penal Code, 50,721 were males, 2,417 were females, and 513 were juveniles (of whom 36 were females). The females were convicted chiefly under the heads of petty hurt and assault and offences against property without violence. The chief offences of juveniles were housebreaking and theft.

Sex of persons convicted under Penal Code.

59. Out of 67,738 persons convicted under Special Laws, 61,765 were males, 5,630 were women, and 343 were juveniles (including 97 females). The chief offences of women were breaches of the peace (under Madras Town Police Act), petty thefts and petty assaults triable by heads of villages, and offences against Municipal Laws and Police Act (XXIV. of 1859). The chief offences of juveniles were petty thefts and petty assaults triable by heads of villages.

Sex of persons convicted under Special Laws.

POLICE.

60. The strength of the Madras Constabulary stood as follows on the 31st March 1871 :—

	Strength.
Inspector-General and supervising staff	6
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town...	3
Superintendents	21
Assistant do.	21
Office Establishment...	73
Inspectors	397
Constabulary of all ranks	20,922
	21,443

The strength of the force was, therefore, less than the sanctioned establishment (as entered in the Budget-estimate for 1870-71) by 4,392 men of all ranks. This was because reduction was steadily carried on by absorption of vacancies throughout the official year (and indeed for some months prior to the commencement of it) in order to meet the requirements and wishes of the Government of India, although no final orders were passed until the very close of the year. A reduced scale of establishment was sanctioned by the Government in their Order No. 378 of the 24th March 1871. The total strength of the force was diminished by 3,037 men of all ranks. With the exception of a few 6th-class Inspectors the force had already been brought within this reduced limit by the measure above adverted to. Besides reductions in the lower grades, one Deputy Inspector-General, one District Superintendent, and four Assistant Superintendents of the 2nd class were abolished. The Southern and Western Ranges were amalgamated under one Deputy Inspector-General (the District of South Arcot being transferred from the Southern to the Central Range), and the Police Districts of North and South Malabar were combined under one District Superintendent. At the same time the rates of pay in the lower grades of the force (beneath the rank of Inspector) were provided for on a slightly increased scale to meet the enormous rise in the price of provisions and labor during the last twelve years—since the rates were first fixed. But, as the changes thus briefly alluded to did not come into operation during the official year under review, the matter will more properly find place in next year's Administration Report for 1871-72.

Distribution.

61. The following statement shows the distribution of the force during 1870-71 :—

General Police duty, including Treasure Escorts, Guards, &c.

Rural Police	15,925
Municipal Police, Madras Town	1,020
Do. other Towns	1,701
Total ..	18,646

State Services.

Revenue—Salt Preventive Establishment ...	1,602
Do. Land Customs...	171
	1,773
Jail Guards	1,024
Total ...	2,797

Exclusive of the Police employed on State services, the proportion of Police to population was 1 to 1,424. In rural parts the proportion was 1 to 1,586, and in towns 1 to 470. The general proportion of Police to area was 1 to 6·58 square miles.

Local Village Watchers.

62. Local Village Watchers were employed in the following districts as detailed below :—

	No.
Ganjam	70
Vizagapatam	48
Jeypore	130
Godavery	34
Kistna	19
Nellore	92
Coimbatore	15
Total ...	408

Seven Village Watchers, formerly employed in North Malabar, have been discontinued.

63. The cost of the Police was as follows :— Cost.

	RS.
Wages and Allowances...	29,32,303
Clothing and Accoutrements	1,89,166
Miscellaneous charges	2,42,549
	33,64,018
Add Village Watchers	13,314
Grand Total ...	33,77,332

Of the above sum Rupees 2,86,263 are debitable to purely State services as follows :—

Salt Preventive Establishment	1,50,965
Land Customs	18,024
	1,68,989
Jail Guards	1,17,274
Total ...	2,86,263

The cost of the Police, exclusive of State services, amounted to Rupees 30,91,069, being at the rate of Rupees 1 14 for each Policeman, and 1 $\frac{5}{6}$ annas per head of the population. A saving of Rupees 2,72,668 was effected upon the amount of the sanctioned Budget-estimate by the measures described in para. 60. Out of the total cost of Police a sum of Rupees 2,77,419 was contributed by Municipalities.

64. The Land Customs Preventive Force consisted of 171 men, distributed as follows :— Land Customs Preventive Force.

Godavery	13
South Arcot	83
Tanjore	47
North Malabar	28
	171

65. In addition to the force already described, 230 Policemen were supplied to Banks, Public Companies, and private individuals, at a cost of Rupees 27,651 paid by the employers. Police supplied on payment to Companies, &c.

Madras Marine Police.

66. The cost of the Madras City Marine Police was Rupees 26,904. The sum realized by fees from boat-owners, fines, &c., under Act XXVIII. of 1858, amounted to Rupees 19,504 only, showing a deficit of Rupees 7,400, which forms a charge upon the State.

Municipal Police.

67. The working of the Municipal Police in 44 towns has been generally satisfactory. Under (Madras) Act III. of 1871, Municipalities have been recently relieved from contribution to the maintenance of the Police.

Casualties.

68. The per-centage of casualties has decreased to 13·7, against 15·9 in the preceding year. Enlistment was slack, partly owing to measures of reduction, and partly to the extreme difficulty of obtaining recruits in some districts. In Bellary local enlistment has almost ceased. Mussulmans will take service, but the proportion of this class is already too large. Recruits have been obtained from North Arcot for the Bellary Police Force, but many of these resign. It may be hoped that increased rates of pay will have the effect of attracting men to the service. In Cuddapah equal difficulties have been felt, and at the close of the year the strength of the force was 107 men below the reduced establishment. In Salem also but few eligible recruits present themselves for service. In Malabar the Nairs enlist readily enough, but the Moplahs are not fond of Police employment. The number of resignations has greatly decreased. 1,130 men have resigned and deserted, against 1,520 in the preceding year. The number of dismissals has also fallen from 1,409 to 1,126. Dismissals have been most frequent in Bellary and Vizagapatam, resignations in Coimbatore and South Canara. Many of the men who resigned in Kurnool and Bellary were recruits from North Arcot. The average rate of mortality for the year has been 14 per 1,000. In the Northern Range the rate was 21 per 1,000. The deaths in the Godavery District were, as usual, more numerous than in any other district. Thirty-six men died, making the mortality rate for the year in the Godavery District 29 per 1,000. The Superintendent, however, reports that none of these men died from delta fever, and only 1 from cholera. The fever in Malabar was less severe than usual. There were 23 deaths in Canara, 14 of which were from small-pox. 49·1 per cent. of the whole force were treated in hospital during the year. In the Northern Range the per-centage of men admitted into hospital was 70·7.

Fines and punishments.

69. 11,802 Police Officers were fined during the year, against 13,649 in the previous year. The amount levied has fallen from Rs. 15,688 to Rupees 10,964. It is satisfactory to find a yearly decrease in the number and amount of fines. Fining has been heaviest in South Malabar and Tanjore. In Ganjam and Jeypore this punishment is rarely resorted to, and in Trichinopoly also the amount of fines levied from the men is very light. 955 Police Officers were punished by reduction of grade. This punishment was most frequent in Madura and North Arcot.

State of education.

70. 62·4 per cent. of the force can read and write. The average of last year has been maintained. The Police of the Northern and Central Ranges are the most illiterate. 50 per cent. only can read and write. The Southern Range has the highest proportion of educated men, and yet the detection of crime is poor. Tanjore District has

only 57 illiterate men out of a force of 1,348, but the criminal statistics show worse results in Tanjore than in any other district of the Presidency. The number of illiterate Head and Deputy Constables in the whole force is steadily decreasing. There are only 127 illiterate men in these grades. Last year there were 148.

71. 2,495 men were instructed in the District Schools during the year, of whom 1,186 passed the prescribed test. Only 4 Police Officers passed the Inspectors' test, out of many candidates. Some of the examination papers for the legal part of the test were exceedingly severe. Instruction.

72. The elementary schools for the education of the children of Police Officers flourish well in some districts (particularly in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, North Arcot, and Madura), and are much appreciated by the men. In other districts either from want of interest in the matter, or from the facilities of obtaining cheap education elsewhere, they languish or do not exist at all. Schools of this nature have been established during the year in Madras Town and in Tanjore. Infant Schools.

73. The number of Police Officers convicted of offences during the past three years stands as follows :— Police Officers convicted.

	By Magistrates.	By Courts.
1868	370	44
1869	368	16
1870	341	17

The number convicted by Sessions Courts is about the same as last year. There has been a decrease in the number convicted by Magistrates. One Police Officer in Madura was convicted of being concerned in a dacoity. Of the remaining convictions by Sessions Courts, 6 were for causing grievous and other hurt, 2 (in South Malabar) for causing hurt to extort confession, 6 for giving false evidence, and 1 for contempt. Three of the Policemen convicted were Petty Officers. In the South Malabar case of extorting confession, the sufferer, a prisoner, was so severely used by his torturers that he subsequently died from the effects of injuries caused to his internal organs, but the offence of culpable homicide could not be proved. There is an alarming tendency to this sort of offence in the districts of the Western Coast. Of the 341 Policemen convicted by Magistrates, 3 were Inspectors and 36 were Petty Officers. Sixty-seven Policemen were punished for hurt and criminal force, 55 for offences against property, 16 for wrongful confinement, 25 for extortion and bribery, 48 for negligent escape, and 12 for receiving unauthorized fees. The Central Range and Madras Town show the smallest per-centage of Police Officers convicted.

Ranges	Total Force	Total No. convicted	Per-centage
Madras Town ...	1,014	12	1·2
Northern Range .	5,383	97	1 8
Central do. ...	6,155	76	1 2
Southern do. ...	5,171	96	1 9
Western do. ...	4 009	77	1 9
Total ...	21,732	358	1 6

74. Under the measures devised for reduction of expenditure, the number of Inspectors has fallen from 436 to 397. Of these 58 are Europeans, 51 are East Indians, and 3 are Foreigners, not Castes and Races.

British subjects. There are 85 Brahmin Inspectors, 18 Rajpoots, and 144 Hindoos of other castes. Twelve Inspectors are Christians and 25 are Mahomedans. There is one Moplah Inspector. Out of 21,458 men of the Constabulary, there are 50 Europeans, 76 East Indians, 515 Brahmins, 1,108 Rajpoots and Mahrattas, 660 Nairs, 89 Moplahs, 760 Ooryahs (hill tracts of the Northern Circars), 446 Christians, 6,403 Mahomedans (29·8 per cent. of the whole force), and 189 Pariahs. Mahomedans are most numerous in the Central Range and in the Godavery, Kistna, South Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore Districts.

Processes served by the Police.

75. There has been a decrease in the number of warrants executed by the Police during 1870, but the number of summons served has largely increased. On the whole 427,830 processes were served by the Police, against 389,521 in the preceding year. By the use of Beat Constables, processes are served without much extra labor to the Police.

Convicts guarded in Jails, &c.

No. of convicts
1868 . 9,557
1869 ... 9,816

76. The average number of convicts guarded in District and Central Jails was 9,384, showing a sensible decrease from the numbers in the two previous years, which are shown in the margin. The decline in the average number of convicts to be guarded is about to lead to the abolition of two or three small jails. The Central Jails are not full. Only 1,124 Policemen were employed in guarding convicts in District and Central Jails, against 1,332 in the preceding year. The cost of the Police guards (*nominally* debited to the Jail Department, but to be met from the amount of the sanctioned Police Budget-estimate) was Rupees 1,28,824-14-8. Fifty-nine convicts escaped from confinement, of whom 44 were re-captured by the Police, leaving 15 at large at the close of the year. A few of these may yet fall in as their whereabouts becomes known, although the active sympathy of the people towards escaped convicts renders capture difficult. Out of the convicts escaped 12 got away from working gangs and 47 actually broke jail. This large number is principally due to the escape of two batches of convicts, viz., 20 from Trichinopoly Central Jail, and 13 from the District Jail at Calicut. At the Trichinopoly Jail, owing to negligence on the part of the Police and Jail authorities, a band of 20 convicts (desperadoes under sentence of transportation or long terms of imprisonment) were enabled to collect at noon near the main gate of the jail and to arm themselves with iron palisades which were lying loosely about. Seizing an opportunity they rushed through the opened wicket; overpowered the sentry and the men of the guard immediately outside; broke into the guard-room; fractured the skull of the Head Constable, who vainly endeavoured to protect the entrance; and having seized some carbines and ammunition, made away across country. They were followed up by the few Policemen available at the moment; shots were exchanged; and the ring-leader of the convicts was killed. The rest escaped into the Poodoocottah jungles. Of these 10 were re-captured before the close of the year, and 1 has been re-captured since, leaving 8 at large. The Police of the Madura District, under able guidance, were specially active both in the immediate pursuit and in the subsequent hunting out of the escaped Trichinopoly convicts. Out of the 11 men re-captured, 7 were taken by the Madura Police.

77. 15,222 prisoners were guarded in 284 Subsidiary Jails. The number is very slightly less than in last year (15,522). The average duration of confinement was 10·8 days. Fifty-eight prisoners escaped from Subsidiary Jails, of whom 52 were re-captured. 255 persons escaped from Police custody, of whom 204 were re-captured.

Subsidiary Jails.

78. There were 1,329 suicides in 1870. The numbers for three years are shown in the margin. They vary little from year to year. 529 males and 800 females committed suicide in 1870; of these 234 males and 642 females drowned themselves. 238 males and 122 females hanged themselves; 18 males and 24 females committed suicide by poison; and 24 males and 5 females by lethal weapons. 15 males and 7 females committed suicide by other means. By far the largest number of suicides has occurred in the Godavery District, and a similar result appears in the two previous years. The cause is unexplained.

Accidental Deaths and Suicides.

Suicides.

1868 ...	1,300
1869 ...	1,395
1870 ...	1,329

79 There were 7,698 accidental deaths in 1870 Here again the numbers for the three past years nearly correspond, although the last year shows a larger increase than usual. 4,333 males and 3,365 females perished by accident; of these, 2,720 males and 2,840 females (a large proportion of the whole) were accidentally drowned. By far the largest number of accidental deaths by drowning occurred in North Arcot. Salem and Coimbatore also show very high figures. The chief cause of these accidents lies in the dangerous construction of the wells.

Accidental Deaths.

1868 ..	7,120
1869 ...	7,185
1870 ...	7,698

80. 7,308 fires occurred, in which 38,624 houses, stacks, &c., were injured or destroyed, and property to the amount of Rupees 8,10,384 was consumed. 115 lives were lost The particulars of the three past years vary little

Fires.

81. The knowledge possessed by the Police of known depredators and suspected persons has greatly improved of late, and is becoming very precise and accurate. The Constabulary are consequently more independent than formerly of the assistance of the Village Police, which was always of a doubtful character. The real criminals of each village are marked and known. Registration has been systematised, and names, descriptive particulars, and previous convictions are carefully recorded. 64,431 persons in all are on the Police Registers, against 59,078 persons in the previous year. New convictions swell the lists. 14,856 of the registered suspects are females, most of whom belong to wandering tribes in the Kistna, Nellore, Bellary, and Cuddapah Districts. 1,936 known receivers of stolen goods stand on the registers. The conviction of this class is difficult. 2,925 known depredators (persons previously convicted) have been re-convicted during the year, and 2,782 suspected persons have been prosecuted and punished. Convictions of registered criminals are conspicuous in the North Arcot, Madura, South Arcot, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly Districts. In Madras Town 114 known depredators have been re-convicted during the year. In the Kistna District only 2 known depredators have been re-convicted out of a very large list. This probably indicates imperfect registration. In Canara also only 2 known depredators and 4 suspected

Known depredators and suspected persons

Appendix, pages lxxiii., lxxiv.

persons have been convicted during the year, but the total number of persons on the suspected lists is very small. The figures under this head in the Vizagapatam District are so high, compared with any other district, as to be of doubtful reliability.

Results in all cases cognizable by the Police.

82. The following table gives an abstract of all offences cognizable by the Police committed within the year, showing the number of cases detected, the number of persons convicted, and the amount of property recovered. Complaints under some heads, however, (such as petty hurt, wrongful restraint, and criminal trespass) are in most cases preferred direct to the Magistrates, and are disposed of by them without the interference of the Police. As many of these charges prove groundless and frivolous, the results under these heads are very poor, and consequently tend to lower the general average of successful prosecution :—

ABSTRACT OF ALL OFFENCES.

Ranges	Districts.	Cases			Persons			Property		
		Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
	Madras Town .	2,513	1,601	63·7	2,742	2,056	75	79,863	23,139	29
Northern Range.	Ganjam .	2,485	1,153	46 4	4,142	1,990	48	27,801	8,877	31 9
	Vizagapatam ...	3,140	1,118	35·6	5,387	2,235	41·5	41,466	11,214	25 2
	Jeypore ...	473	251	53 1	547	409	74·8	5,479	1,876	34 2
	Godavery ...	3,249	1,703	52 4	6,755	4,244	62 8	36,339	9,140	25 2
	Kistna ..	3,008	1,152	48 3	4,808	2,502	52	42,240	8,184	19 4
	Total ...	12,355	5,677	45 9	21,639	11,380	52·6	1,56,325	39,291	25 1
Central Range.	Nellore . .	2,995	1,425	47 6	3,676	2,415	65·7	18,374	4,152	22 6
	Kurnool ..	2,005	801	40	2,836	1,586	55·9	60,692	6,778	11 2
	Bellary ...	3,980	2,205	55 4	5,003	3,419	68·3	1,18,657	14,708	12 4
	Cuddapah ...	2,584	960	37 2	2,942	1,500	51	77,317	10,605	13 7
	North Arcot ...	4,170	2,310	55 4	6,522	3,743	57·4	57,657	8,904	15·4
	Chingleput ..	4,028	2,437	60 5	6,477	4,020	62·1	28,514	6,526	22 9
	Total ...	19,762	10,138	51·3	27,456	16,683	60 8	3,61,211	51,673	14·3
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	3,441	1,843	53·6	5,553	3,050	54 9	57,711	6,990	12·1
	Tanjore ...	4,682	2,050	43·8	7,280	3,558	48 9	93,057	11,241	12·1
	Trichinopoly ...	2,157	1,216	56·4	4,609	3,018	65 5	28,259	7,288	25 8
	Madura ...	3,906	2,133	54 6	7,248	4,357	60 1	80,820	12,150	15
	Tinnevelly ...	2,930	1,616	55·2	6,374	4,154	65 2	71,550	8,318	11 6
	Total ...	17,116	8,858	51·8	31,064	18,137	58 4	3,31,397	45,987	13 9
Western Range.	Salem ...	3,266	1,902	58·2	4,797	2,893	60 3	26,455	6,621	25
	Coimbatore ...	3,220	1,975	61·3	4,481	3,094	69	37,027	8,163	22
	Neilgherries ...	320	255	79·7	427	372	87·1	3,735	1,109	29 7
	South Malabar...	2,324	1,273	54·8	4,903	2,293	46·8	36,987	16,093	43 5
	North Malabar...	934	460	49·3	1,595	790	49 5	9,209	1,405	15 3
	South Canara ...	740	501	67·7	1,230	840	68 3	12,452	3,355	26 9
	Total ...	10,804	6,366	58·9	17,433	10,282	59	1,25,865	36,746	29·2
	Grand Total ...	62,550	32,640	52·2	1,00,334	58,538	58·3	10,54,661	1,96,836	8·8

62,550 offences of all kinds were committed in 1870, against 63,516 offences in 1869. There has thus been a slight decrease of 966 cases, which has occurred chiefly under the graver heads of crime. 52·2 per cent. of offences committed have been prosecuted to conviction—a slight improvement on the average of the previous year. 58,538 persons have been convicted, against 59,098 in 1869. The proportion of persons convicted to persons arrested and produced was 58·8 per cent., against 59 per cent. in 1869. This general average is greatly affected by the very large number of persons *released* under the petty heads of offence already noted. The per-centage of property recovered is 18·7, against 23·1 in 1869. Here there is a slight falling off, which is chiefly due to the poor results in the Central and Southern Ranges. In the Central Range the recovery of property has fallen from 21 4 per cent. in 1869 to 14·3 in 1870. 25·1 per cent. of property has been recovered in the Northern Range, and 29·2 per cent. in the Western Range. When it is considered that some time usually elapses between the commission of an offence and its detection, and that meanwhile the plunder may be widely distributed, it will be obvious that the per-centage of property recovered is a very uncertain test of Police skill, and that high *general* averages under this head must always be unreliable. The total number of offences committed has slightly increased in the Northern Range (the Kistna District excepted), but has decreased in the other ranges There has been a slight increase of offences in the Bellary, Madura, Tinnevelly, and North and South Malabar Districts. The per-centage of persons convicted to arrested is highest in the Central Range

83. The following districts stand highest in the proportion of cases detected to offences committed .—

Neilgherry Hills	79 7 per cent
South Canara	67 7 ,,
Madras Town	63 7 ,,
Coimbatore	61·3 ,,
Chingleput (formerly Madras)	60 5 ,,

The average of detection is poorest in Vizagapatam and Cuddapah.

The proportion of persons convicted to arrested is best in the following districts :—

Neilgherries	87 1 per cent.
Madras Town	75 ,,
Jeypore	74 8 ,,
Coimbatore	69 ,,
Canara, Bellary	68·3 ,,
Nellore	65·7 ,,
Trichinopoly	65·5 ,,
Tinnevelly	65·2 ,,

The proportion of persons convicted to arrested is below 50 per cent. in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Tanjore, and North and South Malabar Districts.

The per-centage of property recovered is highest in the following districts :—

South Malabar	43·5
Jeypore	34·2
Ganjam	31·9
Neilgherries	29 7
Madras Town	29
Canara	26 9
Trichinopoly	25 8
Vizagapatam } Godavery }	25·2
Salem	25

Thirty per cent of property recovered may be considered a high general average Anything beyond that is probably either due to chance successes, or else is untrue.

84. If offences under the petty heads already mentioned, besides breaches of trust and petty thefts under Regulation IV of 1821 (with all of which the Police have little or nothing to do) are eliminated from the returns, the results in cognizable cases will stand as shown below :—

Total offences reported	43,480
Do. detected	23,236
Per-centage of cases detected	53·4
Total persons arrested	62,613
Do. convicted	43,125
Per-centage of persons convicted to arrested ..	68·9

85. 219 murders have been committed, against 216 in the preceding year. The number of detected cases is about the same. 111 persons were convicted in 83 cases, against 138 persons in 84 cases in 1869. 37·9 per cent. of murders committed were prosecuted to conviction, a proportion which is far from satisfactory, notwithstanding the difficulties which attend the detection of this crime in India. Only 29·1 per cent. of persons arrested on a charge of murder were finally convicted, and this proportion is again very poor. The detection of this crime has been most successful in the Southern and Western Ranges, where nearly half of the

Murder.

Ranges.	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per-centage.	Arrested	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered	Per-centage.
Madras Town ...	2	...	..	2	...	...	.	...	...
Northern Range.	39	1	25·6	88	14	15·9	748	3	·4
Central do ..	88	30	34 1	165	49	29·7	212	76	35 8
Southern do...	36	17	47·2	63	20	31 7	544	206	37 9
Western do ..	54	26	48 1	64	28	43 8	75	29	38 7
Total ...	219	83	*37·9	382	111	29 1	1,579	314	19 9
Compare 1869 ..	216	84	38·9	392	138	35 2	4,968	420	8 5

*Or excluding cases in which the murderers committed suicide 42·5 per cent.

cases committed were brought to conviction. The Northern Range shows the worst results. The crime was most rife in the Central and Western Ranges. Twenty-four murderers in 24 cases committed suicide, and consequently, conviction became impossible. Ten of these cases occurred in the Central Range and 10 in the Western Range. Omitting these cases from the calculation, the general average of detected cases was 42·6 per cent. Two murders are recorded in Madras Town, both of which are returned as *undetected*. In the Ganjam District only 1 murder out of 7 is returned as detected, but 1 murderer committed suicide, and 1 was a lunatic. Excluding these 2 cases the detective results were still exceedingly poor. In Vizagapatam out of 6 murders committed 4 cases were detected, and 2 old cases of 1864 and 1865 were also brought to conviction during the year. Thus the working of the Vizagapatam Police under this head was exceedingly good. One case serves to illustrate the superstition of the people. A man named Buradadu consulted an astrologer at the birth of an infant daughter. The astrologer declared the horoscope to be unfavorable, and that if the child was permitted to live the father would be devoured by a tiger. On this Buradadu buried the child alive. He was sentenced by the Agency Court to transportation for life. Out of 8 murders in Jeypore not 1 was detected. This is very unsatisfactory. The number of murders in Bellary, Cuddapah, and North Arcot was very large. In Bellary out of 21 cases 9 were successfully prosecuted before the Sessions Court, and 1 resulted in acquittal. In 2 cases the accused committed suicide, in another the accused escaped from custody on his way to the Sessions Court, and in 3 cases, the village authorities themselves being concerned, all attempts to obtain evidence failed, and the actual crimes were with difficulty brought to light. On the whole, therefore, the crime of murder was well handled by the Bellary Police. In one case 12 persons were hired to murder an obnoxious money-lender. Having broken into his house they strangled the victim. Eleven persons were sentenced to death in this case. The instigator of the crime was tried separately for abetment, but was acquitted. Twenty-four cases were reported in North Arcot, in 9 of which convictions were obtained. In 3 cases the accused persons committed suicide. One was an old case of 1868, not brought on the returns for that year, as it was hushed up at the time. The late Talook Magistrate of Gooriattum was tried for assisting to conceal this offence, which was ultimately brought to light by the vigilance of the District Magistrate, and successfully brought to conviction by the detective ability of Inspector Vurdarajooloo Moodelly. There were 3 cases of infanticide, 1 of murder of a lad for the sake of the jewels he was wearing, and 1 case in which a woman pushed her step-son into a well to secure advantages to her own children. Women were the motive in the rest of the cases. Out of 8 cases in Nellore 2 were detected, and in 2 cases the murderers committed suicide. Only 1 case out of 7 was detected in Kurnool. In 2 cases the murderers committed suicide. Four out of 6 cases were detected in Trichinopoly, 7 out of 15 cases in Madura, and 6 out of 11 cases (one committed by a lunatic) in Tinnevelly. These districts have done well. Although the general average of detection is poor in the Southern Range, the crime of murder is usually well handled. In Salem there were 16 cases, in 3 of which the murderers committed suicide. Six of the remaining 13 cases were prosecuted to conviction. In Coimbatore 15 cases of murder were reported. Convictions were obtained in 7 cases, and in 4

others the murderers committed suicide. Of the remaining 4 cases 3 were tried at Sessions and released from insufficient evidence. Thus the Coimbatore Police have done well in the detection of murders. In one case a Chetty by caste, who was suspected of theft by his master, stated that on his refusing to tell the particulars of the theft he had been beaten by his master and others who forcibly filled his mouth with corrosive sublimate. He was taken to the Civil Dispensary, where he died on the following day; but a doubt existed whether he had not himself put the poison into his mouth with a view to bring a false charge against his master, and the case resulted in an acquittal. There were 12 murders in South Malabar, 8 of which were prosecuted to conviction. In 2 cases the murderers committed suicide, so that conviction was impossible. Of the 2 remaining murders 1 was a case in which a decomposed corpse, incapable of identification, was found in the Kalai river under circumstances which left no doubt that a murder had been committed. In the other case a Tamil man at Palghaut stabbed his brother-in-law and immediately absconded. He has not yet been found. Two murders occurred in North Malabar, one of which was detected. In Canara there were 9 cases, in 1 of which the murderer committed suicide. Four of the remaining cases were prosecuted to conviction. The attention of Government has been drawn to the frequency of suicide by persons accused of murder, and special inquiry on the subject has been ordered.

86. The following districts show the highest figures in the detection of murder :—

——	No. of Cases	No detected	Per-centage detected	No of Persons convicted.
Vizagapatam	6	4	66 7	4
Trichinopoly	6	4	66·7	4
South Malabar	12	8	66 7	8
Tinnevelly	11	6	54·5	*4
North Malabar	2	1	50	1
Madura	15	7	46 7	12
Coimbatore	15	7	46·7	9
South Canara	9	4	44 4	4
Bellary	21	9	42 9	19

87. There were 107 cases of culpable homicide in 1870, none of which call for any special remark. Convictions were obtained in 59 cases, or 55·1 per cent. of the whole number. Out of 183 persons arrested, 83 (45·4 per cent.) were convicted. The detective results were by far the best in the Western Range, where 23 out of 29 cases, and 33 out of 54 persons were prosecuted to conviction. Results in the Southern Range were poor and lowered the general average.

Culpable Homicide.

Ranges.	Cases			Persons		
	Reported	Detected	Per-centage.	Arrested	Convicted	Per-centage
Madras Town.....	1	...	...	1	...	...
Northern Range.	26	13	50	54	23	42·6
Central do ...	33	17	51·5	46	20	43·5
Southern do. ...	18	6	33·3	28	7	25
Western do. ...	29	23	79·3	54	33	61·1
Total ...	107	59	55·1	183	83	45·4

* One man in Tinnevelly was convicted of 3 murders.

88. The total number of offences against property with violence has fallen from 7,978 in 1869 to 7,431 in 1870. The per-centage of cases detected has increased to 30 per cent., against 27·9 per cent. in the preceding year. The proportion of persons convicted to arrested in this class of cases has, also, risen from 54·7 to 56·7 per cent. So that, under all these heads, a steady improvement is again visible, the results of 1869 having also been better than those of 1868. Under the heads of property lost and recovered, however, the figures are less satisfactory. This is chiefly due to the poor results in the Central and Southern Ranges. The amount of property lost in Madras Town has fallen from Rupees 13,084 in 1869 to Rupees 10,338 in 1870, and the proportion of recoveries has risen from 21·9 to 23·6 per cent. In the Western Range the amount of property lost has decreased In the other ranges there is an increase. The high proportion of persons convicted to arrested in Madras Town is very creditable The Southern Range shows the poorest results under each head

Offences against property with violence.

Ranges	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Reported	Detected	Per-centage	Arrested	Convicted	Per-centage	Lost	Recovered.	Per-centage.
Madras Town	219	84	38·4	133	108	81 2	10,338	2,439	23·6
Northern Range	1,532	478	31·2	1,099	700	63·7	74,185	13,462	18·1
Central do.	2,607	769	29 5	2,174	1,160	53·4	2,34,004	24,955	10·7
Southern do	2,056	491	23 9	1,614	850	52·7	2,11,975	21,010	9·9
Western do	1,017	409	40 2	1,153	685	59·4	67,242	14,736	21·9
Total ...	7,431	2,231	30	6,173	3,503	56·7	5,97,744	76,602	12·8
Compare 1869	7,978	2,229	27 9	6,457	3,535	54·7	5,58,854	81,895	14·7

89. Coming to the particulars of offences against property with violence by far the most important head is that of dacoity, a crime which, owing to the timidity of the population, who are easily preyed upon by the lawless, appears to have been always far more prevalent in Madras and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal than in any other part of India. There has again been a very marked decrease (no less than 25 per cent.) in the total number of dacoities committed. Only 300 cases have been reported, against 400 in the previous year The progressive decrease of dacoities during the past eight years (excluding the famine year 1866 from the comparison) is shown in the margin. These figures prove conclusively the sure effect of persistent effort and steady repression upon this violent phase of crime. The numerous convictions of dacoits in each successive year, added to the vastly improved knowledge of the criminal population now possessed by the Police, are producing results which, although necessarily gradual, are sure and reliable. Dacoity

Dacoities.

1863.	1864.	1865.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
928	926	571	538	486	400	300

is still most prevalent in the following districts, the results of two years being given :—

	No. of Dacoities.	
	1869.	1870.
Kistna	12	7
Kurnool	16	16
Bellary	32	20
Cuddapah	37	31
North Arcot	36	28
South Arcot	75	53
Tanjore	32	25
Trichinopoly	19	11
Madura	42	13
Tinnevelly	17	15
Salem	30	29
Coimbatore	20	19
	368	267

The remaining districts are almost free from this crime. The decrease in Madura (from 42 cases in 1869 to 13 in 1870) is remarkable. South Arcot, the worst district of all for dacoity, also shows a very marked decrease from 75 cases in 1869 to 53 in the year under review The decrease in Bellary, a district infested with Lumbadies, is very satisfactory It is due to the close watch established over wandering tribes in that district Out of the total number of 300 dacoities, 88 or 29 3 per cent. have been prosecuted to conviction Here again there has been an improvement upon the results of the preceding year, in which only 26 7 per cent of cases reported were detected. Thirty-two per cent. of persons arrested were convicted as in the preceding year. 379 dacoits in all were convicted in 1870. 10 3 per cent. of property lost has been recovered against 12 per cent. in 1867. The immediate distribution of plunder amongst a large number of persons renders the recovery of any large proportion of property lost in dacoity exceedingly difficult, and the amounts stated by complainants to have been lost are usually unreliable. There is a strong tendency to exaggeration in this matter

Analysis of dacoities.

90. An analysis of dacoities shows that 124 cases were committed in houses against 129 in the previous year. The decrease is small. 36·3 per cent. of house dacoities have been prosecuted to conviction, and nearly 5 persons were punished on an average in each detected case. Of the total number of house dacoities, 109 were "gang robberies" (*i.e.*, committed by large gangs with violence), and 15 were intended burglaries by five or more persons converted by circumstances into robberies. House dacoity is still most prevalent in South Arcot, Tanjore, and Salem. Sixty-one per cent. of the total number of such dacoities have been committed in these three districts. The numbers for two years are shown in the margin. There is a slight decrease, but the crime still exists in these districts to an extent which must be considered highly unsatisfactory in the present stage of Police organization. The number of house dacoities in South Arcot is twice as large as in any other district. In

House Dacoities.

	1869.	1870.
South Arcot ..	47	41
Tanjore .	23	20
Salem... ...	16	15
	86	76

South Arcot and Tanjore the village authorities give little or no assistance to the Police, and the Police finding themselves thus isolated in their detective efforts have been too apt to grasp at the weakest clues, and to bring cases before the Courts on insufficient evidence. In South Arcot the Village Police is very feeble, owing to insufficiency of emoluments. In Tanjore there is no Village Police at all. In both districts (particularly in the latter) the Village Munsiffs are men of influence who could give great assistance if they chose. But they will not do so except under strong pressure from the Magistracy. There is too much reason to fear that many of the Village Munsiffs in these districts still strongly sympathize with criminals, and even make use of them to enhance their own power over their neighbours. Notwithstanding the difficulties described, the per-centage of detection in South Arcot has equalled the general average. Convictions have been obtained in 15 cases out of 41. Forty-nine dacoits have been convicted, or about 3 per case only on an average. The per-centage of persons convicted to arrested is, however, very poor, showing hasty and futile action on the part of the Police. They have worked hard, but, too frequently, on unsound principles. Of the 41 house dacoities in South Arcot, 33 were regular gang robberies, and 8 were aggravated burglaries. In Tanjore 8 dacoities out of 20 (40 per cent.) were prosecuted to conviction, and 33 dacoits (36 per cent. of those arrested) were sentenced by the Courts. House dacoity has been most feebly dealt with in Salem. Fifteen cases have occurred, of which not 1 has been detected, and 26 persons arrested were all released. Most of these cases are due to a band of dacoits in the town of Salem itself, whence they sally forth to plunder the country round about. This criminal organization has sprung into existence in the central town of the district, and under the very eyes of the chief local authorities, mainly, no doubt, through the connivance of the Town Police Force, which until recently was chiefly composed of local Mussulmans. The Town Police has now been entirely re-composed, and is, no doubt, under some disadvantage at present from want of local experience and knowledge on the part of the new men. A spacious station-house has also been provided with good class-room accommodation and drill ground attached. With proper attention to *matériel*, discipline, and instruction, it may be hoped that the Town Police Force of Salem will rapidly become efficient. A system of night patrolling has also been organized in the surrounding talooks, from which good results may be expected. There were 8 cases of house dacoity in Trichinopoly, of which 3 were detected, and 28 persons (an average of 9 per case) were convicted. In Coimbatore also there were 8 cases, of which only 1 was detected. Of 7 cases in Malabar 5 were detected (71·4 per cent.), and 22 persons were convicted. The numbers in other districts are insignificant. The following districts have been entirely free from house dacoity in 1870 :—

Madras Town.	Jeypore.	Nellore.
Vizagapatam.	Godavery.	Neilgherries.

91. There were 97 dacoities on highways and thoroughfares, of which 22 (22·7 per cent.) were detected, against 147 cases with 26 detected in 1869. Considerable improvement is thus visible both in prevention and detection. Eighty-one persons in all were convicted in the year under review. North Arcot shows the largest number of highway dacoities (15) with not a single case detected. Tinnevelly has 12 cases with 1 detected, South Arcot 11 cases with 2 detected, and Bellary 10 cases with

Highway dacoities.

2 detected. Out of 7 highway dacoities in Madura, 3 cases were detected and 19 persons were convicted. There were no highway dacoities in Madras Town, Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, North Malabar, and South Canara.

92. There were 79 cases of dacoity in fields or jungle, of which 21 (26·6 per cent.) were detected. Twenty-one cases (with 2 detected) occurred in Cuddapah, and 11 cases (1 detected) in North Arcot. Some of the cases under this head are mere agrarian riots, in which grain or other property is carried off.

Dacoities in fields or jungles.

93. In Ganjam 1 dacoity in a field was committed by Hill Sowrahs armed with bows and arrows, and some Khonds armed with bows and arrows committed a dacoity in the jungles. No clue was obtained in the latter case. In the former case 10 Sowrahs were arrested, but they were released on trial before the Agency Court. In the Godavery District a field dacoity was committed by 6 robbers, believed to be Lumbadies, armed with clubs. In the Kistna District a house dacoity was committed by 20 Brinjaries armed with swords and matchlocks. They looted 1 house, taking property in cash and jewels valued at Rupees 2,756. While they were attacking a second house, a village shikarry killed one of the assailants with a gun-shot. The rest ran away. One person was convicted in this case. One house dacoity and 3 highway dacoities were committed by Yanadies. In 1 of the highway dacoities swords were carried by the assailants. One Yanady (concerned in 2 of the highway dacoities) was arrested and convicted. Dacoits from the Nizam's Territories do their best to be troublesome in the Kistna District, and it speaks well for the exertions of the Police that their depredations are now so rare. Several good convictions of these ruffians have been obtained during the past few years. In Nellore District, 2 highway dacoities and a field dacoity were committed by a gang of Soogalies (Lumbadies) who came from the Cuddapah District, and, while ostensibly engaged in salt traffic, commenced a career of plunder, which was nipped in the bud by the arrangements made by the Superintendent of Police, Major Galbraith, then on tour in the vicinity. Some of these robbers were successfully waylaid by the Police in Nellore. Others were followed up into Cuddapah and captured there. Six persons were convicted and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. All were old offenders who had previously undergone various terms of imprisonment, and a notorious gang of ruffians was thus broken up. Much credit was due in these cases to Inspector Venkat Row, whose knowledge of such gangs and of the country proved most valuable and effective. In Kurnool a house dacoity was committed by Lumbadies carrying clubs and torches. The complainant was severely injured by the dacoits and died 3 days afterwards. Six persons were convicted in this case. Four house dacoities were committed in Bellary by Koravers mixed (in two of the cases) with Benders and Wudders. Lances and knives were carried in 1 case, clubs and sickles in another, clubs and hatchets in a third. In one case a villager was killed by the robbers. Twelve persons were convicted in 2 cases of house dacoity. Seven highway dacoities were committed by Lumbadies, 2 by Madigas and Benders (local criminal classes), and 1 by Dasaries (wandering beggars). In 1 case one of the assailants (a Lumbady) was killed, and in another case one of the persons assailed died of his wounds. Five persons were convicted in 1 case of highway dacoity, and 8 in another. In one case clubs and battle axes

Dacoity by professional criminal classes, or in which arms were used, or deaths occurred.

were used. Three field dacoities were committed by Lumbadies, 1 by Koorchas, and 1 by Dasaries. Two persons were convicted in 1 case. Bellary is infested with wandering criminal tribes more than any other district in the Presidency, and out of 20 dacoities (the total number for the year) 19 were committed by these classes. The remaining case was committed by Mussulmans and Brahmins, who, for once, found a congenial field of co-operation. The number of the various vagrant tribes infesting Bellary is estimated at 20,000 souls, of whom two-thirds have settlements in the district, and one-third wander from place to place, and yet the Criminal Returns for Bellary contrast very favorably with those of some other districts (such as South Arcot, Tanjore, and Salem) where crime is committed by purely local classes. A gang of Soogalies (Lumbadies) from Bellary made a daring raid through the Cuddapah District in the early part of the year, committing many dacoities on the highway or in fields and jungle. Cattle were carried off in several cases. One dacoity was committed in a hut in a Soogaly camp by a mixed gang of Soogalies and Koorchas (Koravers) from Bellary. Three persons were convicted. Twenty-one dacoities in field and on highway were committed by Soogalies and Yerkalas, and 3 by Wudders. Scythes were used in 6 cases, muskets and swords in 2 cases, hatchets in 2 cases. Nineteen persons were convicted in 4 cases, exclusive of 3 persons convicted in the house dacoity case before mentioned. In North Arcot a jungle dacoity was committed by Eroolas armed with 2 bill-hooks. In a field dacoity, not committed by a criminal caste, one of the two complainants died from the effects of injuries caused by sticks and stones used by the robbers. In the Chingleput District a house dacoity was committed by Koravers. This case was not detected. In another case of house dacoity committed by Pariahs, firelocks were used for the purpose of frightening the inmates. In South Arcot 3 house dacoities were committed by Koravers mixed with local criminals, and 1 by Wudders. A highway dacoity was committed by Koravers, and another by Wudders mixed with local criminals. In 2 house dacoities (not by criminal castes) muskets were carried, and in 1 case a sword was used. Two persons (in 2 cases) died from the effect of wounds inflicted by dacoits. In 1 house dacoity case, 2 of the robbers were shot by a Police Constable. A party of Police, while patrolling at night, heard a noise in a village, but on arriving found that the dacoits had departed. The Police separated in different directions, in order to trace the gang, and one of the Constables came upon the dacoits while dividing their spoil about 4 miles from the scene of crime They menaced the Constable, who fired a shot into their midst killing two. The rest ran away, but some of them were subsequently apprehended and convicted. Fifty-six dacoits in all were convicted in South Arcot during the year, but the number of persons convicted in cases committed by criminal classes is not specified A very large majority of cases in this dacoity-ridden district are committed by local offenders, such as Pariahs, Mussulmans, Naicks, Pullies, and Pulliachees Only 6 cases out of 53 were committed by hereditary criminal castes. Eight house dacoities in Tanjore were committed by Kullers, a local criminal class (their name signifies "thief") which forms a large section of the population of the district. Axes were carried in 2 cases, and were used for breaking open boxes. Twenty-three persons were convicted in 5 cases. One highway dacoity was committed by Kullers. Two persons were convicted. A sword was carried in a highway dacoity not committed by a criminal class. One

petty field dacoity was also committed by Kullers. The case was released by the Sessions Court. Four house dacoities were committed in Trichinopoly by Koravers mixed with non-criminal classes. The Koravers are not wanderers in the south, but are settled in small parties on the outskirts of villages. It may be as well, however, to reckon them amongst the wandering criminal tribes to which they belong by caste. Fire-arms were used in one case (in which one of the persons assailed was shot dead, and another was severely wounded), and axes in another. Ten persons were convicted in the first of these 2 cases, 14 persons in the second—amongst these last was a Native Doctor who was a regular "head centre" of dacoits, and had organized many dacoities. He was a rich and influential man, and his conviction will produce a great effect in diminishing dacoity in Trichinopoly. One house dacoity and 1 field dacoity were committed by Kullers A field dacoity was committed by Moravers and Koravers. Four persons were convicted in this case. Fire-arms were used in a house dacoity, in which the caste of the assailants was not known. Two dacoities in villages were committed by Kullers, who attacked persons sleeping in the streets. In a house dacoity, of unusual nature, committed in Madura Town by a Brahmin and other Hindoos, a death was caused in the following manner:—About 27 persons entered the house of the widow of a Sub-Magistrate, strangled her to death, and carried away property valued at Rupees 15,000. This was really an aggravated burglary converted by the circumstances of the case and by the number of persons concerned into dacoity. This case was successfully detected by the Police with some difficulty. The Brahmin was sentenced to suffer death and to forfeit the whole of his property, 9 persons were sentenced to transportation for life and to a fine of Rupees 9,000, 2 persons were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and 3 to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rupees 2,500 under Section 411, Penal Code Four highway dacoities were committed by Moravers and Kullers (local criminals) and two field dacoities by Moravers. No arms were used in any case. In Tinnevelly, which is the stronghold of the Moraver (robber) race, a gang of 40 Moravers of bad reputation carried away a flock of 95 sheep in broad day-light The motive of the gang was to intimidate the local Shanars, who were resisting the exactions of the Puttahdar of the village. Twenty-four of the most notorious criminals of the district were convicted in this case. Another field dacoity was also committed by Moravers. Six highway dacoities were committed by Moravers Three persons were convicted in 1 case. In Salem 3 petty house dacoities were committed by Koravers and 1 by Wudders Four highway dacoities and 4 field dacoities were committed by Koravers Five persons were convicted in 3 cases. In a house dacoity committed by Pariahs and Mahomedans, a pistol and a crowbar were carried. In Coimbatore, 2 petty house dacoities were committed by mixed gangs of wandering criminals, whose caste is not stated In one of these cases 5 persons were convicted Another house dacoity was committed by a mixed gang of Hindoos and Koravers, in which one of the inmates died from the effect of injuries received. In a field dacoity committed by a mixed gang of Mussulmans, Hindoos, and Koravers, swords and clubs were used, and the complainant was so severely beaten that he died from the injuries received. Seven persons were convicted in this case. A dacoity in jungle was committed by Brinjaries, and another by Mulcers (a local wild tribe). In the latter case two persons were convicted. Two other field dacoities were committed by

mixed gangs of Koravers and Hindoos. Seven persons were convicted in these 2 cases. Two jungle dacoities were committed by Mulcers armed with clubs and knives. Two persons were convicted in each case. Two dacoities on thoroughfares were committed by Kurumbers, a local wild tribe.

94. Thus out of 300 dacoities, 46 were committed by local criminal castes, such as Wudders, Moravers, Kullers, Mulcers, &c., and 71 were committed by wandering criminal tribes, such as Lumbadies, Yerkalers, Koravers, &c., and with regard to these last, it must be observed that in Bellary the Lumbadies, and in the Southern Districts the Koravers are now more local than wandering. A large majority of dacoities (and many of the worst type) are committed by members of the resident population, Pariahs, Mussulmans, and others, who, although not hereditarily criminals, have become by practice most expert professional dacoits. These are the pests of South Arcot, Tanjore, and Salem, where house dacoity still prevails to an extent unknown elsewhere, and, as a rule, detection is more difficult in dacoities perpetrated by these classes than in cases committed by wandering criminal tribes. Classes by whom dacoities were committed.

95. Ten deaths occurred in 7 dacoity cases (committed by all classes) on the side of the assailed, and 4 dacoits were killed in 3 cases. In 30 cases steel or fire-arms of some sort were used. Some of these cases were committed by other than criminal classes. The results for two years on the points noted are given below:— Deaths owing to dacoity.

—	Dacoities by Local Criminal Classes.	Dacoities by Wandering Criminal Classes.	Deaths		Cases in which Steel or Fire-arms were used.
			Assailants	Assailed	
1869	62	60	1	3	27
1870	46	71	4	10	30

The above comparison is probably not completely reliable, as the careful separate registration of offences committed by criminal tribes has only recently been systematized.

96. 534 robberies have been reported, against 602 in the preceding year. The decrease is considerable. At the same time the per-centage of cases successfully detected and prosecuted to conviction has risen from 33·1 to 38·8. And, although robberies have been fewer, yet more robbers have been brought to justice. 352 persons have been convicted, against 349 in 1869; and the per-centage of persons convicted to those arrested has risen from 57·5 to 60·9. The amount of property lost has greatly decreased, but the per-centage of recovery is still small. On the whole great improvement is visible in the general results under the head of robbery. There were 160 robberies on the highway, against 190 in the preceding year. The largest number of highway robberies (25) occurred in Bellary, 10 cases were detected and 20 persons convicted. Cuddapah shows 21 cases with 6 detected, and North Arcot 21 with 7 detected. Out of 10 cases of highway robbery in Madura 7 were detected, 13 persons were arrested, and all of them convicted. Only one case of robbery occurred in the town of Madras, and that not of a Robberies.

very formidable nature. Three persons attacked and knocked down a Moodelly man in a public place, and in the scuffle a head cloth was appropriated by one of the three. They were sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment each.

—	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Reported	Detected	Per cent.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per cent.
							Rs.	Rs.	
In towns and villages ...	103	42	40 8	115	71	61 7	4,370	1,324	30·3
In fields and jungles ...	271	103	38	273	165	60 4	5,487	810	14 8
On highways	160	62	38 8	190	116	61·1	10,123	1,169	11·5
Total ...	534	207	38·8	578	352	60 9	19,980	3,303	16·5

Torch-light Dacoity.

97. Under the general head of "dacoities in house or village" are included certain cases of so-called "torch-light gang robbery," of which a separate return is furnished. The general results for three years are shown in the margin. The number of torch-light gang robberies has again decreased from 59 to 46, the lowest number ever yet reported. During the five years from 1857 to 1861 the annual average of torch-light gang robberies was 820! In the year 1863 the number of torch-light robberies still stood so high as 263. It has progressively decreased (except in the famine year 1866) until it has reached the present figure of 46. Of the 46 cases reported in 1870, 8 were committed in South Arcot, 8 in Trichinopoly, and 9 in Salem. Thus more than half the total number of cases have occurred in three districts. Detection of cases was good in South Arcot and Trichinopoly (50 per cent.), but in Salem *nil*. Thirty-two dacoits were convicted in torch-light cases in Trichinopoly, of whom 11 were sentenced to transportation. There were 5 cases in South Malabar with 4 detected, 4 in Bellary with 2 detected, 2 in Cuddapah with 1 detected, and 2 in North Arcot both detected. Bellary, Cuddapah, and North Arcot were hot-beds of torch-light dacoity a few years ago. Out of 46 cases of torch-light gang robbery 20 cases (43·5 per cent.) were prosecuted to conviction. The per-centage is slightly less than last year. Ninety-three dacoits in all (35·2 per cent. of those arrested) were convicted. The amount of property lost has decreased, but the per-centage of recovery is still very small. The following districts were free from torch-light dacoity in 1870 :—

—	Cases			Persons			Property		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per cent.	Arrested	Convicted.	Per cent	Lost.	Recovered	Per cent
							Rs.	Rs.	
1868 ...	68	30	44 1	505	199	39·4	66,644	3,605	5·9
1869 ...	59	28	47·5	432	158	36 6	39,668	2,784	7
1870 ...	46	20	43·5	264	93	35 2	36,423	2,155	5 9

Madras City.	Jeypore.	Madura.	Neilgherries.
Ganjam.	Godavery.	Tinnevelly.	North Malabar.
Vizagapatam.	Nellore.	Coimbatore.	South Canara.

Thus 12 out of 23 districts were entirely free from this phase of violent crime. In 1869 only 9 districts enjoyed exemption. The term "torch-light gang robbery" is fast becoming an anachronism. It was originally adopted, because large gangs almost invariably came prepared with torches and slings, and lit their torches in defiance of the villagers before proceeding to action. Thus the phrase "Torch-light Gang Robbery" came to denote a particularly daring and brutal type of crime, and, although unrecognized by law, it has hitherto been retained. But gang robberies now-a-days are seldom, if ever, committed with the same circumstances of open daring as formerly. Gangs come to the scene of action as stealthily as they can. Although they are not much afraid of the timid villagers of the south, yet they are very much afraid of subsequent detection. Consequently, although torches are still brought, they are few in number, and are usually kindled *inside* the house after entry has been made, merely to light the robbers to their booty.

98. There has been a considerable decrease in the total number of house-breaking cases committed during the year. 6,250 cases have been reported, against 6,643 cases in the previous year. Although the actual number of offences has been less, the number of cases brought to conviction has equalled that of the preceding year, and the proportion of detected cases has thus risen from 26·9 to 28·5 per cent. The *ratio* of persons convicted to arrested remains the same as in 1869, viz., 63 per cent., but more persons were convicted. The results under the head of property lost and recovered are not so satisfactory, rather more property having been lost and less recovered than in 1869. The general average of recovery is only 13·2 per cent. In Madras Town 23·6 per cent. of property lost by house-breaking has been recovered, and 24·1 per cent. has been recovered in the Western Range. Although detective results in the Southern Range are still far from brilliant, they exhibit a considerable improvement upon previous years. In the Central Range the number of house-breakings committed has slightly increased. In the Western Range the large proportion of persons convicted to the total number of offences committed is satisfactory. In 877 cases of house-breaking no property at all was lost Out of the remaining 5,373 cases the amount of property lost exceeded Rupees 500 in 186 cases. In 663 cases more than Rupees 100 was taken. In 542 cases the amount stolen exceeded 50 rupees. In 3,982 cases the amount of property stolen was of small value. These last are the cases which it is ordinarily most difficult to detect, and if the Police were free from the duty of investigating such cases, save at the direct instance of complainants (which appears to be the custom in some provinces), detective results in the total number of cases investigated would, of course, be much better. But such abstention seems false in principle, and provides immunity to criminals within certain limits.

House-breaking.

99. The crime of house-breaking has been, on the whole, well handled by the Police in towns and cantonments during the year, and the results show progress. Only 822 cases have occurred against 936 in the preceding year. 38·8 per cent. of cases reported have been detected, against 36·5 per cent. in 1869. 71·3 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted, against 73·4 per cent. in 1869. The amount of property lost has fallen from Rupees 61,850 to Rupees 57,982, and the proportion of recovery has risen from 20·2 per cent. to 25 per cent. On almost all points, therefore, improvement is perceptible. The number of house-breaking cases in

House-breaking in towns.

Madras City has fallen from 256 in 1869 to 218 in 1870. Many of these cases are of an exceedingly petty nature. The value of property lost exceeded Rupees 100 in 23 cases only. In 22 cases the value lost was between Rupees 50 and Rupees 100. In the remaining cases the amount lost was trifling. The total amount of property lost in Madras City has fallen from Rupees 13,084 to Rupees 10,336, and the per-centage of recovery has risen from 21·9 to 23·6. 38·1 per cent. of all cases have been detected, and 88·8 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted. This last is a highly creditable average, and could scarcely be exceeded anywhere. In the Northern Range the working of the Towns Police of the Vizagapatam District has been good, and that of the Kistna District highly successful. In the towns of Masulipatam and Guntoor more than half of the cases reported have been detected, and 87·5 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted. The results in Nellore and Kurnool (Central Range) are below the average, although the proportion of property recovered in the latter district is exceptionally high. The results in Bellary and North Arcot are very satisfactory. In the former district out of 48 cases 21 have been detected, 24 persons have been convicted, and 42·6 per cent. of property lost has been recovered. In the latter district 20 out of 26 cases (76·9 per cent.) have been detected, 26 persons have been convicted, and 53 per cent. of property lost has been recovered. In the Southern Range house-breaking has been heavy as usual in the towns of Tanjore, as compared with other districts, but the Police have handled their cases with considerable success, and a very marked improvement appears over the results of the preceding year. This shows that the generally poor detection in the district of Tanjore does not proceed from mere want of ability on the part of the Police. Ninety-nine house-breakings have occurred in the towns of Tanjore, against 162 in the previous year. This is a most marked and satisfactory decrease, which may be fairly accounted for by the successful conviction of 53 house-breakers in 1869. In 1870, 46 house-breakers have been convicted, 36 out of 99 cases (36·4 per cent.) have been prosecuted to conviction, and out of Rupees 11,584 lost Rupees 4,252 (36·7 per cent.) have been recovered. These results are very good. The wonderfully improved state of the town of Combaconum (formerly a nest of house-breakers) is mainly due to the ability and untiring energy of Police Inspector Mr. Millett, who, by undaunted perseverance, has achieved a complete success in the face of unusual difficulties. There is a considerable decrease of house-breaking in the towns of Madura District, but detective results are not good. In Tinnevelly the number of cases has fallen from 31 in 1869 to 17 in 1870. This decrease is probably due to the preventive measures adopted by the Acting Superintendent, Captain Trotman, in closely watching the notorious Moravers of neighbouring villages. Actual convictions have been very few. In the town of Salem (Western Range) there has been very little house-breaking. The results in Coimbatore are exceedingly poor. Out of 20 cases of house-breaking in towns only 2 have been detected. This contrasts strongly with the previous year, when 8 cases out of 10 were detected. Four cases out of 10 have been detected in the towns of the Neilgherry Hills. The Town Police in South Malabar have been very successful. Twenty out of 25 cases (80 per cent.) have been detected, and 30·6 per cent. of property lost has been recovered. The results in North Malabar are very poor. In Canara only 7 cases have occurred, of which 5 were detected and 58 per cent. of property lost has been recovered.

100. There has been a great decrease in the number of drugging cases. Fourteen cases of robbery by drugging were reported, against 20 in the previous year. Ten persons in 5 cases were convicted, against 11 persons in 7 cases in 1869. North Arcot has still the most cases of this peculiar crime, although the number has decreased from 8 to 4. One person was convicted in North Arcot. In one case death ensued. Madura has 3 cases with one detected, in which 6 persons were convicted. Two persons died in 2 cases. The single case in Trichinopoly District was successfully prosecuted to conviction. There was one case in Salem with a similar result. Three cases occurred in Coimbatore without any detection. Two persons died in 2 cases. Altogether 5 deaths were caused by drugging in 1870, against 9 deaths in the previous year. Drugging.

101. There has been a considerable decrease in the graver sorts of crime. Under the heads of murder, dacoity, robbery, and house-breaking, 7,303 offences in all were reported, against 7,861 in 1869. 2,159 cases (29·6 per cent.) were prosecuted to conviction, against 27·7 per cent. in the previous year, and 25·4 per cent. in 1868. Progress has been continuous. The increased average of detection has been caused by improved results in the Central and Southern Ranges, although the Southern Range is still behind the rest of the Presidency. The Trichinopoly and Madura Districts, however, exhibit good results, particularly the latter, in which 124 cases out of 347 (35·7 per cent.) have been successfully prosecuted. Grave crime.

102. The following list gives the order of districts with reference to the proportion of cases detected and persons convicted to the total number of offences committed :—

	Districts.	Total No. of Cases reported	No. of Cases detected.	Per-centage detected	Total Persons convicted.	Per-centage convicted to every 100 offences.
1	South Malabar...	147	83	56 5	149	101
2	Ganjam	394	164	41 6	213	54
3	Neilgherries	17	7	41·2	11	65
4	Salem	306	123	40 2	166	54
5	North Malabar	97	38	39 2	56	58
6	Madras Town	221	84	38	108	49
7	Nellore	317	118	37 2	181	57
8	Madura	347	124	35 7	205	59
9	North Arcot	565	196	34 7	293	52
10	Jeypore...	135	46	34 1	73	54
11	Bellary	441	147	33·3	234	53
12	Chingleput	344	111	32 3	154	45
13	Trichinopoly	212	68	32 1	119	56
14	South Canara	91	29	31 9	44	48
15	Coimbatore	342	107	31 3	195	57
16	Vizagapatam	393	114	29	171	44
17	Kistna	285	69	24 2	94	33
18	South Arcot	334	77	23 1	140	42
19	Godavery	269	60	22·3	94	35
20	Cuddapah	595	123	20 7	204	34
21	Kurnool...	334	66	19 8	97	29
22	Tinnevelly	400	77	19 3	153	38
23	Tanjore	717	128	17·9	182	25

Cattle-lifting, &c., in Madura.

103. The crime of cattle-lifting, which is the special pursuit of the Kuller caste wherever they are found, is being successfully handled in Madura, and the traditional system of compromise, whereby the cattle are restored on receipt of part of the price, has received a severe blow. The method of these cattle-stealers is precisely the same as that of the dog-stealers in London. After the loss of the animals intimation is mysteriously conveyed that they will be restored for a stated pecuniary consideration. By preconcert with the complainants several notorious cattle-thieves have been apprehended by the Police in the act of receiving the money and handing back the cattle. This is considered by the Kullers to be a very mean and treacherous proceeding, but it paralyzes their action. The following figures show the results of Police action with respect to cattle-stealing in Madura during the past two years :—

	1869.	1870.
Cases reported	326	227
Do detected	106	99
Per-centage detected	32 5	43 6

Receiving stolen property.

104 544 cases of receiving or possessing stolen property are entered in the returns of the Madras Presidency for 1870, and 476 persons were convicted Considering the widely-spread character of the offence in India, these figures seem very small. The following comparison with the results in other Provinces for 1869 would seem to show either that the Police elsewhere are far more successful with this class of offence than in Madras, or else that there is some difference in the working of Sections 411 to 414, Penal Code :—

	Cases reported	Persons convicted.
Bengal, Lower Provinces, 1869	2,298	2,671
North-West Provinces ...	No information	6,309
Punjaub	2,157	2,359
Oude	855	1,125
Burmah	537	559
Madras, 1870	544	476

Salt thefts.

105. Notwithstanding the enhanced price of salt, there has been a very marked decrease in the number of salt thefts and in the value of salt stolen. There were only 233 cases of salt theft against 429 in 1869, and the value of salt stolen was Rupees 749 against Rupees 2,724. Of 280 persons arrested for this offence, 227 were convicted and punished. The decrease of salt theft is conspicuous in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Chingleput, and South Arcot Districts. Actual thefts constitute a very small part of the frauds practised on the Salt Revenue.

Revenue Laws.

106. There has again been an increase in the number of offences against Revenue Laws. 2,750 cases were reported, against 2,167 cases in the previous year. 2,225 cases (80·9 per cent. of the whole) were prosecuted to conviction, and 4,110 persons (82·3 per cent. of those arrested or produced) were punished. Breaches of Salt Law have increased from 435 to 625, and breaches of Abkarry Law have increased from 1,732 to 2,125. No cases against the Abkarry Act (XIX. of 1852) occurred in Madras City.

107. 8,395 cases of petty thefts were tried by heads of villages under Regulation IV. of 1821. 9,586 such cases were disposed of in 1869, there being thus a decrease of 1,191 cases. 11,391 persons were convicted in 7,307 cases. Property lost was valued at Rupees 2,438, of which Rupees 1,838 were recovered.

Petty thefts tried by heads of villages.

108. Convictions were obtained in 67·3 per cent. of all cases tried by the High and Sessions Courts, and 55·5 per cent. of all persons tried were convicted. There has been a slight falling off from the results in 1869, in which year 69 per cent. of cases and 57·2 per cent of persons tried were convicted. About 75 per cent. of persons tried in England are convicted. 68·7 per cent. of cases tried before the High Court of Madras resulted in conviction, and 66·7 per cent. of persons tried were convicted. Cases sent up from the mofussil are included. Results in the Western Range are best, showing the following proportions of conviction :—

Cases disposed of by High and Sessions Courts.

Of cases tried	..	81·8 per cent.
Of persons tried	...	64·5 ,,

Results are worst in the Southern Range—

Of cases tried	...	58 7 ,,
Of persons tried	...	48·5 ,,

The results in Nellore District are the best of all, viz :—

Of cases tried	...	84·6 per cent.
Of persons tried	...	86 ,,

These figures are highly creditable. The averages of conviction in Trichinopoly are nearly as high, viz :—

Of cases tried	..	82 4 per cent.
Of persons tried	..	87 2 ,,

Bellary also shows very well indeed, especially considering the large number of cases tried. Out of 101 cases 78 resulted in conviction, and 72·3 per cent. of persons tried were convicted. Results are satisfactory in all the districts of the Western Range, particularly in South Malabar. Four out of 5 cases on the Neilgherry Hills were successfully prosecuted, and 9 out of 10 persons tried were convicted. The poorest results are shown in the following districts :—

	Per-centage convicted.	
	Cases	Persons.
Jeypore Agency Court	23·5	28·6
Chinglepút	54 5	42
South Arcot	56 1	31·4
Tanjore	49 5	47·7
Madura	50	43·9

Out of 17 cases sent up from Jeypore to the Agency Court only 4 resulted in conviction.

The proportion of persons convicted to persons tried is also very poor in the following districts :—

Godavery	46·3
Kistna	49·5
Kurnool	42·4

Sixty-seven cases were tried by the High Court of Madras, against 66 in the preceding year. 1,329 cases were tried by Sessions Courts, against 1,435 cases in 1869 and 1,675 in 1868. The diminution in the number of heinous offences for trial by the higher tribunals continues.

Police in Hill Tracts of Ganjam Maliahs. Vizagapatam District.

109. The hill tracts of the Northern Range have been perfectly quiet during the year. The recent Police occupation of the Kottiah Khond tract in the Ganjam Maliahs has remained undisturbed. The Acting Superintendent of Police accompanied the Acting Agent in his annual hill tour. In the Vizagapatam District, Mr. Fullerton, the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Nursipatam, made a partial tour through the Gudum Hill tracts in the month of August.

Jeypore.

110. Lieutenant Blaxland, the Superintendent of Police in Jeypore, was able to go all round his district during the year, and to visit all the Police Stations. He rectified abuses which had crept in at some places, where, owing to want of proper supervision, the Police had developed a strong taste for agriculture, in which pursuit they were aided by occasional resort to forced labor. Beat duty and the prevention and detection of crime were, of course, neglected. These men are still agriculturists, but they are no longer Police Officers, having resigned the service rather than forego their favorite pursuit. The new hands have acted vigorously in ferreting out crime The increased establishment of Inspectors recently granted to Jeypore will have a most beneficial effect. Formerly, the distant stations were almost without supervision. Police working in Jeypore is still in a rather crude state, but crime is year by year more accurately reported, and the crimes brought to light are fairly well handled. Sickness has caused great difficulty in keeping up the office work in Jeypore, but when the head-quarters are permanently established on the healthy plateau of Koraput, this state of matters will cease. The buildings at Koraput are being rapidly pushed on.

European Vagrancy.

111. Thirty-two European Vagrants were deported during the year, most of whom came over from Bombay. The Vagrancy Act has since come into full operation, and its working will doubtless prove most beneficial.

Altered organization of the Police.

112. The chief features of 1870 were the large reduction in the strength of the Constabulary (including the abolition of several appointments in the superior grades) and the revision of the rates of pay in the lower ranks—a measure which cannot fail materially to increase the stability and the efficiency of the force.

JAILS.

113. The Administration Report on Jails has reference now, for the first time, to the calendar instead of to the official year, and this circumstance detracts from the accuracy of any comparison of the statistics pertaining to it with those of former years.

Admission and disposal of prisoners.

114. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes during the year was 9,621, being 312 less than the average of 1869-70, and 531 less than that of 1868-69. The number remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1870 was 9,503, being

268 less than at the end of the year 1869. The daily average number of each class during the year is shown in the following table :—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts	8826·42	345·66	9172·08
Security	36·07	...	36·07
Under-trial prisoners	165·40	9 14	174·54
Civil prisoners	207·80	8·10	215·90
State do.	4·49	...	4·49
Insane do.	15·78	2·61	18·39
Total ...	9255·96	365·51	9621·47

The female prisoners and the boys in the Madras Penitentiary were removed from the body of the Jail to new wards, in separate compartments, which had been completed during the year. The Central Jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly, and Cannanore have been nearly finished.* The Jail in the Fort at Cannanore having been no longer required, it was given up on the 31st March, and the prisoners were transferred to the Central Jail.

115. Out of 20,003 convicts in prison during the year, 71 per cent. were Hindoos, $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Mahomedans, 3 per cent. Christians, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Pariahs, Chucklers, &c., &c

Religion, age, and previous occupation.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Christians...	572	50	622
Hindoos	13,404	818	14,222
Mahomedans	1,612	96	1,708
All other classes	3,224	227	3,451
Total ..	18,812	1,191	20,003

The proportion of convicts under sixteen years of age was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., of those between sixteen and forty years $73\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., of those between forty and sixty years $22\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and of those above sixty years $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 16 years of age	256	47	303
Between 16 and 40 years	13,750	921	14,671
Do. 40 and 60 do.	4,321	196	4,517
Above 60 years	421	27	448
Total ...	*18,748	1,191	19,939

The great majority of the male convicts consisted of laborers, and of those employed in agriculture, these classes composing nearly three-fourths of the

* Ages of sixty-four convicts in the Cannanore Fort Jail not included.

whole Jail population. The proportion of prisoners following other trades or professions, and of those who had no definite occupation, ranged between three and five per cent., that of persons of independent means was between half and three-quarter per cent. Out of 1,191 female convicts nearly three-fourths were married, thirteen per cent. were unmarried, and thirteen and three-quarter per cent were prostitutes

Classes according to length of sentence.

116 Nearly one-half of the prisoners, viz., 47·71 per cent., were sentenced for periods not exceeding six months, 10 44 per cent. for periods between six months and one year, 24·34 per cent. for periods between one and five years, 11·05 per cent. for periods between five and ten years, and 5 98 per cent. for periods in excess of ten years. The proportion sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 95 15 per cent.

Previous convictions.

117. The number of male convicts previously convicted was in the proportion of $10\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, and that of females in the proportion of 10 per cent The rates in the Mofussil Jails for males and females, respectively, were 9·10 and 6·62 per cent., while those in the Madras Penitentiary were 23·54 and 21 05 per cent

	Males.	Females	Total.
Convicted once before	1,365	65	1,430
Do. twice do.	355	31	386
Do. oftener than twice	315	24	339
Total .	2,035	120	2,155

Of the 1,430 persons in Jail for the second time, 677 were convicted of crimes belonging to the same class as those of which they were formerly convicted, and 753 for different crimes. The proportions with respect to prisoners in Jail for the third time or oftener were 222, and 164, and 160, and 179, respectively. It does not seem possible to form any useful deduction from these last figures, for although the total number of prisoners convicted of crimes belonging to the same class (1,059) is nearly the same as that of those convicted of different crimes (1,096), the proportion varies very considerably in different Jails.

Escapes and recaptures.

118. There were 43 escapes during the year. Of these, 32 were effected from inside Jails, and 11 from working parties outside.

The circumstances connected with the escape from the Central Jail under construction at Trichinopoly having been detailed in the Administration Report for 1869-70, and referred to in the Police Section of the present report, need not be repeated here. The six men who escaped from the Penitentiary were Burmese, and were retaken a few days afterwards. They contrived to remove a bar from one of the windows of the ward in which they were confined, and to get over the wall by means of a ladder which they made from materials belonging to the Department of Public Works, by which

extensive alterations were being carried on at the time. The Acting Commissioner of Police in charge of the prison reported that it was impossible that the escape could have been effected had the Police Sentries between the walls been on the alert. These men were prosecuted and convicted, and also dismissed from the force. The five men at Tranquebar were part of a gang working outside the prison; two of them suddenly attacked one of the guard and possessed themselves of his musket, after which all five made off, but were followed and recaptured the same evening. The convicts who escaped from Bellary were long-sentenced men, who ought to have been confined in one of the new blocks recently built, but were locked up in one of the old and insecure wards from which they broke out during the night, and then scaled the wall at the point where the enclosing railings of the female debtor's ward abut against it. The three men at Tinnevelly escaped during the day with the connivance of a Warder, who was prosecuted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. The two men at Russelcondah escaped from a working party employed in cutting bamboos for the repairs of the building used in case of epidemics. The sentry was acquitted by the Native Magistrate on the ground that the guard was not of sufficient strength. The convict at Cuddalore escaped from a working party at Mount Capper, and was retaken in about an hour afterwards The Policemen in fault, and also a Jail Warder, were dismissed. The escapes from the Central Jails at Cannanore and at Coimbatore were effected during the night; in the former case by removing a bar from the window of the recess containing the night convenience of the ward, and in the latter by breaking through the wall of a solitary cell. No negligence was held to have been established against the Police in either of these cases. The man who escaped from the temporary Jail at the Lawrence Asylum Works was one of the cooks, who, having been let out early in the morning, contrived to slip away in the dark. He gave himself up the same evening.

Jail offences and punishments.

119. The number of offences committed in Jail during 1870 was 4,894, for which 5,006 punishments were inflicted by Superintendents and twenty-three by Judicial Officers. The number of offences, although still large, is smaller than it was during 1869-70. The ratio of punishment has been calculated with reference to the daily average number in Jail in conformity with recent instructions, instead of with reference to the number of prisoners passing through the Jails as heretofore.

Offences	Males.	Females.
Criminal offences	30	...
Having tobacco or smoking	552	8
Do. other forbidden articles	436	29
Neglecting work	1,294	94
Quarrelling	329	68
Insolence or bad language	231	20
False complaints	53	1
Other breaches of Jail Rules	1,683	66
Total ...	4,608	286

Punishments.		Males.	Females.
Extra imprisonment...		23	...
Corporal punishment.	Under 60 stripes	2,146	...
	60 and under 100 stripes	107	...
	100 to 150 stripes	41	...
Separate confinement		386	74
Reduction of diet		1,453	191
Do. of good conduct marks		230	9
Other punishments		335	34
Total ..		4,721	308

The ratio of punishment per cent. was 53 52 in the case of males, and 89·10 in that of females.

Education.

120. Of the total number of convicts in confinement during the year, 2,599 were taught to read and write a little, and 1,047 made further progress. Classes were carried on at the undermentioned Jails, viz., the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore, and the District Jails of Russelcondah, Nellore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Paumben, and at the Madras Penitentiary. Of 10,974 convicts received during the year by direct committal, 8,824 were entirely ignorant, being upwards of eighty-one per cent. upon the whole number.

Financial.

121. The cost of Jails in the mofussil, exclusive of guards and buildings, was Rupees 5,98,128, and that of the Penitentiary Rupees 36,775. The average cost per prisoner in the mofussil was Rupees 69-4-11 per annum, and in the Penitentiary Rupees 80-4-9 per annum. The average cost of food for Native prisoners was Rupees 42-4-7, and that of clothing and bedding Rupees 3-2-1. Compared with the cost of the previous year there was a decrease of Rupees 3-3-6 in the former, and of Rupees 0-13-10 in the latter item. The diet in the European Prison cost Rupees 161-0-4, and the clothing and bedding Rupees 21-7-9 per man. The decrease, compared with the cost of the previous year, was Rupees 5-13-11 in the former, and Rupees 11-10-1 in the latter item. The total cost, exclusive of guards and buildings, was Rupees 6,34,903, being less by Rupees 33,338 than that of the previous year. The cost of Police Guards amounted to Rupees 1,27,838, raising the total cost, exclusive of buildings, to Rupees 7,62,741. The total cost per head per annum for guarding and maintenance for the last five years was Rupees 105-15-0, Rupees 113-11-0, Rupees 107-5-0, Rupees 100-15-0, and Rupees 101. There was a decrease in the cost of food and of clothing to the extent of Rupees 3 per head in the former, and of Annas 11 per head in the latter item. There was an increase of Rupees 3-5-0 per head for establishment and guarding, owing to the employment of officials in the new Central Jails towards the completion of the sanctioned number. The sum expended on new Jails by the Department of Public Works was Rupees 89,252; the cost of repairs and additions effected by the Jail Department was Rupees 4,813; and that of those carried out by the Department of Public Works was Rupees 43,750. The total expenditure on account of maintenance, guarding, and buildings amounted to Rupees 9,00,557. The net cost to

Government per convict after deducting cash receipts remitted to the Treasury was Rupees 99-11-6.

122. Towards the end of 1869, the issue of a proportion of dry grain in substitution for rice was commenced in certain Jails, and, during the year under review, the measure was extended by establishing twelve meals of dry grain and two meals of rice per week as the regular scale in the under-mentioned Jails, viz., the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore, and the District Jails of Berhampore, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Vellore Fort, Guindy, Chingleput, Cuddalore, Tranquebar, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Paumben, and in the Lawrence Asylum Works. A proportion of dry grain was also issued at Russelcondah, Masulipatam, Salem, Calicut, Tellicherry, and Mangalore. At Cochin and at the Cannanore Central Jail rice alone was given; but, as the dry grain proved beneficial at Calicut and at Tellicherry, it has been introduced into the Central Jail at Cannanore since the commencement of the present year. At Guntoor, Kurnool, Bellary, and the Coimbatore District Jail dry grain alone was issued. The Medical Officer at Cuddalore repeats his favorable opinion of the new scale, and states that almost all the convicts improved in health and condition. Diet.

123. The health of the prisoners during the year was very good, and the mortality less than it ever has been, viz., 2·69 per cent. of daily average strength, exclusive of deaths from accidents. The death-rate as regards convicts, exclusive of one man shot while endeavouring to escape, and of four who died from the effects of accidents, was 2·60 per cent. Including deaths from all causes in and out of hospital the rate was 2·66 per cent. Health of prisoners.

The subjoined table shows the death-rate for every year during the last ten years, all denominations of prisoners included :—

Years.	Ratio per cent. of Daily Average Strength.
1861-62	9·30
1862-63	8·94
1863-64	10·99
1864-65	12·70
1865-66	11·26
1866-67	11·56
1867-68	4·24
1868-69	3·51
1869-70	3·90
1870	2·69

It will be observed that the last per-centage is for the calendar year in conformity with recent orders, while the others are for the official year. The change, so far as a comparison goes, is not favorable, inasmuch as the number of deaths in the first quarter of 1870 was sixty-three, whereas during the corresponding quarter of 1871 it was only forty-two.

The daily average sick was 2·79 per cent., being somewhat less than during the previous year. In seventeen Jails it was under three per cent.;

in sixteen Jails between three and five per cent.; in three Jails between five and six per cent.; and in one Jail, viz., that at Paumben, seven and a half per cent. The prisoners at this last-mentioned Jail are more exposed to the weather than elsewhere, as they are employed in deepening the channel.

The deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery have been more numerous than those from any other disease as is generally the case, but they were much fewer than during the three years immediately preceding as shown below :—

	Deaths in 1870.	Deaths in 1869-70	Deaths in 1868-69.	Deaths in 1867-68.
Diarrhœa	42	69	73	86
Dysentery	35	64	61	66

The next greatest number of deaths during the year were those from general debility, thirty-three having died out of 139 admissions. The other diseases which proved most fatal were anæmia, intermittent fever, and diseases of the respiratory system, the deaths having been fifteen, fourteen, and fourteen, respectively.

The subjoined table shows the monthly rates of admissions into hospital, of daily average sick, and of deaths during the year.—

Months.	Ratio per cent of Daily Average Strength of		
	Admissions	Daily Sick.	Deaths.
January ...	6·70	2·76	·31
February	5·90	2·83	·18
March	5·70	2·65	·19
April	5·40	2·71	·17
May	6·33	2·76	·19
June	6·40	2·97	·17
July	7·10	2·84	·19
August	7·09	2·96	·24
September	6·36	2·89	·25
October	6·32	2·89	·32
November	6·33	2·59	·26
December ...	6·19	2·63	·19
Total	75·82	2·79	2·66

Taking every Jail into account, the difference in the rates of sickness and mortality during each month has not been great. The greatest number of admissions took place in July, and the fewest in April, the per-centages being 7·10 and 5·40, respectively, and the difference nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The greatest number of daily sick was in June, and the smallest in November, the difference being ·38. The greatest number of deaths occurred in January, and the fewest in April and in June, the rates being ·31 and ·17, respectively, and the difference ·14.

Upwards of one-half of the whole number of deaths occurred during the first year of imprisonment, viz., ninety-seven during the first six months, and thirty-eight during the last six months.

The following table shows the state of health on admission and release :—

Health on Admission of those admitted during the year.			Health on Discharge of those discharged during the year.			Number of those discharged who		Health on Admission of those who died during the year.		
Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Gained Weight in Jail.	Lost Weight in Jail.	Good.	Indifferent	Bad.
11,764	698	198	10,226	291	82	6,838	2,110	183	34	27

Wherever a record of the weight on admission and release has been kept, it has been found that a great majority of the prisoners gained weight during their imprisonment, except at the Jails at Cuddapah and at Cuddalore, but the health of these Jails was good.

124. At the close of the year the number of foreign convicts amounted to 146, of whom 60 were Chinese, 39 Malays, and 47 Burmese. They were confined in the under-mentioned Jails, viz., Rajahmundry, Central; Salem, Central; Trichinopoly, District; Coimbatore, Central; and the Penitentiary. Foreign convicts.

125. The number of juvenile prisoners remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1870 was 61, of whom 59 were boys and 2 were girls. Juveniles.

The subjoined table shows the number in Jail on the 31st December 1869 and 31st December 1870 :—

Jails.	31ST DECEMBER 1869.			31ST DECEMBER 1870.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Berhampore	1	...	1	1	...	1
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	2	...	2
Rajahmundry, Central	4	..	4	4	...	4
Kurnool	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bellary	1	...	1	6	...	6
Chittoor	2	...	2	1	...	1
Salem	2	...	2	2	1	3
Chingleput	2	...	2	4	...	4
Cuddalore	1	...	1	...	...	
Tanjore	7	1	8	2	...	2
Trichinopoly, District	5	...	5	1	...	1
Madura	2	...	2	4	...	4
Tellicherry	2	...	2	...	...	...
Calicut	1	..	1	2	...	2
Coimbatore, Central	4	...	4	6	1	7
Ootacamund	...	...	...	1	...	1
Penitentiary	27	...	27	21	...	21
Total ...	61	1	62	59	2	61

Remission system and convict servants.

126. On the 31st July 1868 Government sanctioned the introduction into certain Central Jails of a system, under the operation of which convicts might be enabled to earn, by continued good conduct and industry, remissions of their sentences to a certain extent. The following are the principal features of the scheme :—

The sentence is represented by a certain number of marks, at the rate of six marks a day, and every convict sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months and upwards is permitted to reckon for extra industry an additional half, or one whole mark per diem; but, before being permitted to count any marks towards remission, he must undergo a period of probation equal to one-sixth of his sentence. In no case can the probation be shorter, but it may be longer, inasmuch as any convict, who misconducts himself while under probation, is liable to be fined a certain number of marks, which has the effect of extending the period for an equivalent number of days. When a convict has passed through the term of probation, he is admitted into the third class, and may commence to earn remission. He must remain in this class for six months at least, after which he is promoted into the second class, provided he has earned the prescribed number of marks. He must remain at least four months in the second class, after which he is eligible for promotion into the first class, upon the same principle The number of marks, which may be earned per diem, is the same in each class, the difference between the classes consisting in the extent of indulgence granted in the way of writing letters or seeing relatives. When a convict in the first class has earned 2,555 marks (365 days at seven marks a day) he is eligible for promotion to the grade of Maistry, the lowest order of convict servant. He may continue to earn remission in this grade as before, and for every year of service as Maistry, he is entitled to reckon an additional period of remission to the extent of one month After one year's service as Maistry, a convict may be promoted to the grade of Warder, and may earn by approved service as such additional remission at the rate of two months a year. The remaining grade of convict servant is that of Work Overseer. These men need not go through the grade of Maistry Warders and Work Overseers are exempted from fetters and from corporal punishment. Maistries are appointed in the proportion of one to every twelve convicts, and Warders in that of one to every fifty convicts Two Work Overseers are allowed for each separate compartment containing a workshop, and it is competent to the Inspector-General on the recommendation of a Superintendent to increase the number to three for each compartment The remission system is now in full operation at the Central Jails at Rajahmundry and Coimbatore and among the gang at the Lawrence Asylum Works Jail. It is also in force, so far as regards convict servants, at the Central Jails at Vellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, and Cannanore. From all the Jails into which the system has been introduced favorable reports as to its working are sent in. As a body, the convict servants have done their work well. Where they fail most is in asserting their authority sufficiently, but this may be attributed in a great measure, if not entirely, to the fear of interference on the part of paid Warders. It seems a moot question whether this class might not be dispensed with in one Central Jail as an experiment.

127. In the Appendix will be found a table showing the employment of the convicts during the year and their estimated earnings. The total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labor amount to Rupees 3,14,982-13-0, of which sum Rupees 28,250 was realized in cash. With the exception of the estimated earnings of Jail servants, the largest item of revenue (Rupees 88,783) appears under the head of earnings by convicts employed on the roads by the Public Works Department or by Municipalities. The actual profits of the year on manufactories were Rupees 41,796. The average estimated earnings per head of prisoners sentenced to labor were Rupees 38-2-7, but if only cash receipts be allowed to enter into the estimate, the average is reduced to Rupees 8-4-10. The average amount per mensem earned under each of the branches of prison industry by the convicts employed in it per head is shown below :— Employment of Convicts.

Branch of Industry.	Average estimated earnings per head per mensem.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Jail service	4	1	6
Building and repairing Jail	3	4	1
Grinding grain and making clothing or other articles for prison use	2	13	11
Repair of roads for Department Public Works or Municipalities	3	2	11
Jail garden	1	14	11
Manufactories	1	5	1

Thus it appears that the average under the head of manufactories is lowest of all. This must be principally ascribed to the progressive character of the industry which necessitates the employment of raw hands, who require training before their labor can be rendered remunerative. The principal items of intramural manufacture are weaving cotton goods, rattan work, carpet manufacture, tent-making, shoe-making, carpentry, and blacksmith's work. Silk worm rearing has recently been tried in the Coimbatore Central Jail, and the experiment appears to promise success. Printing and book-binding were carried on during the year at the Madras Penitentiary under the supervision of an officer of the Government Press, and the result is considered very satisfactory; the value of the work done being estimated at Rupees 21,921.

128. The number remaining in confinement in Subsidiary Jails on the 31st December 1870 was 873 males and 56 females, showing a decrease of 54 males and 10 females, compared with the number remaining on the 31st December 1869. The daily average number during the year was 1145·88 males and 213·91 females. The total accommodation was for 3,146 males and 1,435 females, which is considerably in excess of the number in confinement throughout the Presidency; and, as a general rule, the daily average number of prisoners was below the capacity of the Jails; although, in some instances, these were occasionally crowded. Subsidiary Jails.

The health of the prisoners may be considered to have been good. There

were twenty-one deaths out of a daily average strength of 1359·79, which is at the rate of about 1½ per cent., viz., 1·54.

The deaths were from the under-mentioned diseases, viz. :—

Diseases.	Males.	Females.
Cholera	9	2
Fever	3	1
Diarrhœa	1	...
Dysentery	2	...
Disease of the eye	1	...
Asthma	1	...
Childbirth	...	1
Total ...	17	4

The daily average sick was 26·46, being at the rate of 1·93 per cent. to the daily average strength.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

Introduction.

129. Act XX. of 1866, which has been in force for five years, is now on the eve of being superseded by Act VIII. of 1871, and the present opportunity may, with advantage, be taken for comparing some of the results of the past year with those of the four preceding ones. The sixteen months, during which Act XVI. of 1864 was in force, represent an exceptional period during which a number of old instruments were permitted to be registered, and in which various other differences prevailed in the details of the system of registration. No advantage would, therefore, be gained by introducing this early period into the comparison.

Registrations in Books I. and VI.

130. The following table shows the gradual growth of registration in Book I. (Register of Instruments relating to immoveable property) and Book VI. (Miscellaneous Register) during the last five years :—

Years.	Book I.	Book VI	Total.	Increase	
				Number of Registrations.	Rate per cent.
1866-67* ...	89,229	11,196	100,425	...	...
1867-68 ...	97,172	11,759	108,931	8,506	8
1868-69 ...	107,740	11,561	119,301	10,370	9
1869-70 ...	121,955	12,008	133,963	14,662	12
1870-71 ...	135,754	13,176	148,930	14,967	11

It will be observed that each year the increase in the number of registrations has been greater than it was in the year before, and that even the ratio of increase has, with the exception of the last year, been a constantly advancing one. These two classes of registrations have, however, not at all progressed

* Eleven months.

pari passu, for while Book I. shows an increase of 52 per cent., Book VI. exhibits an increase of only 17 per cent. It will be observed, however, that this difference is less marked in the year which has just closed than in any of the preceding ones.

131. The following table compares the different classes of instruments registered in Books I. and VI. during the last four years, the requisite data not being available for the year 1866-67 :— Nature of instruments registered.

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
BOOK I.				
Instruments of gift	972	952	961	419
Instruments of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards ...	26,637	28,779	31,165	32,654
Instruments of sale under Rupees 100	10,334	10,781	10,803	12,075
Mortgages	44,794	48,686	53,257	59,705
Receipts and acquittances	542	492	592	581
Perpetual leases	454	529	902	1,171
Leases exceeding one year	4,184	7,073	11,606	17,422
Leases not exceeding one year	736	985	1,414	2,322
Puttahs and muchilkahs	295	275	226	200
Awards of arbitrations	5	5	5	2
Other instruments	8,219	9,183	11,024	9,203
Total ...	97,172	107,740	121,955	135,754
BOOK VI				
Bonds	8,741	8,429	8,306	9,599
Other documents	3,018	3,132	3,702	3,577
Total ...	11,759	11,561	12,008	13,176

There is a great decrease this year in the number of deeds of gift. Under the former Stamp Act a deed of gift was stamped as a conveyance, and in many cases a small stamp sufficed. The present Act prescribes a uniform stamp of Rupees 16, and the Registrar of the Kistna District thinks that, with a view to evade this heavy duty, deeds of gifts are sometimes drawn up in the form of deeds of sale for a nominal consideration. The steady decrease in the registration of puttahs and muchilkahs is probably owing to its being better understood that the registration of such documents is optional. There has been a very large increase in the number of deeds of sale affecting immoveable property of less than Rupees 100 in value, and a fair increase in deeds of sale of a higher value. A large proportion of these sales takes place in Tanjore and Tinnevelly, but there are also a good number of them in Malabar, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, and the Godavery. There is, as usual, a considerable increase in the number of mortgages, under which head there are more transactions in this Presidency than under any other. Of the 59,705 mortgages registered, no less than 11,380 belong to Tinnevelly, but there were also large transactions of this class in Tanjore, Malabar, and Madura. Perpetual leases are in this Presidency chiefly confined to the Western Coast. Of the 1,171 registered this year, 713 were in South Canara and 280 in Calicut. The number of perpetual leases is, however, beginning to increase in the Tamil Districts, Tanjore showing fifty-four against twenty-five last year, and

Coimbatore twenty against five. There is no class of instruments in which the increase of registration has been more rapid and steady than that of leases, both for periods exceeding one year and for shorter periods. This year is no exception, the increase under the latter head being unprecedentedly large. Even, however, of these leases no less than 14,796 out of 19,744, or about three-fourths, belong to Malabar. After Malabar come *longo intervallo* Tanjore and Kurnool. The registration of leases in the other districts is still comparatively insignificant, especially in the Telugu Districts. In Ganjam, for instance, only one lease was registered. In Book VI. the only feature which calls for remark is a considerable increase in the registration of bonds, which had been previously declining.

Aggregate value of transactions registered.

132. The total value of the instruments registered in Book I. and Book VI. during the last four years is shown below :—

Years.	Book I.			Book VI.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1867-68	392,53,170	3	1	77,68,266	11	3	470,21,436	14	4
1868-69	457,22,373	8	3	105,25,550	14	2	562,47,924	6	5
1869-70	543,75,608	7	5	217,90,840	11	11	761,66,449	3	4
1870-71	516,86,639	5	7	82,72,328	8	1	599,58,967	13	8

It will be observed that, although there has been an increase of registration, the value of the transactions has decreased. As regards Book I., this is probably attributable to the fact that the value of leases has been computed this year on a new principle. Formerly, in accordance with the table of fees, the value of a lease was considered to be the aggregate rent, unless the lease was for a longer period than five years, in which case the value was taken at five years' rental. But in the new forms only the annual rent is given in the case of leases exceeding one year. Of the 516 lakhs in Book I., the largest amounts appertain to the districts noted in the margin. In the Telugu Districts the amounts range from seventeen lakhs in Vizagapatam to four lakhs in Kistna. The large decrease in the value of transactions in Book VI. seems mainly attributable to the fact that 1869-70 was an exceptional year, in which a great number of Abkarry leases was registered. Instruments of this class are often for very large sums. The number of documents registered during the year in which no value was stated was 1,885 in Book I. and 779 in Book VI. The value of the property affected by decrees, of which Memoranda have been received, so far as it is given, is Rupees 44,26,467-6-7. As, however, there were 7,251 Memoranda in which no value was given, the information seems too incomplete to be of much use.

	Lakhs.
Tinnevelly .	79
Tanjore ...	77
Calicut ...	73
Madura ...	32
Madras ...	31
Tellicherry ..	31
S. Canara ...	29

133. The following table shows the average value of the different classes of instruments registered, which may be compared with the corresponding figures for Bengal as contained in the Report for 1868-69 :—

Average value of transactions registered.

——	Number.	Aggregate Value in Rupees.	Average Value.	Average Value in Bengal.
BOOK I.				
Deeds of gift	419	277,301	662	670
Deeds of sale of Rupees 100 and upwards...	32,654	15,648,863	479	1,051
Deeds of sale less than Rupees 100 ...	12,075	673,330	56	51
Total deeds of sale	44,729	16,322,193	365	484
		Annual rent.	Annual rent.	Annual rent.
Perpetual leases	1,171	92,912	79	57
Leases exceeding one year ...	17,422	5,086,064	292	280
Leases not exceeding one year ...	2,322	197,373	83	354
Total leases	20,915	5,376,349	257	149
		Aggregate rent.	Aggregate rent.	
Puttahs and muchilkahs	200	177,048	885	...
		Aggregate value.	Average value.	Average value
Mortgages	59,705	22,604,123	379	1,000
Other instruments	9,786	6,929,625	708	?
BOOK VI.				
Deeds of sale	914	418,428	458	746
Bonds	9,599	4,897,840	510	451
Miscellaneous	2,653	2,956,060	1,114	?

Mr. Beverley has on various occasions pointed out the petty character of the Bengal registrations, but it will be observed that Madras is, on the whole, poorer than Bengal, especially in the two most important classes of instruments, viz., sales and mortgages. As in Bengal the annual value of perpetual leases is smaller than that of other leases, but this is probably because there is often a fine paid for the grant of these leases. Madras short leases differ from those of Bengal in being of less value than the longer leases. In Book VI. the average of sales of moveable property is below, and that of bonds somewhat above, the corresponding values in Bengal. The average value of miscellaneous documents in Bengal was 441, but this included miscellaneous documents in Book I. as well as in Book VI., which in this Presidency are shown separately. Taking the two classes of miscellaneous documents together the corresponding figure would be 794. The average value of instruments relating to immoveable property throughout the Presidency was Rupees 381. The average for each district is given in the margin. The General Registry Office, the Neilgherries, and Madras are, as might be expected, at the head of the list, but some surprise may be felt that Vizagapatam should be found occupying so high a position, and Calicut and Tellicherry so low a one.

General Registry Office ..	6,137
Neilgherries .	953
Madras ...	907
Vizagapatam	816
South Canara	497
North Arcot .	486
Tanjore ...	459
Tinnevelly ..	429
Trichinopoly	414
Coimbatore ...	402
Madura ..	380
Nellore ...	367
Ganjam .	350
Salem	350
Bellary ...	350
Chingleput . .	339
Godavery ...	337
Calicut ...	292
Cuddapah ..	278
Kistna ...	276
South Arcot . .	262
Kurnool ...	206
Tellicherry ...	204

134. In last year's report the average cost of each registration was stated to be Rupees 2-8-0. This amount was arrived at by dividing all the collections by the number of registrations; but, as the collections included sums received in connexion with Memoranda of decrees, searches, copies and extracts, attestations of powers of attorney, attendances

Average fee for each registration.

at private residences, and extra fees for special registration and other purposes, the average cost was made to appear much higher than it is in the other Presidencies. On the principle of dividing the ordinary fees by the registrations, the average cost of each registration was this year Rupees 1-5-6.

Compulsory and optional registration.

135. The following table shows the number of compulsory and optional registrations and the per-centage of optional to total registration during the last five years:—

Registrations	1866-67.	1867-68	1868-69.	1869-70	1870-71.
In Book I.	89,229	97,172	107,740	121,955	135,754
Of which { Compulsory	69,497	78,129	87,371	99,806	108,524
Of which { Optional	19,732	19,043	20,369	22,149	27,230
In Book VI	11,196	11,759	11,561	12,008	13,176
Total optional . .	30,928	30,802	31,930	34,157	40,406
Rate per cent of do. ...	30	28	27	25	27

It will be seen that compulsory registration has been steadily advancing, the number for the last year showing an increase of 56 per cent. over the first year. Optional registration has also been progressive, except in the year 1867-68, but the increase is only 30 per cent. over the first year. The ratio of optional to total registration has consequently been a decreasing one until the present year, in which there has been an unusual increase in the number of instruments optionally registered.

Changes in the table of fees.

136. As the relative proportions of compulsory and optional registration may be supposed to have been materially influenced by certain changes which were made this year in the table of fees, this seems the proper place for noticing this subject. The Government of India have on various occasions urged the expediency of reducing the minimum registration fee to 8 annas, with a view to giving greater encouragement to optional registration. In several successive reports on this subject the Registrar-General stated that the minimum fee for registration in Book I. could not be lowered without endangering the financial position of the department, and he endeavoured to show that the fee itself was not unreasonable, considering the amount of work done for it. He also stated that smaller fees would suffice for Book VI., and accordingly, in July 1868, he submitted a revised table of fees in which the cost of registration in Book VI. was reduced by 50 per cent., and some concessions were made which were calculated to lower the cost of registration in Book I. in certain cases, such as the abolition of fees for schedules and the reduction of the very heavy copying rates, while the fixing of a maximum fee of Rupees 2 for special registration tended to encourage that class of registrations in both books. The Government of India selected, however, two items on which the collections to a large extent depend, and suggested their reduction by one-half, with a view to assimilating the rates to those of Bengal and Bombay ; and, as the Acting Registrar-General thought that the new table, with these important modifications, might be tried experimentally for a year, it came into force on the 1st April 1870. The

loss produced by this table was so great that after trying it for some months, the Government ordered the former table to be reverted to. During the seven months that the reduced table was in force, which included all the busiest portion of the year, the collections amounted to only Rupees 1,41,910-1-0, against Rupees 2,17,297-4-0 collected in the corresponding months of the preceding year, representing a loss of Rupees 75,387-3-0, or about 35 per cent. A considerable proportion of this loss, of course, fell upon the Sub-Registrars and their Clerks, many of whom suffered greatly from so great a reduction of their scanty emoluments. On the other hand the collections for the last five months amounted to Rupees 1,40,264-14-0, against Rupees 1,25,771-7-9 collected during the corresponding months of 1869-70, showing an increase during this period of Rupees 14,493-6-3, or about 12 per cent. The following table shows the increase of compulsory and optional registration during these two periods :—

Registrations.	APRIL TO OCTOBER		Per-centage of Increase	NOVEMBER TO MARCH		Per-centage of Increase.
	1869-70	1870-71		1869-70.	1870-71	
Optional, Book I. ...	13,581	16,900	24	8,566	10,330	21
Optional, Book VI.	7,729	8,287	7	4,279	4,889	14
Total Optional	21,310	25,187	18	12,845	15,219	18
Compulsory, Book I	63,596	67,766	6	36,212	40,758	13
Grand Total ...	84,906	92,953	9	49,057	55,977	14

These figures disclose some unexpected results. The increase of optional registration in Book I. under the reduced table is very striking, but the continuance of so large a proportion of this increase, after the old table was reverted to, is hardly less so On the other hand, the increase of optional registration in Book VI is only 7 per cent when the fees are reduced, and 14 per cent. when they are raised. Taking the two kinds of optional registration together, the per-centage of increase is the same during both periods. On the other hand, the increase of compulsory registration is greatly below the ordinary average during the first period, and somewhat above it during the latter.

137. The following table shows the number of registrations in Books I. and VI. in each district during the last five years :— Registrations in each district.

Districts	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70.	1870-71.
Calicut	12,566	13,558	16,888	21,463	26,864
Tinnevelly	11,119	14,550	15,710	16,780	20,868
Tanjore	14,556	15,204	16,367	17,889	18,226
Tellicherry	6,447	6,782	10,421	12,907	16,408
Madura	7,109	8,486	8,627	8,812	9,153
South Canara...	3,914	4,845	5,272	6,679	6,937
Coimbatore	4,794	4,929	5,735	5,861	5,900
Godavery	4,892	5,025	5,119	5,230	5,844
Trichinopoly	5,125	4,878	4,365	4,722	4,401
Salem	4,102	4,260	4,255	4,431	4,251
South Arcot	3,423	3,201	3,571	3,920	3,948
Madras	3,074	3,672	3,412	3,659	3,815

Districts	1866-67	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
North Arcot	3,397	3,151	3,202	3,426	3,494
Kurnool	1,781	1,758	1,916	2,598	3,338
Chingleput	2,520	2,677	2,588	2,788	2,709
Bellary	2,661	3,061	2,476	2,561	2,547
Vizagapatam	2,297	2,192	2,337	2,500	2,403
Cuddapah	1,526	1,791	1,865	2,197	2,110
Ganjam	2,265	1,680	1,652	1,619	1,997
Kistna	1,540	1,610	1,890	1,942	1,857
Nellore	1,235	1,505	1,419	1,615	1,578
Neilgherries	...	.	126	287	194
General Registry Office ...	82	116	88	77	88
Total ...	100,425	108,931	119,301	133,963	148,930

As regards the past year it will be observed that both the divisions of Malabar continue to show a remarkable advance. Among the Tamil Districts the increase in Tinnevelly is equally remarkable, while Salem, Trichinopoly, Chingleput, and the Neilgherries show a slight falling off. There is also a small reduction in all the Telugu Districts, except Kurnool, Ganjam, and the Godavery. The reasons assigned for the increase in certain districts are the growing popularity of the system, the reduction in the table of fees, and the favorable nature of the season which led to more transactions connected with cultivation. In Kurnool the depression in the cotton and indigo trade is said to have given an impetus to registration, as there were many sales and mortgages to meet liabilities. In South Arcot the depression of the indigo trade is said, on the contrary, to have had an unfavorable effect, and in Trichinopoly the falling off in registration is partly attributed to the favorable season. In Vizagapatam the Branch Bank at Bimlipatam is considered to have reduced registration in certain offices. The Registrar-General attributes the great increase which has taken place during the last five years in Malabar, South Canara, Tinnevelly, and Tanjore, partly to the fact that these are rich and prosperous districts, and partly to the circumstance that Special Sub-Registrars are largely employed in them, and with five solitary exceptions, are not employed in any of the other districts. The only purely official district in which any remarkable advance has been made during this period is Kurnool, while in three districts, viz, Trichinopoly, Bellary, and Ganjam, registration is actually more backward now than it was five years ago.

Changes in Sub-Registry Offices.

138. The notices contained in the Administration Reports of the two last years, regarding the abolition of Sub-Registry Offices, are not quite complete. The offices at Kulasegarapatam and Koilpatam in Tinnevelly were abolished on the 1st January 1869, and transferred to Trichendur. The Sub-Registry Office of Chapulamudgoo in Kurnool was abolished on the 1st May 1869. The actual number of offices remaining at the end of 1869-70 was, therefore, 286 and not 288. During the year under review a new Sub-Registry Office was opened on the 1st January 1871 at Yemiganur in the Bellary District. The Kottyam Talook in Tellicherry, consisting of the three sub-districts of Tellicherry, Kadirur, and Chavasheri, has from the 1st April 1871 been divided into the two sub-districts of Tellicherry and Kuttaparamba.

139. The table below will show that the number of the Sub-Registry offices has gradually risen from seventeen to forty-two. Eight of these offices are still under the charge of Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates, while there are nine special offices which are not yet included in this list. The time has, perhaps, arrived for considering whether some limit should not be placed on the growth of these offices. In a large office about an hour a day is required for correspondence, authentication of registers, examination of indexes, preparation of returns, general supervision and other miscellaneous work, and it is perhaps doubtful whether a Registering Officer can satisfactorily register more than fifteen instruments in the remaining five hours. This allows, on an average, twenty minutes to read and examine each instrument, to examine the executing parties and the witnesses, to make the necessary entries in the endorsement, to furnish the parties with receipts for the instrument and the fees, and to make the proper entries relative to the classification of the instrument and the receipt of the fees in the books provided for that purpose. Deducting Sundays and holidays there are 264 working days in the year, which, at the above rate, gives 3,960, or, in round numbers, 4,000 registrations per annum. At Tinnevelly and Combaconum this number has been nearly reached, and also, of course, at Madras. In Bengal and the North-West Provinces there are many offices in which the number of registrations is very much larger.

Increase of important Sub-Registry Offices.

BENGAL. 1868-69.

Moteehary. 13,644
Chittagong 9,010
Bhulooah . 6,812

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES. 1869-70

Pilibheet . 7,955

Registrations in Books I and VI	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70.	1870-71.
Below 4,000 and above 3,000 ...	..		2	3	6
Above 2,000	4	4	2	6	8
Do. 1,000	13	18	27	28	28
Total	17	22	31	37	42

140. Special Sub-Registrars were appointed during the year under review to Coimbatore and Sydapett, making the total number of officers of this class employed at the end of the year forty-one. The table in the margin shows the growth of registration in these offices during the last five years. It will be observed that about 45 per cent. of the entire registration of the Presidency is done in them. There is, of course, a considerable difference in the extent of increase in different offices during this period. At Kutiadi registration has more than quadrupled; at Badagara, Sattur, and Strivelliputtoor it has more than trebled; at Negapatam, Kutangal, Perindalmanua, Nanguneri, and Tirtala it has more than doubled. The majority of the other stations show an increase ranging between 50 and 100 per cent., but there are three special offices in which there is an actual decrease, viz., Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Virduputti. A scheme for giving the Special Sub-Registrars fixed salaries with a commission on fees has been under the consideration of Government in different forms for the last three years. The substitution of Special Registrars for Official Registrars is also a question before Government.

Special Agency.

Years.	Registrations.
1866-67 ...	40,273
1867-68 ..	44,392
1868-69 ..	51,019
1869-70 ..	59,278
1870-71 ..	66,811

141. The number of special registrations during the last five years is shown in the margin. The great increase this year is mainly attributable to the new table of fees, under which the cost of special registration was in some cases reduced by 50 and even by 75 per cent., and a fee of Rupees 2 was fixed as a maximum. In Tinnevelly, which has always been remarkable for its special registrations, the number rose this year to 4,762. The districts of Godavery, Tanjore, Madura, and Ganjam are next in order. There was, as usual, but little special registration in Malabar and South Canara.

Special registration.

1866-67 ..	7,964
1867-68 .	10,302
1868-69 ..	10,583
1869-70 ...	10,489
1870-71 .	12,695

142. The number of translations filed has always been small in this Presidency. This provision chiefly applies here to the case of English instruments registered in offices in which the Sub-Registrar does not understand English, but the number of such Sub-Registrars is annually decreasing.

Translations.

1866-67 . .	106
1867-68 ..	90
1868-69	41
1869-70 . .	67
1870-71 .	27

Penalties.

Years.	Number.	Amount. Rs	A.	P.
1866-67 .. .	236	2,139	8	0
1867-68 ..	174	1,597	4	0
1868-69 .	94	1,594	4	0
1869-70	113	1,128	12	0
1870-71 . . .	154	1,907	9	0

143. The table in the margin shows the number of instruments registered on payment of a penalty and the amount levied.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

144. The following table shows the operations connected with the registration of wills and authorities to adopt :—

——	1866-67	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Sealed covers deposited ...	38	11	17	18	12
Do. withdrawn . .	3	1	4	6	5
Do. opened	23	8	7	8	4
Wills presented open	70	133	150	161	146
Authorities to adopt presented open	1	1	2	1	1

The decrease observable this year has taken place chiefly in Tanjore, where it is attributed to the abolition of the Registry Office of Tranquebar. The twelve sealed covers deposited all contained wills, one of which was executed by a European, two by East Indians, seven by Hindoos, and two by Native Christians. The four sealed covers opened also contained wills, one executed by a Hindoo, two by Mahomedans, and one by a Moplah. Of the 146 wills presented open, 133 were executed by Hindoos, nine by Mahomedans, three by Parsees, and one by a Native Christian. The registration of authorities to adopt has always been in this Presidency almost nominal.

145. The table in the margin shows the number of Memoranda received from the Courts under Sections 41 and 42. The former, which relate to registered documents, ought to go on increasing, but there has not been any great increase

Memoranda of decrees and orders.

Years.	Memoranda under	
	Section 41.	Section 42.
1866-67...	60	13,142
1867-68...	194	19,816
1868-69...	392	17,320
1869-70...	709	17,519
1870-71...	791	19,881

this year. A similar increase is not to be expected under Section 42, but there has been a considerable increase this year, owing probably to the irregular manner in which Memoranda are sent in by the Courts, the effect of which is, of course, to bring the arrears of one year into the returns of some subsequent year. There are still some offices in which the register of decrees is entirely blank, although it is impossible to suppose that no decrees have been passed affecting immoveable property in such sub-districts.

146. In the forms of returns received from the Government of India, a single column is provided for applications for searches and copies. This is probably founded on the Bengal rule, under which every application for a certified copy, except at the time of registration, is considered as an application for a search. In this Presidency no fee for a search is levied if the person requiring a copy is able to name the number and year of the instrument or the volume and page of the register. In Bengal also the registers being periodically removed from the Sub-Registrar's Office to those of the Registrars, there is nothing left in the former to search except the Indexes. In this Presidency the books have hitherto remained permanently in the offices to which they belong. There are, therefore, many cases in which searches take place without copies being required, and in which copies are granted without any search. The column has, therefore, been sub-divided. It will be seen from the figures in the margin that operations under the first of the heads have nearly quadrupled, and under the second more than trebled in five years. In the General Registry Office there have been only eight searches this year, but for the first time on record one of these has been a search in the copies of Indexes received from the Mofussil. The offices of the Mofussil Registrars still continue to be very little resorted to for the purposes of search. The only important exception is, as usual, South Canara, where there were 150 searches. It was explained in a former report that this is owing to this office containing a collection of 275 registers belonging to the period anterior to 1865. The searches in these old volumes are much impeded by the absence of Indexes, which seems to have been one of the many defective features of the old system of registration. Arrangements have been sanctioned this year for supplying this want. There were fifteen and seventeen searches respectively in the office of the Registrars of Tanjore and Calicut. In the offices of six Registrars there was not a single search, five offices show only one search each, and in the remaining seven offices the searches range from two to seven. On the other hand, in three of the Sub-Registry Offices there were more searches than in the Madras Office.

Searches and Copies.

Years.	Searches	Copies granted
1866-67...	638	1,479
1867-68...	1,138	2,541
1868-69..	1,452	2,874
1869-70	1,756	3,761
1870-71...	2,541	4,869

Udeyomkunnu 151
Mangalore .. 120
Combaconum 104
Madras ... 73

147. The following table shows the number of refusals to register, and the result of the appeals to the Registrars or Registrar-General, and of the subsequent petition to the Courts :—

Refusals to register.

—	1866-67.	1867-68	1868-69.	1869-70	1870-71.
Refusals to register	1,056	1,026	989	919	1,030
Appeals to Registrars and Registrar-General	161	221	250	247	226
Appeals disposed of by orders directing registration	25	32	19	17	36
Appeals disposed of by orders refusing to direct registration	136	189	232	230	190
Registrations under an order from a Registrar or the Registrar-General ...	20	17	14	20	30
Registrations under an order of Court ...	97	215	142	145	193

It has been frequently pointed out that the intermediate appeal to the Registrar or Registrar-General is in the great majority of cases a mere formality, as in cases in which the executing party has denied the execution or refused to sign the endorsement, the parties must be referred to the Courts. Under the new Act the refusals will be reduced in number, and the intermediate appeals will almost disappear.

Attestations of powers of attorney, attendances at private residences, and summonses.

148. The following table compares certain minor operations connected with registration :—

—	1866-67.	1867-68	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Special powers of attorney attested ...	1,184	1,428	1,044	993	1,385
General powers of attorney attested ...	474	412	413	468	318
Attendances at private residences by Registering Officers in person ...	1,478	1,671	2,019	2,226	2,397
Attendances at private residences by persons deputed under a commission...	190	223	239	240	242
Summonses...	2,453	2,416	2,301	2,244	2,319

The number of powers of attorney attested this year, although larger than it was last year, is rather less than it was five years ago. On the other hand the attendances at private residences are steadily increasing. They are most numerous on the Western Coast and in Tanjore and Tinnevelly, but are becoming more common than they were in other districts. The Registrar of Tanjore has reported two cases in which the attendance of the Sub-Registrar was quite unnecessary, and there is reason to believe that many such cases occur, which are not noticed by the Registrars. Wealthy Natives willingly pay the extra fees, because they imagine that it adds to their importance to have the Registering Officer attending on them, and requisitions of this kind are too easily acceded to, because they increase the Registering Officer's commission. The Sub-Registrar of Mangalore was reported for his frequent and prolonged absences on visits of this kind, extending in one case to about a fortnight, and he was dismissed in consequence of this and other irregularities.

149. There were ten prosecutions under Section 95 during the year. Convictions were obtained in six cases, three resulted in an acquittal, and one is still pending. At Cuddalore a person named Chinnatumbee Reddi forged his brothers' signatures as witnesses to a document executed by him, and got the instrument registered. The brothers complained to the Registrar, who ordered the Sub-Registrar to detain the document pending the investigation of the charge. Chinnatumbee Reddi then went to the office and tampered with one of the forged signatures while the Registering Clerks were comparing the original with the copy in the register. Of this double offence he was convicted by the Sessions Court, and the sentence was confirmed on appeal to the High Court. A conviction was also obtained at Yellavanassur in the same district in a case of false personation. At Strivelliputtoor in the Tinnevelly District the Sub-Registrar's Goomastah, in concert with the claiming party, inserted certain additional words in a document to the prejudice of the executing party. Both prisoners were sentenced by the Sessions Court to two years' simple imprisonment. At Lalgoody, in the Trichinopoly District, a person was charged with aiding and abetting in a case of forgery of a record which was noticed last year. He was, however, acquitted. In the Salem District a person altered the date of document to evade the penalty for delay in presentation. This case also broke down. At Udipy, in South Canara, a case of false personation and giving false evidence was punished by a fine of Rupees 20. At Karkal, in the same district, another case of false personation is still pending. At Udeyomkunnu, in Tellicherry, a Moplah was sentenced by the Sessions Court to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for false personation, and two Nairs, who falsely identified him, to two years' rigorous imprisonment. At Kutiadi, in the same district, a Nair woman was charged with false personation, but the Sessions Judge acquitted her, on the ground that the evidence of the Sub-Registrar, who was the only witness against her, was unsatisfactory. At Ponani, in Calicut, a case of false personation resulted in both the principal and the witness who falsely identified him being sentenced by the Sessions Court to four months' imprisonment. The total number of prosecutions during the last four years is given in the margin. Besides the prosecutions instituted with the sanction of the Registrars, there have probably been prosecutions instituted by private individuals, which have not been reported.

Prosecutions.

1867-68	5
1868-69	4
1869-70	8
1870-71 . ..	10

150. The total surplus shown at the credit of the Registration Fund last year was Rupees 1,84,163-15-2. There are, however, some items not included in this account, which ought to be debited to the department. The General Registry Office and Registry Office of Madras have been located since the 1st July 1868 in a building belonging to Government, the monthly rent of which may be fairly estimated at about Rupees 250. This item for twenty-one months would amount to Rupees 5,250. To this should be added the value of the work done at the Government Press, which, according to the Government Administration Reports for the two last years, comes to Rupees 10,134-8-0. An account has also been obtained from the Post Office showing that the total

Financial results.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1868-69...	4,754	0	0
1869-70...	5,380	8	0
	10,134	8	0

amount debited to this department from August 1866 to the 31st March 1870 for service postage was Rupees 19,354-10-0. These three items, amounting to Rupees 34,739-2-0, reduce the balance to Rupees 1,49,424-13-2. An abstract of the receipts and disbursements during the past year shows that the collections amounted to Rs. 2,82,425-4-6 against Rupees 3,43,128-1-4 in the preceding year, the remittances to Rupees 2,82,031-8-2 against Rupees 3,36,802-8-4, and the expenditure to Rupees 2,09,144-3-6 against Rupees 2,38,364-1-3. The value of the work done at the Government Press is not included. Adding the surplus shown on the year to the balance already exhibited, the amount at the credit of the department is as shown in the margin.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance at credit on 31st March 1870..	...	...	...	1,84,163	15	2
Deduct—						
House-rent ...	5,250	0	0			
Printing ...	10,134	8	0			
Postage ...	19,354	10	0			
				34,739	2	0
Balance ...	...	...	..	1,49,424	13	2

	RS.	A.	P.
At the credit of the Registration Fund	1,49,424	13	2
Surplus of 1870-71	72,887	4	8
Total amount at the credit of the department	2,22,312	1	10

SECTION IV.—REVENUE.

151. The season of the year 1870-71 was even more favorable than that of 1869-70. The average rainfall throughout the Presidency, calculated on the return sent in from each district, was 44·13 inches, against 42·59 inches in 1869-70. It will be seen on reference to Table I. of the Appendix that the increase of rainfall has occurred in the northern and eastern central portions of the Presidency, and that in the South, as well as on the West Coast, there has been a sensible diminution in the supply. The reports sent in by Collectors as to the results of the season uniformly agree with the data furnished by the rain-gauges. In the north the season would have been almost perfect, if the heavy rains, especially towards its close, had not in some cases breached the tanks and flooded the crops. Nowhere was a want of rain seriously felt, except in Madura, Tinnevelly, and Bellary, in which districts the season, although not disastrous, was unfavorable; and a considerable majority of the Collectors write in unusually encouraging terms of timely rain and well filled tanks. The auspicious character of the year appears also to have exercised a sensibly beneficial influence upon public health. Season.

152. Notwithstanding these advantages, there was a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, under the head of Land Revenue, of Rs. 8,27,052. Table XVII. of the Appendix gives the variations of the Land Revenue in each district for the two years, and shows where the decrease has occurred. A large proportion of it may be traced to purely financial causes. Thus the diminution in Nellore was in great measure owing to the payment by the Zemindar of Venkatagherry in 1869-70 of certain kists which did not actually fall due till 1870-71, and the large decrease in Bellary is also to some extent nominal, owing to the collection of arrears which was effected in 1869-70. Similar causes have operated in other districts, but it seems probable that the fall of prices during the year has considerably, though not uniformly, tended to lower the revenue derived from land. For instance, in the Vizagapatam, Godavery, and Kistna Districts, the decrease is partially ascribed to the non-payment by the Zemindars of their kists on account of the difficulty experienced by them in getting in their rents, owing to the diminished prices of food-grains. On the other hand in the Districts of Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Madura, and Salem, the reduction of prices seems to have exercised a favorable influence upon the Land Revenue, and generally upon cultivation. Land Revenue.

The area of Government land under cultivation in all the districts, except Malabar and South Canara, which have not been surveyed, was—

Unirrigated acres	... 14,223,362,	assessed at Rupees	158,11,834
Irrigated do.	... 3,078,144,	do.	157,20,476
Total	... 17,301,506		315,32,310

The increase over the previous year in acres is 285,461, and in assessment Rupees 7,25,197. There was probably an increase also in Malabar and South Canara. The only districts in which there was a real decrease, caused by the season, were Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. In Trichinopoly also there was a large decrease, but it was the result of relinquishments caused by the discovery of concealed cultivation and the consequent increase of the revenue demand.

Public Health.

153. The public health improved and was satisfactory on the whole, but there was still a great deal of cholera in Godavery, Kistna, Kurnool, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore. In Godavery the disease spread over the whole district and numbered 13,396 victims. Fortunately there was less fever here than usual in spite of extremely heavy rains. It is only in Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Madura that the reports are at all unfavorable. The chief cause was fever. This subject will be treated of more fully in the Medical Section of the report.

Cattle Diseases.

154. Continued success attended the labors of Veterinary Surgeon Dr. Thacker, who was specially appointed to investigate the causes of cattle diseases, with a view to preventing and curing them. Segregation of the infected cattle from the healthy herds is an invaluable preventive, being simple, costless, and attended with little trouble. Where carried out this system is always found to be effective, but it is frequently neglected owing to the apathy and indifference of the people. During the first half of the year the season was remarkably favorable for cattle, and, forage being abundant, disease did not develop itself to the usual extent, although it prevailed more or less on the West Coast, the Neilgherry Hills, in the Ceded Districts, and in the Madura and Salem Districts. Most of these districts were visited, and the cattle treated with considerable success as usual. During the last six months of the year Dr. Thacker was personally engaged in Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Salem, South Canara, and Malabar, and it is evident that the people are generally becoming much more ready to adopt his system and advice when he is there to enforce them: notwithstanding this, in two cases in South Canara and Bellary there was very great mortality in consequence of treatment and segregation being resorted to too late. It has been suggested that a school of Veterinary Surgery should be established, and that carefully trained men should be appointed to each district to continue systematically the work begun by Dr. Thacker, and to attend all large cattle fairs which often operate in spreading disease among cattle.

Prices.

155. Table II. of the Appendix embodies a return of the prices obtaining during the last six years. The prices of the chief food-grains, rice, cholum, cumboo, and raggy declined. This was evidently the result of two successive years of good harvests.

Emigration.

156. Wages were still high in Ceylon, and 48,200 men went there from Madura. The number of emigrants from Tinnevelly was almost equalled by the number of immigrants. Only 1,117 men emigrated from other parts of the Presidency.

General revenue and charges.

157. The revenue receipts amounted to £7,171,094, or £159,483 more than in 1869-70. The charges, as will be seen on reference to Table IV. of the Appendix, amounted to £619,557, or £5,264 less than in 1869-70. The per-centage on the receipts was 8·7, or less than even in the previous year, when it was made unduly low by abnormal reduction of expenditure, but it will be explained hereafter that this reduction is not one which arises from satisfactory causes, or can be anticipated in future. If the charges for salt had remained the same as

in 1869-70, the total charges would have been higher, and the per-centage of charges to receipts would have been about the same as in that year.

Deducting charges from receipts the balance was £6,551,538, or £164,747 more than in 1869-70. (*Vide* Table V. of the Appendix.)

The amount realized by the sale of property on account of arrears was about 4 per cent. of the whole collections.

The collections show a decrease of £82,705 in spite of the prosperous season, which, if no other causes had intervened, would have raised the receipts by at least £100,000. The decrease was the result partly of diminished prices which prevented Zemindars from realizing their share of the value of crops, and induced them to delay paying their peishcush, and partly to the fact that, whilst in 1869-70 there were considerable arrears to collect, in 1870-71 the corresponding amount was comparatively small. In making the comparison it must be recollected that the receipts of 1869-70 were extraordinarily large.

158. The Abkarry Revenue again increased from £570,021 to £589,265. The greater part of the increase was due to the realization of arrears and the more punctual payment of dues The charges increased from £23,699 to £31,028 simply because more arrack was purchased or paid for on account of the town of Madras, where the revenue is managed by Government on a system somewhat resembling that of Sudder Distilleries, and differing from that of the rest of the Presidency Abkarry.

159. The Income Tax increased from £115,853 to £223,303, because it was raised from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent The greater difficulty of assessing the tax at the new rate raised the charges from £2,686 to £3,181. Income Tax.

160. The partial suspension of trade, which followed on the commencement of hostilities between France and Prussia, was compensated for by the activity of the last two months of the year, and the Sea Custom receipts increased from £259,009 to £286,665, the highest amount on record. There was a very slight increase in the charges which needs no explanation. Sea Customs.

The following table shows the receipts at the ports in each Maritime district:—

Districts	Import Duty	Export Duty	Re-export Duty.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total.
	RS	RS.	RS	RS	RS
1. Ganjam	334	44,309	...	46	44,689
2 Vizagapatam	6,534	63,992	...	82	70,608
3. Godavery	13,923	1,13,872	...	292	1,28,087
4. Kistna	63	9,646	...	126	9,835
5 Nellore	...	...	...	4	4
6. Madras Sea Customs... ...	14,40,930	2,48,045	11,866	31,124	17,31,965
7. South Arcot	6,825	43,777	...	44	50,646
8 Tanjore	1,11,672	3,79,143	119	560	4,91,494
9. Madura	10,730	9,842	...	134	20,706
10. Tinnevelly	98,540	21,438	...	538	1,20,516
11. South Canara...	35,481	44,982	...	1,830	82,293
12. Malabar	67,449	45,856	...	2,502	1,15,807
Total ...	17,92,481	10,24,902	11,985	37,282	28,66,650

The increase in the port of Madras alone was £12,826, of which £7,918 arose from imports and resulted from larger importations of cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarns, and metals, and £3,594 from exports, chiefly in indigo.

The following table shows the sudden impulse which trade received in January when it was known that the war was drawing to a close :—

Months.	Value of the Dutiable Articles.	Value of the Undutiable Articles.
	RS.	RS.
April	9,67,753	5,65,604
May	9,42,091	4,55,256
June	8,56,375	7,10,354
July	4,53,445	8,17,824
August	4,25,108	5,33,508
September	3,94,542	2,78,118
October	8,65,901	2,20,923
November	9,51,729	2,09,679
December	8,56,479	3,78,626
January	15,90,736	3,82,124
February	14,43,774	4,92,432
March	19,96,943	7,17,488

In the other districts the increase arose chiefly from larger exportations of rice and larger importations of piece goods and twist. In Tanjore Railway stores were largely imported for the extension of the Great Southern of India Railway. As in the previous year the value of imports and exports decreased, but the re-exports increased.

Table VII. of the Appendix shows the value of the imports and exports of the chief articles of trade. The increase of 31 lakhs in grey cotton piece-goods and 11½ lakhs in twist can only be accounted for by the abundance of the European supply seeking an outlet. The Indian demand has not been unusually brisk, and the market seems to be overstocked. The extension of the Great Southern of India Railway raised the imports of Railway stores by 11¾ lakhs, though the requirements of the Carnatic Railway became less as the Northern branch of it approached completion. Much less paddy and rice were imported because of the abundant harvests. There was an increase of 10 lakhs in the export of indigo. The export trade in rice also increased, though the duty prevented it from being so great as it might have been. On the other hand the exports of cotton wool decreased by 85 lakhs, although the quantity in the market increased, the cause being that the European war and the

abundance of the American supply made the demand dull and prices low, and possessors could afford to hold out and wait for an improvement. There was a decrease of 13 lakhs in the exports of oils, and of 10 lakhs in cocoanuts.

Table VIII. of the Appendix shows the progress of trade in the principal staples for the last five years.

161. The area cultivated with cotton decreased by acres 331,256, a natural consequence of the dulness of the demand for two successive years. Cotton.

Districts	1869-70	1870-71	Increase or Decrease.
	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam	7,189	9,558	+ 2,369
2. Vizagapatam	16,816	11,286	— 5,530
3. Godavery	29,270	23,455	— 5,815
4. Kistna	284,827	226,495	— 58,332
5. Nelloro	16,575	19,158	+ 2,583
6. Cuddapah	82,926	64,317	— 18,609
7. Bellary	524,390	366,681	— 157,709
8. Kurnool	279,383	190,630	— 88,753
9. Chingleput	8	18	+ 10
10. North Arcot	1,275	1,547	+ 272
11. South Arcot	43,943	43,710	— 233
12 Tanjore	3,366	4,284	+ 918
13 Trichinopoly	7,981	8,340	+ 359
14. Madura	66,874	64,470	— 2,402
15. Tinnevelly	228,592	212,668	— 15,924
16. Coimbatore	121,288	142,118	+ 20,830
17. Neilgherry Hills...	...	...	...
18. Salem	14,601	9,311	— 5,290
19. South Canara	...	...	...
20. Malabar	...	...	...
Total ...	1,729,304	1,398,048	— 331,256

NOTE.—Correct figures having been entered for 1869-70, with reference to revised returns from certain districts, they will be found to differ from those shown in the report for 1869-70.

The most noticeable difference in the direction of trade was that the exports to European countries fell off enormously. Those to the United Kingdom decreased from 92 per cent. to 80 per cent., and those to France from 5 to 1 per cent. The probable causes have been already mentioned.

Exports of Cotton.	1868-69		1869-70		1870-71.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	81,678,101	193,74 855	62,693,837	174,22,197	33,866,958	84,81,989
Arabia	54,900	14,705	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	366,190	1,20,326	779,524	2,51,314	1,459,996	3,69,900
France	4,394,090	10.39,008	2,494,200	6,61,703	433,500	94,050
Hong-Kong ...	124,757	2,15,580	835,200	2,53,290	4,865,700	12,16,612
Holland	...	...	540,000	2,02,500	...	...
Maldive Isles ...	448	102	551	150	616	99
Bombay Presidency	2,118,825	5,39,489	899,608	2,65,897	661,640	1,98,526
Bengal do .	347,182	72,895	175,578	51,894	1,043,722	2,39,206
Indian French Ports	97,365	22,957	55,950	16,105	15,000	3,750
Total ...	89,181,858	213,99,827	68,474,448	1,25,050	42,347,132	106,04,132

The great decrease in the quantity and value of the cotton exports, as compared with those for previous years, is shown in Table IX. of the Appendix.

Food-grains.

162. The imports of food-grains diminished, and the exports increased, as will be seen in Table X. of the Appendix. The latter were larger than they have ever been before. This was the natural result of the abundant harvests.

Table XI. of the Appendix shows the destination of grain exports during the year under review, as compared with the preceding year. It will be seen that the exports to the United Kingdom, France, Ceylon, the Mauritius, and the Persian Gulf have largely increased, while those to Bombay, Arabia, and Goa have decreased.

Bullion.

163. The imports of bullion diminished by Rupees 93,73,702, but the exports increased by Rupees 109,90,304, and exceeded the imports by Rupees 89,44,640. (*Vide* Table XII. of the Appendix.)

Land Customs.

164. There was a slight increase of £737 in the receipts from land customs. They fell every where, except in Tanjore, where they were raised by the activity of the rice trade with Ceylon.

Salt.

165. The increased monopoly price of salt was in force during the whole year. The sales for home and inland consumption were a little higher than in 1869-70, but were much below those of 1867-68 and 1868-69. It seems to be doubtful, however, whether the rise in price has had any appreciable effect on the consumption. The revenue decreased in South Arcot by Rupees 1,04,951, and this is accounted for by the inferiority of the salt in store in the South Arcot stations, and the bad state of the approaches to Chunampet, a station inside the borders of Chingleput.

The *charges* decreased by £18,280, but this was merely because the frequent rains, which were so propitious for cultivation, were adverse to salt, and prevented it from being manufactured to the proper extent. Only 5,445,601 Indian maunds were manufactured. In 1869-70 the amount was 8,240,531 Indian maunds. The total sales including sales for export, which fell off considerably, amounted to nearly 250,000 tons, or 2,000 tons less than in 1869-70. The increased monopoly price raised the revenue by £99,500.

Quantity of Salt sold for	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	IN. MDS	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS	IN. MDS.
Home consumption . . .	3,099,750	3,367,710	3,422,570	3,381,936	3,347,045
Inland do	3,211,132	3,286,245	3,283,290	3,003,992	3,102,693
Total ...	6,310,882	6,653,955	6,705,860	6,385,928	6,449,738
Exportation	504,733	195,176	219,972	472,180	355,520
Grand Total ...	6,815,615	6,849,131	6,925,832	6,858,108	6,805,258
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS.
Government price for salt per Indian maund	1 11	1 11	1 11	{1 11 / 2 0}	2.

166. The Stamp Revenue fell off by £10,585 in consequence of the reduction of rates by the Stamp Laws passed in 1869 and 1870. In Madras, however, the substitution of stamps for money fees in the Court of Small Causes increased the receipts by £22,000. Stamps.

167. The receipt and expenditure from the District Road Fund both increased considerably. Local Funds.

The expenditure is classed as follows:—

		RS.
Communication	{New Works ...	11,48,920
	{Repairs ...	8,50,380
Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	{New Works ...	42,120
	{Repairs ...	41,362
Tools and Plant		14,152
Establishment, including cost of Public Works supervision and Miscellaneous charges		3,58,369
		24,55,303
Classification not yet known		77,030
	Total ...	25,32,333

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the other Local Funds which are controlled by the Board.

Items.	Balance at the beginning of the year	Receipts during the year.	Total	Expenditure			Balance at the end of the year.
				On Original Works & Repairs.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jungle Conservancy Fund...	2,21,668	1,82,178	4,03,846	39,157	88,978	1,28,135	2,75,711
Nanul Grass Fund ...	21,430	13,178	34,608	3,217	17,512	20,729	13,879
Pound Fund...	1,34,549	2,19,926	3,54,475	5,235	1,95,626	2,00,861	1,53,614
Public Bungalow Fund ...	26,095	28,022	54,117	2,192	29,406	31,598	22,519
Endowment Fund ...	1,67,505	1,82,184	3,49,689	25,227	1,81,749	2,06,976	1,42,713
Village Service Fund .	8,27,100	16,00,320	24,27,420	...	15,97,843	15,97,843	8,29,577
Cochrane's and Sadras Canal Fund ...	3,220	38,437	41,657	20,877	19,541	40,418	1,239
Irrigation Cess.	24,530	25,453	49,983	4,465	19,993	24,448	25,535

The District Presses turned out more work than in 1869-70 ; but, as the work was chiefly done for Public Departments and not for private individuals, the receipts fell off. Attention has recently been turned towards the improvement of the form of the District Gazettes, with a view to extending their circulation. The Collectors have been requested to embody in them as much generally interesting matter as possible; and, in order that the rate of subscription may be reduced, they are now issued fortnightly instead of weekly. (*Vide* Table XIV. of the Appendix.)

Wild animals.

168. The following table shows the number of wild animals, for slaying which rewards were given during the year :—

	Numbers.	Amount of Reward
		Rs.
Tigers	205	9,349
Cheetahs	666	11,893
Bears	97	493
Hyenas	129	481
Wolves	12	56
Jackals	7	13
Alligators	15	68
Dogs	5,860	708

Census.

169. Preparations for the census which is to be held in November 1871 began in January. The forms required for making house registers, for recording statistics of area, revenue, &c., and for the enumeration have been printed and distributed to ten districts at a cost of Rupees 45,000, and the houses of every village have been regularly numbered. At the time of going to press, favorable reports have been received from several districts regarding the conduct of the preliminary census.

Agricultural exhibition.

170. The usual annual exhibition was held at Nellore in February. The prizes offered amounted to Rupees 2,793. The results were not very encouraging.

Cattle shows.

171. The thirteenth annual cattle show was held at Addanki. The prizes amounted to Rupees 2,106. The quality of the cattle was as good as ever, but the number shown was smaller. The Committee do not seem to have thought the general result satisfactory, but there were new and encouraging features which prove that exhibitions of this kind are beneficial.

A new district.

172. The town of Madras was separated from the district of Chingleput and made a separate Collectorate under the officer who has charge of the Sea Customs Office This measure was necessitated by the press of work devolving on the Collector of what was formerly the Madras District.

Inam Department.

173. During the year under review, the Inam Department continued in charge of the Second Member of the Board of Revenue.

Seven thousand deeds carrying an additional quit-rent of Rupees 16,452 were issued in respect of ordinary Inams. The accounts of the service Inams of the districts of Godavery and Trichinopoly were prepared in anticipation of their enfranchisement on the revision of the village establishment of those districts, but the issue of title-deeds was postponed, pending the decision of the Board on some important questions raised by the Collectors of the districts in connexion with the settlement.

The annexed table shows the area, assessment, and quit-rent of the several descriptions of Inams brought under settlement during the year, and the cost of the establishments maintained:—

——	Extent.	Assessment.	Jodi.	Additional Quit-rent.	Cost of the Establishment.
	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	RS. A P.	RS. A. P.	RS
Devadayam ...	51,125 51	1,39,403 12 6	2,537 12 6	631 15 9	19,938
Personal ...	45,340 95	93,692 5 4	12,162 14 8	15,819 13 4	
Village Service	100,320·47	2,66,703 7 5	29,959 7 3	1,49,734 1 9	5,100
Total ...	196,786 93	4,99,799 9 3	44,66 2 5	1,66,185 14 10	25,038

Court of Wards.

174. The total number of estates under the management of the Board of Revenue in their capacity of Court of Wards during the year was twenty-eight, the property of twenty-five Minors.

No new estates were taken under management during the year, but two estates, Kapistalam in the Tanjore District, and Bungari Polliem in North Arcot, were restored.

The table given below, which is made up for the revenue year (1st July 1869 to 1st July 1870), shows the result of the Court's management during that year.

Districts.	Names of the Estates.	Balance at the beginning of the Fusly.	Income during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance			Debt due to the Estate at the end of the Fusly.	Debt due by the Estate at the end of the Fusly
						In Government Paper.	In Cash.	Total.		
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	Purla Kimedy	14,16,325	4,55,215	18,71,540	2,47,820	13,11,900	3,11,820	16,23,720	...	...
	Barwah	18,463	26,151	44,614	21,799	14,500	8,315	22,815	...	...
	Jalantra	44,540	28,817	73,357	21,032	37,500	14,825	52,325	...	...
Vizagapatam	Rawada	408	9,002	9,410	5,673	...	3,737	3,737	4,893	210
	Salur	..	39,365	39,365	36,465	...	2,900	2,900	..	1,65,698
	Meringhy	30,000	32,547	62,547	13,021	30,000	19,526	49,526	1,40,359	...
Godavery ..	Nallamillipadu	448	827	1,275	633	...	642	642	...	...
	Kapileswarapuram *cum*	...	23,456	23,456	11,115	..	12,041	12,041	429	14,342
	Kesanakuru	...	15,140	15,140	12,991	..	2,149	2,149		
Chingleput ...	Irungadukottah *cum* Lattur ...	15,228	6,294	21,522	7,329	11,100	3,093	14,193	...	...
North Arcot	Bangari	5,575	42,086	47,661	41,951	...	5,710	5,710	13,953	2,797
	Naragunti	...	18,360	18,360	16,404	...	1,956	1,956	...	...
	Kallur	...	4,217	4,217	4,217	...	...	..	...	...
Tanjore ...	Nonakad Tenpadi . .	798	2,856	3,654	2,286	...	1,368	1,368	1,416	..
	Agraharam	230	2,478	2,708	1,896	. .	812	812	1,609	5,974
	Agharayarayangudi	2,440	4,788	7,228	5,694	..	1,534	1,534	417	13,378
	Kapistalam*	86,433	49,442	1,35,875	33,422	75,800	26,653	1,02,453	1,583	7,140
	Bhavaniambapuram	...	2,440	2,440	941	...	1,499	1,499	4,655	..
Trichinopoly ...	Peramur	1,675	14,846	16,521	7,577	...	8,944	8,944	4,695	1,539
Madura ...	Bodinaikanur	1,66,534	66,447	2,32,981	38,614	1,77,300	17,067	1,94,367	4,207	...
	Guntamanaikanur	52,989	53,250	1,06,239	28,422	29,500	48,317	77,817	...	...
Tinnevelly...	Maniachi	6,966	35,958	42,924	32,516	...	10,408	10,408	...	1,89,872
	Singampatti	12,622	14,453	27,075	21,712	...	5,363	5,363	193	8,067
	Urkad	55,274	4,613	59,887	5,152	51,100	3,635	54,735	11,604	69,050
Coimbatore... ...	Samattur *cum* Kottampatti ...	5,827	10,586	16,413	9,799	...	6,614	6,614	2,062	...
Malabar	Nelialum	10,637	4,657	15,294	3,264	10,200	1,830	12,030	...	...
	Total ...	19,33,412	9,68,291	29,01,703	6,32,045	17,48,900	5,20,758	22,69,658	1,92,075	4,28,067

* The accounts for Kapistalam are given only from January to July 1870.

Expenditure on account of irrigation works, improvements, and repairs were carried on on a large scale in the Purla Kimedy estates. No less than Rupees 74,000 were expended on these objects, and on roads, &c., during the year. The system of roads is now almost complete, and irrigation works will, in future, need little but repair. In other estates the expenditure varied much. In several it has been simply impossible, owing to want of funds, the estates having been heavily involved when taken under management. Two estates have been, at the desire of the relatives of the Minors, rented out to members of the family, and are under the management of the latter.

As regards the education of the Minors under their charge, the Court has not been altogether successful. Efforts have not been wanting on the part of the Court and of the Collectors as their agents, but prejudice and the opposition of relatives and guardians, and inaptitude and indolence on the part of the Wards, have in several instances prevented success.

Most of the Minors not incapacitated by age or mental infirmity had been sent to the nearest available Provincial Tâlook, or Anglo-Vernacular School, and in some cases tutors have been appointed either alone, or in addition to school-teaching.

175. Both the General Stamp Act and the Court Fees' Act were in operation throughout the year. The revenue realized in the General Stamp Office from stamps impressed, or denoted on documents brought there for the purpose, amounted in 1870-71 to Rupees 2,46,196, against Rupees 1,42,165 in 1869-70. The increase, upwards of 70 per cent., is due to the fees on the Original Side of the High Court, which had previously been collected in cash, being collected by means of stamps since the 1st of April 1870. General Stamp Office.

Besides the districts under this Presidency, Coorg, Mysore, and Hyderabad are also supplied, the former with stamps of all descriptions, and the two latter with Postage and Telegraph Stamps from the Depôt at Madras. The operations of the department as affecting the manufacture, receipt, and issue of stamps of all kinds may be seen from the following figures :—

	1869-70		1870-71.	
	Receipts.	Issues.	Receipts.	Issues.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Court Fee Stamps	65,34,140	51,48,386	85,80,789	79,17,443
Non-Judicial do.	70,24,282	61,20,317	51,89,281	32,53,450
Adhesive Stamps of all descriptions	14,13,201	20,48,572	38,19,455	45,68,387
Total ...	149,71,624	133,17,275	175,89,525	157,39,280

Both the manufacture and issue of the first two descriptions of stamps have been abnormally large during the last two years, owing to the haste with which the new law was brought into force and to the difficulty of estimating correctly the requirements of the several districts.

Great facilities have been afforded to the mercantile community and the public generally for stamping Bills of Exchange and other documents by means of special adhesive stamps affixed in the General Stamp Office.

It has been decided to use adhesive stamps only under the Court Fees' Act, and these are expected from England. A radical change has also been determined upon in the method hitherto adopted in the manufacture and supply of stamps under the General Stamp Act. The stamps, instead of being manufactured locally as now, are to be manufactured in England and sent out to this country in a complete state; the object of the change being to guard against forgery.

The Government Farm.

176. This is situated about five miles from Madras. Exclusive of land occupied by village sites and other buildings, and of an isolated portion let out on a five-year lease, under stringent conditions as to cultivation, &c., the estate is divided into the "Experimental Farm," consisting of about 130 acres, and the "Model Farm," which comprises about 120 acres.

The soil is generally sandy, of the very poorest description: with the exception of four or five acres near the Adyar river the farm is entirely under dry cultivation. It is found, however, that soils, which when reclaimed a few years ago could scarcely raise a blade of grass, are now in appearance equal to good arable soils: the capillary action and absorptive powers of the soil have been greatly increased by heavy manuring and deep cultivation.

The Model Farm consists of land which, hitherto farmed by tenants, has been reclaimed and improved, and is estimated to return, under the present management, a gross annual income of nearly 8 per cent. above the average rental of the past four years.

Permanent (or landlord's) improvements have been made on this portion of the estate, including a complete set of farm buildings, fencing, clearing and levelling, and making roads. A good granary has been completed; fruit-trees planted; and a nursery started for raising trees. Fifty acres of land have been reclaimed, and open drains, where required, cut for carrying off rain water.

A village school for the children of the work-people is now supported from the Farm Funds.

The Experimental Farm is devoted entirely to experimental cultivation, results being carefully watched and recorded.

The fifty head of cattle kept for stock and working purposes are kept on maize and cholum straw, with ground-nut and horse-gram; the latter steeped in cold water and not boiled, the former being found the more economical manner of preparing this food.

By careful selection during the past three years the breed of sheep has been vastly improved; indeed, a new variety of sheep has been produced. Rams of the improved breed are eagerly sought after by native flock-masters in the Madras Presidency, and applications are received for them from other parts of India and from Ceylon.

Foldyard manure is obtained by keeping the cattle in separate loose boxes, fifty of these, in each of which one beast is stalled, being calculated to yield

1,000 cart-loads per annum of valuable manure. Other manures are used as follows:—Tank mud, brickyard dust, refuse from slaughter-houses, carbonate and sulphate of lime, bazaar ashes, coarse saltpetre, and nitrate of potash.

The rotation of crops system is now pursued, and the following crops have been grown :—Chinese sugar-cane (Sorghum saccharatum), paddy (Carolina and other), green-gram (Phaseolus mungo), gingelly (Sesamum Indicum), castor-oil plant, horse-gram (for fodder), (Dolichos uniflorus), huriallee grass, which, it is hoped, may soon be grown as a "dry" crop. Prairie grass (Bromus unisloides), rye grass (Lolium perenne), flax (Egyptian), buck wheat, red cholum, imphee (a variety of sorghum), maize (Egyptian and Australian), cumboo (Peniallaria spicata), shamay (Panicum miliare), varagu (Panicum miliaceum), Egyptian cloves and beans, yellow cholum, (Holcus sorghum), rape, tobacco, and cotton.

Expensive English agricultural machines are found generally useless, but blacksmiths' and carpenters' workshops have been erected, in which all kinds of agricultural implements are made and repaired.

As castings cannot be locally made, wrought iron only is used, and an improved English plough, far superior to the ordinary native plough, is now made and sold for Rupees 15.

The ploughmen and laborers on the farm, mostly of the "Wudder" or tank-digger caste, are found to have greatly improved in using the machines and implements generally employed.

After paying rent, rent charges, interest, and all other charges, there was a small balance to the credit of the farm, notwithstanding that only a small part of the land was fully cropped, and many charges incurred incidental to the opening of a new farm.

177. Survey operations were carried on during the year in the districts noted below; also on the Neilgherry Hills, in Wynaad, and in the Nellumboor Valley :— Revenue Survey.

Tinnevelly.	Coimbatore.
Salem.	Chingleput.
Nellore.	Cuddapah.
Kurnool.	Ganjam.

The progress of work in the plains was as follows :—

	Square Miles.
I.—Boundaries surveyed	3,124
II.—Extent mapped	1,054
III.—Mapping in progress	6,143
IV.—Area ready for settlement	5,086
V.—Topographically detailed	3,649
VI.—Village maps lithographed	1,585
VII.—Talook do. do.	7,652

The maps of two talooks, Vinnukonda and Palnad, completed in all respects at an average cost of Rupees 81-3-10, have been received for lithography. The total expenditure on account of the District Survey Establishment amounted

to Rupees 4,15,196-14-10. The progress made on the Hills, &c., is given below :—

—	Demarcated.	Surveyed.	Detailed.
I.—Government Reserve	45	37	74
II.—Forest Department blocks	7	7	9
III.—Quit-rent properties	87	78	314
IV.—Puttah lands	150	119	701
V.—Town lots	68	55	396
VI.—Waste land lots	36	36	47
VII.—Firewood allotments	8	8	16
VIII.—Minor circuits	243	243	43
IX.—Roads	78	75	...
X.—Cultivation	30	30	...

19,169 marks were erected during the year. 329 manuscript copies of maps of properties, &c., were supplied for issue with title-deeds. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 63,040-13-6. Demarcation operations were, as usual, carried on during the year in the Chingleput, Ganjam, and Coimbatore Districts ; those of Zemindary tracts in the Salem, Nellore, Tinnevelly, Kurnool, and Ganjam Districts. Subjoined is the table of work performed in the districts marginally named by separate establishments. In the other districts Surveyors demarcate alienated villages in addition to their own special work—

Chingleput.
Ganjam
Coimbatore.
Salem.
Nellore.

	Square Miles.
I.—Boundaries demarcated	2,121
II.—Fields demarcated	608
III.—In progress	417
IV.—Handed over to survey	2,206
V.—Stones of all kinds erected	563,152

The expenditure on account of demarcation, including cost and carriage of stones, was Rupees 1,07,210-1-5. The total expenditure of survey and demarcation, including cost of the Central Office and Lithographic Establishment and measurement allowance, was Rupees 6,42,221-5-6, or Rupees 57,778-10-6 short of the budget grant for 1870-71.

178. During the official year 1870-71 settlement work was carried on in the Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Salem, and Chingleput Districts. No new field operations were conducted in Kurnool, but the out-turn in the remaining districts was as follows :—

Revenue Settlement.

	Acres		Sq Miles.
Demarcation	608,307	=	951
Classification	675,473	=	1,055
Survey...	14,982	=	23

The classifiers likewise measured and calculated the areas of 111,382 minor holdings in 42,221 survey fields, and tested the out-turn of crops in about 2,000 instances, both these duties appertaining to the settlement. In classification there is a decrease compared with the previous year, as the Nellore party finished their district, and a main question had to be settled by Government before a new district could be assigned. Although not

engaged in field duties for a portion of the year, owing to the above cause, the Nellore men were fully occupied upon the details of the report submitted by the Deputy Director. In the Printing Department the prescribed number of registers for 164 villages were completed, thereby enabling the department to despatch diglott registers for the whole of Kistna proper, with the exception of four villages. The further important work of each province may be thus summarised :—

Kistna.—The report upon the emendations and consequent financial alterations, suggested by the Board of Revenue in the proposed settlement of the talooks comprising the Guntoor portion, was submitted by the Acting Director.

Kurnool.—The settlement scheme for the talook of Pattikonda was drawn up and forwarded by the Acting Director to the Board.

Cuddapah.—Mr. Cox, the Deputy Director, collated all the necessary details and submitted his settlement proposals for the talooks of Koilguntla, Jammalmadugu, Podatur, and Cuddapah.

Nellore.—Mr. Rundall, the Deputy Director, similarly furnished his report for the six talooks comprising the principal division, and prepared the ground work for the submission of a like report on the sub-division talooks. Diglott registers for 258 villages were completed, the two columns as to assessment being left blank until the receipt of final orders.

Salem.—The revision of classification extended over 178,093 fields comprising 845,093 acres. The new settlement was introduced into the Ahtoor Talook, and is ready to be introduced into Salem, Trichengode, and Namcul as soon as the Government orders on two important Revenue questions affecting these talooks are passed. Diglott registers for 326 villages were also prepared.

Chingleput.—The settlement report upon the extensive tract hereafter to be irrigated by the Red Hill and Cholavaram project was prepared and submitted to Government by the Acting Director.

Although settlement work has not as yet actually commenced in Coimbatore, the new survey areas were introduced into three talooks.

The total expenditure during the year was Rupees 2,77,566; the increase is mainly owing to the more extended operations in Salem. In the above sum is included the item of Rupees 17,427, being the payment of the establishment working under the orders of the Collector of Tinnevelly, but debited to this budget.

Government Cinchona Plantations, Ootacamund.

179. The growth of the cinchona plants during the past year has been very satisfactory. The older plants of the different varieties of *Cinchona officinalis* have formed fine leading shoots, and entirely thrown off the shrubby habit, and assumed a tree-like appearance. The largest plants of *C. officinalis* vary from 22 to 23 feet in height, with a circumference of stem of from 18 to 21 inches. The finest plants of *C. succirubra* are now 30 feet high, with a circumference of stem of 3 feet. Three thousand five hundred plants of the new varieties of *C. calisaya* have been permanently planted out on new land. They have been planted close, and will cover about two acres of land. This is the only extension made to the permanent plantations, operations having been

confined to filling up failures, and planting along the edges of the roads and spaces by the sides of ravines. The number of plants of the new species propagated during the year is 16,379 against 17,000, the result of last year's propagation. Only 662 plants have been distributed to the public, and 45 ounces of seed have been gratuitously issued to planters in various parts of India. Among the new species recently introduced, some of the varieties of pitayo bark promise to be hardy and well suited to this climate. The total number of plants of new and recently introduced varieties are as follow :—

Cinchona lancifolia (from Java)		279
Do. *officinalis* (lanceolate-leaved variety) ...		2,140
Do. *pitayensis*		1,779
Do. *calisaya*, new varieties		54,881
Total ...		59,079

The propagation of the new varieties of *C. calisaya* has been discontinued. The imported plants of *C. pitayensis*, received on the 6th December 1870, have been propagated to a considerable extent, as this variety is stated to be of great value. The *C. lancifolia*, received from Java, makes slow growth in this climate, and consequently has not been extensively propagated. There are in all seven varieties of the lanceolate-leaved *Cinchona officinalis*. These differ slightly in appearance one from another, and also in the quality of bark. Nos. 1 to 3 having been found to yield the greatest quantity of quinine, and the rest, therefore, have been discarded. During the year 51,352 lbs. of fresh bark were supplied to Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist, for the manufacture of amorphous quinine. The cinchona trees, which were manured in 1870 with guano, sulphate of ammonia, and stable-manure, do not show any marked difference in their growth, and probably the manure will have little or no effect upon the secretion of the alkaloids.

The high system of cultivation hitherto maintained on the plantations has not been carried out during the past year, the expenses having been reduced to the lowest point possible. With the same object the establishment in the Cinchona Department has been very materially reduced. No new buildings have been erected during the year; the principal work performed being weeding the plantations, maintaining roads, cutting drains, and filling up failures.

Cinchona planting considered as an investment of private capital.

180. The following remark of the Superintendent, bearing on the question of the value of cinchona plantations as an investment, may prove interesting :—"From 1,000 unselected eight-year old plants of "*C. succirubra*, 1,060 lbs. weight of dry bark has been taken; "these plants will yield in October and November of this year 1,500 lbs. more of "dry bark; in all 2,560 lbs. during the year, or an average of over 2½ lbs. of bark "per tree. This bark will realize in the home market from 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* per lb., "from which deducting 8*d.* per lb. as cost of collection, carriage, &c., and calcu- "lating 350 trees to the acre, a clear profit of at least Rupee 1 per lb., or "Rupees 875 per acre, will remain. Supposing the cost of cinchona cultivation "at the eighth year to be Rupees 1,000 per acre, the above return will make "cinchona cultivation a very good investment, especially as the yield in the "ninth year will be almost equal in value to that obtained in the eighth. In "the tenth and each succeeding year the yield will, in all probability, increase

" with the growth of the trees, and in consequence of the quality of the bark " improving with each renewal. I make the above observations, as at the " present moment there is a strong conviction that cinchona cultivation will " not prove profitable. This conviction has caused private individuals, who " have invested in the cultivation as a speculation, to withhold expenditure ; " consequently private estates on the Neilgherries are generally in a neglected " or abandoned condition. The yield of bark referred to above is, however, " higher than could be expected from the average of private plantations in " the eighth year. Such plantations would probably not yield more than half " the quantity, as the trees from which this bark was taken were planted " in October 1862 on the Government plantations, and from the first were " well cared for. The land was thoroughly prepared and trenched before the " plants were placed in it, and from that time to the present date the plants " had every attention and care ; consequently their growth has been much " above the average development of trees on private plantations, where a " smaller expenditure of money and care has been considered sufficient. " There exist, moreover, serious difficulties to be encountered by speculators " in cinchona cultivation. With red bark it is necessary to wait eight to " nine years, and with crown bark twelve to fourteen years, before a pro- " fitable crop can be obtained. Few can be so long out of their money, and " at the same time maintain an expensive cultivation. Apart from this it is " difficult to enter into successful competition with American-grown bark. " In America cinchona bark is a wild product, and its growth costs nothing. " Here, in India, as a cultivated plant, the cost of production forms the " heaviest item of charge. From the quantity of bark brought into the home " market, it appears that the supply from America, instead of decreasing as " was anticipated, is yearly becoming more abundant, so that the supply " from this source keeps pace with the increasing demand. It is, therefore, " evident that, with a low quality of bark, we can never hope successfully to " compete in the home market with American bark of like quality ; but with " higher quality barks I believe that a successful and profitable competition " can be established. The mossing process is indispensable to obtain a bark " of high quality, as by each successive renewal of bark its value increases ; " and this will, no doubt, continue until red bark will yield from 10 to 12 per " cent. of crystallizable alkaloids, and of this from 6 to 8 per cent. of quinine " sufficiently pure to pass the commercial tests. From crown barks a like " quantity of crystallizable alkaloids will probably be procured, of which from " 8 to 10 per cent. will be commercial quinine. Bark of this quality would " defy competition, as no such bark could be procured from America. The " freedom with which these high qualities of bark are worked greatly " enhances their value, while the cost of collection, preparation, and shipment " would be the same as for an inferior bark. It appears, therefore, to be an " object of importance to aim at producing only the highest quality of bark."

181. The small manufactory at Ootacamund was worked during the year. The out-turn of "Amorphous quinine" has been 97 lbs., besides which, on March 31st, there remained 30 lbs. in a state incompletely worked up. The bark used for the manufactory has been exclusively that of prunings, or, generally speaking, the bark of small branches. No tree has hitherto been cut down for the manufactory. The amount of bark

Manufacture of quinine.

used has been 51,352 lbs. of fresh bark, or about 14,000 lbs. of dry bark. The mean yield of the bark was 0·9 per cent. During the south-west monsoon it was only with great difficulty that bark was obtained at all, as frequently bandy-carriage was stopped. The yield of the bark in alkaloid is so small during the monsoon, that it will probably be necessary in future to stop work for the four months, from the middle of June to the middle of October. The *branch* bark is now found fully to share in the diminution of alkaloid. Since the end of the monsoon the per-centage yield of this bark from prunings, when dry, has been 1·3 per cent. Had the bark in use been trunk bark, the yield would have been seven times as great, and the total cost of working would have been but slightly increased. Unless the manufactory hereafter be supplied with bark of mean yield (four per cent.) it is obvious that the price of "Amorphous quinine" will not fall so low as one rupee per ounce. The favorable report of the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, on the therapeutic value of "Amorphous quinine" has caused the working of red bark at Ootacamund to be stopped, and preparations have been made for manufacturing on the Neddiwuttum plantation, where the total cost of operations will be diminished. A full examination of the results obtained under Mr. McIvor's system of mossing the trees is being carried out, and an examination has been made of all the leading varieties of *C. calisaya* obtained from Mr. Money's seeds which has resulted in the determination of the kind most suitable for future propagation. The differences of yield determined are perfectly evident, though not considerable. A number of measurements and determinations of alkaloids have been made, in order to determine the present and subsequent yield of the plantations of *C. succirubra*, and various chemical and physiological work has been conducted through the past year.

European fish.

182. The acclimatization of the European fresh-water fish in the Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund, has proved most successful. The trout, rudd, carp, tench, gold and silver fish, introduced in December 1867, are increasing rapidly. The tench especially are most prolific, and grow to a large size in one year; a dozen of these fish bred in the gardens were caught, and weighed from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. each.

Forests.

183. The Forest Department, during the year under review, yielded a net surplus of Rupees 69,339, in which sum is included credit for an increase in the value of stock in hand to the extent of Rupees 24,437. The actual cash surplus is, therefore, Rupees 44,902. These results are below the average of former years, but the diminution must be in great measure ascribed to the spread of planting operations, which, during the year, involved an ggregate cost of Rupees 29,382. In fifteen out of twenty anges planting is steadily kept up, and in three of the remaining five it is not required, owing to the large annual reproduction of timber. On the teak-plan ations of Nelambur, which stand unrivalled in India, Rupees 6,351 were spent, and 75,000 fresh seedlings planted out. Several plantations have recently been established in the arid districts of Cuddapah, Bellary, and North Arcot, both with a view to the provision of timber and for meeting the demands of the Railway Company for fuel. The Railway fuel-*reserves* are a distinct, and to some extent, a novel feature in forest conservancy in this Presidency. It is the aim of Government to regulate the consumption of fuel by the Railway Company upon fixed principles, in order that reckless or

unforeseen denudation of jungles in the vicinity of the line may be guarded against. With this object tracts of jungle extending sometimes to four and five square-miles are demarcated, fenced in, and in some cases fire traced. In these tracts felling is conducted with due regard to reproduction, and where necessary natural growth is supplemented by artificial planting. The ranges of Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura, Trichinopoly, Bolumputty, and Salem, each contain several of these reserves, and a comparison of the annual estimated reproduction of fuel with the annual demand of the Railway shows that the area of fuel reserve will soon be sufficiently extensive to warrant the Government in forbidding the supply to the Railway of fuel from the jungles at large. With the object of meeting the requirements of the proposed line to Tinnevelly, a Sub-Assistant Conservator has been stationed in that district, whose duty is confined to the selection and demarcation of reserves and tracts for planting. In regard to conservancy proper and matters of administrative detail, the department is still upon the same footing as it was at the close of 1869-70. Particulars of the expenditure and receipts of the department, together with a comparison of the value of the stock in hand at the commencement and close of the year, and a tabular statement showing the amount of timber, &c., taken from the forests during the year, will be found in the Appendix.

Section V —PUBLIC WORKS.

Grant.

184. The original Imperial grant for Public Works proper was Rupees 81,46,200.

This assignment was subsequently reduced to Rupees 76,71,200, which the Government of India distributed as follows:—

		Rs.
Military		6,00,000
Agricultural ...	Ordinary	15,96,200
	Extraordinary	18,80,000
Other services		18,35,800
Tools and Plant.	Ordinary... .	1,30,000
	Extraordinary .	20,000
Establishment...	Ordinary...	13,09,200
	Extraordinary	3,00,000
	Total ..	76,71,200

In this distribution, the Government of India, taking exception to the estimate for Establishments (Ordinary), reduced the grant under that head by Rupees 2,00,000, which they added to "Agricultural."

Outlay.

185. The following table exhibits a comparison between the grant and outlay from Imperial Funds in 1869-70 and 1870-71. The allotments, in each case, are as they stood at the close of the years noted:—

Head of Service	1869-70		1870-71.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
New Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military...	5,72,989	5,63,626	3,34,015	3,32,"58
Civil Buildings	11,35,412	11,08,146	5,24,702	5,13,329
Agricultural	14,44,204	12,01,484	22,28,169	8,00,020
Communications	8,27,927	7,74,772	2,12,256	6,24,922
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	1,32,826	1,32,753	25,796	44,749
Repairs				
Military	1,85,227	1,83,110	2,26,503	2,23,005
Civil Buildings	80,641	1,04,081	98,438	91,804
Agricultural	10,94,344	10,72,519	11,80,981	11,44,826
Communications	7,44,718	7,44,085	8,70,828	9,14,912
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	4,912	4,763	7,090	32,694
Establishments	18,79,280	17,77,197	17,79,862	16,10,850
Tools and Plant	97,500	83,758	1,82,560	1,62,974
Total ...	81,99,980	77,50,294	76,71,200	64,95,938

The following table exhibits the allotments and expenditure from Local Funds :—

	1869-70		1870-71.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
New Works	18,95,007	12,87,134	20,30,638	12,93,759
Repairs	7,58,641	6,93,373	7,53,599	7,21,577
Establishments	4,20,342	2,84,266	3,16,678	2,99,369
Tools and Plant	27,805	13,432	23,629	13,467
Total ...	31,01,795	22,78,205	31,24,544	23,28,172

MILITARY.

186. This project, which is designed to provide against the results of a scanty rainfall to which the station of Bellary is frequently subjected, consists of a channel excavated across the drainage from a range of low hills in the neighbourhood, for the interception of such water as can be obtained, and leading it first into a tank at Allipore, within a short distance of the station, and thence into a reservoir formed by a hollow at the base of the hill on which the Fort is situated. The estimate for the project amounts to Rupees 69,300, and only Rupees 1,856 remain to be expended to complete it During the year the supply-channel has had its depth regulated. The head-sluice, the foundations of which were laid in the previous year, has been completed, and the reservoir, which has had its bund raised to a uniform level, will be ready to receive a supply this year.

BELLARY.—Cantonment Water-supply.

187. The new Native Hospital at Bellary, intended to afford accommodation for forty-eight sick in two wings, has been completed at an aggregate outlay of Rupees 44,182, of which Rupees 2,982 were spent during the year.

Native Hospital.

188. With a view to give effect to the provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1868, the construction of a Lock Hospital was commenced at Bellary in 1868-69 and completed in 1870-71 on an estimate of Rupees 15,900, of which Rupees 4,391 were spent in the latter year.

Lock Hospital.

189. The plan of the European Female Hospital at Bellary, sanctioned in May 1869, provided accommodation for forty patients, but this scale having subsequently been modified by the Government of India, the design was altered, and the requisite accommodation is now provided for the reduced number of twenty-six patients on the ground-floor. The building has been roofed in, and will be shortly ready for occupation. The total outlay against an estimated expenditure of Rupees 38,000 has been Rupees 36,063, of which Rupees 20,566 were laid out in 1870-71.

Female Hospital for European Troops.

190. The building occupied by the European main guard having been condemned by the Sanitary Commissioner, the question of the continuance or otherwise of the guard at Bellary came under consideration in 1869 when it was decided on maintaining it. It is the only

New Garrison Main Guard.

British guard in the Fort, within which are the Arsenal, the Commissariat Stores, the Engineer's work-yard, two large Powder Magazines, the Garrison Prison, and other buildings where much valuable Government property is stored. A plan and estimate, amounting to Rupees 24,200 for a new building, were accordingly sanctioned. The basement of the main building has been filled in, and all the out-houses have nearly been completed with an expenditure during the year of Rupees 6,199.

Lightning Conductors to Ramandroog Barracks.

191. The lightning conductors to the barracks at Ramandroog, the construction of which was stopped on financial grounds in 1869-70, were completed in 1870-71. The outlay during the latter year has been Rupees 309.

Family quarters for the Garrison Battery.

192. The construction of family quarters for the Garrison Battery at Bellary was commenced during the year, and Rupees 21,599 were expended on an estimate of Rupees 43,500 upon three of five double quarters which are ready for roofing. The families at present occupy a range of quarters belonging to the Infantry a long distance from the barracks.

FORT ST GEORGE.—Gas Works.

193. The additions and improvements to the gas works in Fort Saint George consist of extending the retort-house, constructing benches for retorts and bedding, and fixing the retorts. Bedding and fixing nine condensers, scrubbers, cisterns, and lime purifiers, masonry well for gas-holder, a syphon well, and a new chimney. All the iron-fittings, except the gas-holder, have been completed. The masonry works and chimney have made considerable progress towards completion. Rupees 10,042 have been expended on the works.

Subaltern's quarters in the building known as the late Civil Auditor's Office.

194. It having become necessary to provide quarters for the Second Captain of the Battery of Artillery serving in Fort Saint George, and, as the necessary accommodation could not be made available without dislodging one of the Government Offices at present located in the Fort, it was decided on extending the Subalterns' quarters at the site known as the late Civil Auditor's Office by the construction of two rooms and two bath-rooms on the upper story. The estimate amounted to Rupees 8,400, and the work is approaching completion. The outlay during the year has been Rupees 3,500.

CHINGLEPUT.—New Barracks at Saint Thomas' Mount.

195. Estimates amounting to Rupees 2,05,010 were sanctioned by the Government of India in 1868 for the construction of three blocks of double-storied barracks with the necessary auxiliary buildings for a Second Field Battery of Artillery at Saint Thomas' Mount. The lower floor of each block is intended for the use of the men during the day, and will provide rooms for recreation, messing, stores, &c., while the upper floor will afford accommodation for sleeping in two large rooms with twenty-two cots in each. The rooms will collectively accommodate 132 men. The lower stories of all three blocks have been finished, while the upper stories of Nos. 1 and 2 blocks have been nearly completed to the level of the roof. The central stone stair-cases and the outer wooden stair-cases of Nos. 1 and 2 blocks have been completed. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees 49,994, making a total of Rupees 1,20,176 against the estimate of Rupees 2,05,010.

196. On the recommendation of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief the Government authorized the purchase of the Mess-house of the late Madras Artillery at Saint Thomas' Mount for the benefit of the Army, and to be let as a Mess-house, reading-room, and Officers' quarters to the Royal Artillery. The amount paid for the property was Rupees 43,335, and a sum of Rupees 100 is realized as rent.

Mess-house belonging to the late Madras Artillery.

197. The plan of drainage adopted consists of open tiled drains taken along the sides of the streets of the lines communicating with the compound of each hut, and falling into a masonry oval-shaped stone-covered drain, which discharges into the Black Town Municipal drain near the Monegar Choultry. The estimated cost of the project is Rupees 35,550, and the total expenditure has been Rupees 32,550. No more than Rupees 100 are required to complete the works.

Drainage of Infantry Lines at Royapooram, Presidency.

198. In order to ensure a wholesome supply of bread for the troops at Bangalore, the construction of a Bakery has been sanctioned. The building consists of two stories. The upper story will be used as a granary, it being considered necessary to keep a three months' supply of wheat. The verandahs will be used for wetting and preparing the wheat, which will be taken thence to the mill. The lower rooms are arranged for the convenient transport of the bread from the kneading-room to the ovens, and thence to the store-room. During the year Rupees 2,310 were spent in the construction of a chimney, and the work is approaching completion.

BANGALORE.—Government Bakery.

199. The object of this scheme is to supply the buildings on the Race-course and other parts of the cantonment of Bangalore with water from the Ulsoor tank. The manner in which this is effected may be briefly described as follows:—The water is pumped from the tank by steam power into filtering cisterns, and allowed to flow by gravitation into a pure water basin, whence it is again lifted to the summit of a stand-pipe on the Ulsoor rock sufficiently elevated to command effectively all the points at which it is required to be delivered. After being conveyed by cast-iron mains into cisterns constructed at the different barracks, the water is distributed by pipes of suitable sizes to the various buildings, where it is delivered by a sufficient number of stand-pipes placed in positions conveniently situated for the purpose. The Ulsoor project may be said to be completed. Water for ablutionary and other non-culinary purposes has been distributed from the Ulsoor tank to the Royal Horse Artillery and Race-course Barracks since the beginning of 1870, while drinking water has been provided by means of puckally bullocks from the Dhobies' wells. The average daily expenditure of water pumped up and distributed from the Ulsoor tank has been at the rate of 30,100 gallons per diem. Considering that the water from the Ulsoor tank had been pronounced unfit for drinking purposes, and looking to the probability of that from the Dhobies' wells proving sufficient for all the purposes for which it might be required throughout the cantonment, plans and estimates for carrying out a direct service from the Dhobies' wells were called for. These have been received; but the quality of the water of the Ulsoor tank and Dhobies' wells having since again been subjected to examination, and a more favorable opinion of the Ulsoor tank water having been formed, the whole question is still under consideration. The project has been at a stand during the year, although a sum of Rupees 20,568 was paid for work done during the previous year.

Ulsoor Water Project.

200. A Rest-house for soldiers travelling by rail was built at Arconum at an outlay of Rupees 3,019, and the building has been handed over to the Military authorities.

NORTH ARCOT.—Rest-house at Arconum.

201. The progress of the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, which was suspended in November 1869, was resumed in December 1870, and during the last four months of the year the exterior of the building (tiling, pointing, &c.,) was entirely finished. The lofty school-room, 96′ × 36,′ was completed and handed over to the Principal. Considerable progress has been made with four dormitories, and it is hoped that the male branch of the building, which is designed to provide accommodation for 400 boys, will be completed in every respect by the end of June 1871. No progress has been made with the female branch.

OOTACAMUND.—Lawrence Asylum.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

202. The smallness of the grants for Civil Buildings prevented, as in the previous year, any satisfactory progress being made with the Talook Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails, which were commenced in several districts in the year 1868 with a special assignment of funds. The outlay on some of the principla of this description of buildings is given in the margin.

Talook Cutcherries and Subsidiary Jails.

District.	Station.	Estimate.	Expenditure up to 1869-70.	Expenditure in 1870 71
		RS	RS.	RS.
Chingleput ...	Trivellore	31,093	23,210	5,783
North Arcot	Wallajahpet .. .	10,200	8,895	856
	Arconum . .	11,130	5,669	1,846
	Goodiattum . .		1,730	9,353
	Poloor		9,756	9,124
Salem ...	Ahtoor .. .	25,670	14,765	2,224
	Namkul	25,800	9,950	891
	Vaniembady ..	9,520	3,986	3,604
Malabar ...	Munjerry	25,000	13,126	5,000
	Tellicherry ...	30,000	23,061	2,363
Madura ..	Teroomungalum ..	4,782	2,500	2,230

203. The operations during the year on the Central Jail at Rajahmundry, on which an expenditure of Rupees 3,21,958 had been incurred up to 1869-70, against an estimate of Rupees 3,53,263, are as follow :—Eighteen Warders' huts with cook-rooms were completed, four huts were nearly tiled, and the walls of two huts were raised 4½ feet high. The outlay during the year has been Rupees 5,846. The progress made with the Central Jail at Vellore has been the completion of the central Warder's tower, the quarantine ward, the Warders' and Police lines, and the Dresser's quarters. The outlay has been Rupees 38,999, some portion of which was paid for work done in the previous year. The construction of the new Central Jail at Trichinopoly was commenced in December 1866 on an estimate of Rupees 3,76,000. The total expenditure up to the end of 1869-70 was Rupees 3,49,342, and that during the year has been Rupees 17,693. The progress of the Central Jail at Cannanore has been advanced with an outlay during the year of Rupees 40,262. The estimate amounts to Rupees 3,27,000, and the previous expenditure was Rupees 2,39,660.

Central Jails.

204. A sum of Rupees 9,999 has been expended on improving the old Jail at Bellary. The Jailer's quarters have been completed. The Dresser's quarters are ready for roofing, while the latrine,

Improvements to the Jail at Bellary.

quarters for lepers and for insane, and contagious diseases, have all been finished. Quarters for the Jailer at Bellary, on which Rupees 3,693 were laid out in the previous year on an estimate of Rupees 5,920, have been completed with a further outlay of Rupees 2,211.

Lunatic Asylums.

205. Three Lunatic Asylums at Madras, Waltair, and Calicut have been in progress during the year. All the works provided for in the original estimate for the Asylum at Madras have been completed, and a supplemental estimate of Rupees 41,500 has been framed for carrying out certain additional works which, as the arrangements developed themselves, were found to be absolutely necessary to place the establishment on an efficient footing. Of the works included in the supplemental estimate, twelve solitary cells, fixing half doors and windows and punkahs to the Superintendent's quarters, and laying the foundations of the stables of the Apothecary's quarters, have been carried out with an aggregate expenditure of Rupees 31,447. The Asylum at Waltair, which was in a forward state in 1869-70, has been almost completed. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees 4,789. The progress made with the new Lunatic Asylum at Calicut has been as follows:—Nine cottages for male and criminal lunatics, cottages for hospital with Superintendent's quarters and out-houses, dispensary, padded-rooms, two-thirds of palisading, and all the intramural buildings have been completed. The total outlay has been Rupees 28,522, of which Rupees 6,000 have been laid out during the year.

New Court-houses at Bellary and Tanjore.

206. The upper story of the new Court-house at Bellary is ready for roofing The outlay has been Rupees 19,999, and the previous expenditure was Rupees 14,999 against an estimate of Rupees 46,020. A sum of Rupees 15,736 was expended during the year in completing the Civil Court-house at Tanjore; the estimate for which amounted to Rupees 61,257.

Improvements to the Penitentiary.

207. In connexion with the improvements which have been in progress at the Penitentiary at Madras, in order to provide increased accommodation, and to enable the Jail authorities to separate and classify the different sexes and grades of prisoners, a block of three Warders' huts with out-offices, spiral stair-cases to the juvenile wards, two latrines, archways between cells in No. 1 block, and a latrine in the contagious disease ward have been completed with an outlay during the year of Rupees 22,677. The aggregate expenditure has been Rupees 84,108, against an estimate of Rupees 1,19,650.

Post Offices.

208. The new Post Office at Salem, on which Rupees 3,625 were expended in 1869-70 upon an estimate of Rupees 4,710, has been completed with an outlay of Rupees 1,323 during the year. A Post Office has also been completed at Tanjore for Rupees 3,326.

Revenue Board Office.

209. Good progress has been made with the additions and improvements which have been sanctioned for providing better accommodation for the Revenue Board, the Revenue Settlement, and the Revenue Survey Departments at Chepauk. Verandahs to the lower and upper stories on the south and east faces, and on the three sides of the quadrangle of the upper story have been built during the year. Alterations

to the Revenue Survey Office, and the addition of an upper story with verandahs to the upper and lower stories on the north and south faces have been considerably advanced, while the record tower has been raised to a height of 75 feet. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees 67,450.

Rooms for the Paper Currency Department.

210. An expenditure of Rupees 2,735 was incurred on the construction of two rooms for the accommodation of the Paper Currency Department in the Accountant-General's Office.

Restoration of Teroomalay Naick's Palace.

211. The restoration of Teroomalay Naick's Palace at Madura has been proceeded with at an outlay of Rupees 10,000.

AGRICULTURAL.

Godavery.

212. In this district the principal works which have been in progress are—

	Expenditure in 1870-71. Rs.
Widening and improving the Samulcottah canal	20,730
Extension of irrigation, Western Delta	22,199
Widening and deepening the Cocanada main canal and constructing locks and calingulahs	19,165
Canal from Ellore High Level Canal to Weyairoo	14,517

The first of these canals, which forms one of the chief lines of navigation, and irrigates about 20,000 acres of land, has been completed, and forty-one bridges and culverts have been built The object of the works is the increase of the supply of water for irrigation and the maintenance of a sufficient depth for navigation at the lower end of the canal throughout the irrigation season. The estimates for the second project not having received sanction, the progress of the extensive improvements contemplated has been very disproportionate to the grant made for it, and the outlay has been confined to the construction of the new locks at Itempoody and Peravelly, the former of which has been brought up to a level of nearly five feet above floor, and the latter has been commenced to be excavated. The important Western Delta project is designed to extend the area of irrigation from 202,000 to 296,000 acres, and to provide for a complete system of drainage, and for materially improving and extending the system of navigation. The revenue derivable from the first or principal crop alone will, it is anticipated, ultimately yield a return on the outlay of upwards of 20 per cent. The Thossepoody and Chintapully locks have been proceeded with in connexion with the third project, which has now merged into the more comprehensive scheme which has recently received the sanction of the Government of India for the improvement of the system of irrigation in the Eastern section of the Godavery delta. In connexion with the last of the projects above referred to, which is designed to restore the communication for navigation between the canals of the Western Section of the Godavery Delta and the Weyairoo, the earth-work has made good progress, and, at the end of March, water was let down as far as the site of the newly proposed lock.

Kistna.

213. In this district the following are the principal works which have been under execution, the general object being to render

them more capacious for carrying irrigation water, and more convenient for navigation :—

	Expenditure. RS.
Enlargement of channels on the Masulipatam section of the Kistna Delta	25,469
Ryves' Canal	38,821
Enlarging the head of the Seetanagram Main Canal ...	7,824

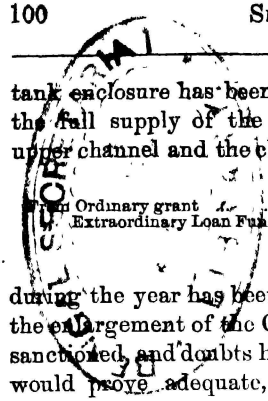
Of the channels on the Masulipatam or eastern side of the delta, the widening of the main canal between Bezoarah and Kankipad has been in progress, and the last mile and a half has been completed. The portion between Kankipad and Weyairoo has been almost finished, while from the latter place to Cowtaram about 7½ miles have been fully completed. The progress of Ryves' canal has not been advanced as rapidly as was anticipated, endeavours to introduce a system of contracts having failed and caused delay. The Seetanagram main canal has been widened in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th miles.

The irrigation of the Kistna delta is making a steady advance notwithstanding the scarcity of labor, the difficulty of procuring which is increasing each year.

214. The most important work which has been in progress in this district during the year has been the Survapully channel and its branches, which are intended to irrigate 25,500 acres. The channel is to supply all the southern portion of the area commanded by the Pennair anicut at Nellore. The Idagaly, Ipur, and Padapurty channels, and all works connected with them, have been completed. The high level channel has been nearly finished, and will be shortly opened. Generally fair progress has been made with an outlay, during the year, of Rupees 66,980. Nellore.

215. In the Cuddapah and Kurnool Districts the expenditure on irrigation works has been confined to repairs, and in the Bellary District the restoration of the Gootloor tank has been the only work of importance in progress, and the outlay on it has been Rupees 5,000. Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Bellary.

216. The Madras water-supply project, the Chembrumbakum tank enlargement, and the Valloor anicut are the principal works which have been in progress in this district. The first of these works includes an anicut across the Cortilliar, a supply-channel to the Cholaveram tank, the depth of which is to be increased 15 feet, and thence a channel to the Red Hill lake, which also is to be deepened by raising its bank 15 feet. The state of progress of the several sub-divisions of this project is as follows :—The anicut, head-sluice, and upper supply-channel have been completed. The earth-work to form the embankment of the Cholaveram reservoir has been thrown up throughout to a level only half a yard below that assigned for completion. The supply-channel to the Red Hill reservoir has been completed throughout, as also the masonry works connected with it. The earth-work for the main embankment of the Red Hill reservoir has been completed to the full level for half its length, and along the other half its general level is about 5 feet below that to which it is to be ultimately raised. The earth-work of the Soorapadoo bund has been completed to within one yard of the full level, and the revetment has also been raised to that level. The masonry dam forming the northern portion of the Chingleput.



tank enclosure has been built up to a level two yards below that intended as the full supply of the reservoir. In October 1870 the head-sluice to the upper channel and the channel itself were damaged by a flood in the Cortilliar, and an extensive slip of the Cholaveram reservoir embankment also occurred. The necessary repairs are in progress. The expenditure on the Madras water-supply project during the year has been Rupees 1,22,855. Circumstances having prevented the enlargement of the Chembrumbakum tank being undertaken as originally sanctioned, and doubts having been entertained as to whether the water-supply would prove adequate, it was decided on limiting the enlargement to an additional depth of 6 feet. The additional area on which a return is expected is computed at 5,620 acres. Fair progress has been made with the Chembrumbakum tank improvements, on which an outlay of Rupees 39,585 has been incurred during the year. Nearly the whole of the ayacut under the tank has been under cultivation, and the villagers consider the season the most prosperous they have had for many years. The Valloor anicut across the Cortilliar, some miles below the site of that which is to supply the Madras water works, has been completed. The anicut will utilize the surplus water of the river and in filling tanks which are at present dependent on rainfall drainage.

North Arcot.

217. In this district the extension of the channel on the south side of the Cheyaur has been completed with an outlay during the year of Rupees 15,542. About 3,500 to 4,000 acres of land will be irrigated by this extension. No other work of importance has been in progress.

South Arcot.

218. In the South Arcot District the most important work in progress has been the construction of an anicut across the Vellaur river at Palandorai, which is designed to irrigate 16,650 acres. Although an allotment of Rupees 1,00,000 was provided for this project in the Budget, the expenditure did not exceed Rupees 37,741, which was laid out on the partial excavation of a channel 16 miles long and in laying the foundations of the head-sluice. The setting in of the monsoon unusually early and the prevalence of cholera prevented more satisfactory progress being made. The Mahmatoor anicut across the Manimuthanuddy river has been completed, with the exception of a small portion of the main channel and the minor branches. The greater part of the channel was ready to receive the early floods of the season, and the anicut and head-sluice being also ready, most of the tanks were well supplied during the whole season. The Allungal channel, which was in progress during the previous year on an estimate of Rupees 15,330, will, it is expected, be open in time for the next season's irrigation. An outlay of Rupees 6,069 has been incurred on the Pombay channel, which is designed to throw the waters of the Pooniaur into the Pombay river and to feed certain tanks. The works have made considerable advance towards completion, and there is nothing to hinder the next freshes in the Pooniaur passing down the channel and entering the river.

Tanjore.

219. In this district the regulating works for the principal branches of the Vennaur ,the principal branch of the Cauvery, have been in progress with an outlay of Rupees 28,170 during the year. Four regulators are provided for in the sanctioned estimates, and are proposed

to be constructed at the head of the Vellaur, Paumaniyar and Coriyaur, Pandaviyaur, and Vellyaur. The total area irrigated by the Vennaur and its branches is 330,581 acres, or about one-half the Tanjore delta. The estimated outlay is Rupees 1,99,450, or Annas 9·65 per acre. It is anticipated that a return of nearly 10 per cent. on the expenditure will be obtained from a saving of remissions under the Vellyaur alone, and the area there to be affected is but a little more than one-twelfth of the whole acreage under the Vennaur. The foundations of the regulators are being laid, and a large quantity of materials has been collected. The expenditure, however, contrasts unfavorably with the allotment of Rupees 1,00,000 for the year, and this is due to the unfavorableness of the season. Heavy falls of rain and freshes in the river in January and February prevented anything being done in the river beds till March. The construction of a dam or surplus weir in the bank of the Anunda Cauvery was also satisfactorily carried out during the year at a cost of Rupees 7,452. This work provides for the passage of the drainage of a large area of country across the Anunda Cauvery, the banks of which were formerly frequently breached.

Neilgherries.

220. Operations at Lake St. Lawrence on the Neilgherries, which are being conducted by Mr. McIvor on the silting process, have been continued during the year. Mr. McIvor has been silting out a saddle for the permanent escape. He has got down a depth of 45 feet, and has met with a large sheet of rock which has prevented his going any further. A detailed contour survey and sections of the bund site and adjoining country are under preparation.

Tinnevelly.

221. The Streeviguntum anicut works on the Tambrapoorney have been advanced during the year with an outlay of Rupees 97,511. This project is designed to utilize a large quantity of surplus water which was ascertained to be available after the irrigation of land by means of the several native anicuts across the river, and a tract of country of about 32,000 acres, of which 8,300 are already imperfectly irrigated, will be readily commanded. The estimate for the works amounts to Rs. 8,31,600, and the expenditure up to the end of the preceding year was Rupees 4,60,585, and that during 1870-71 has been Rupees 97,511. The body of the anicut for a length of 500 feet has been raised to the full height of six feet, and the remainder (886 feet) to a height of three feet. The cut-stone apron has been entirely completed, but a length of about 1,000 feet of the foundation of the lower retaining wall still remains to be completed. Of the remaining works seventy-five head-sluices, sixty-eight other masonry works, fifty-eight tanks, and fifty-two channels have been completed. Cholera prevailed in the district up to the end of June and retarded work. Progress was also impeded by the contractor for this and other works in the range having been criminally prosecuted for collusion with the Range Officer in the practice of systematic fraud. Both have been convicted by the Sessions Court.

COMMUNICATIONS.

222. The grants for communications under New Works and Repairs were Rupees 2,12,256 and 8,70,828, respectively, but the expenditure is exhibited at Rupees 6,24,922 and Rupees 9,14,912. This large excess is due to the

Government of India having directed that the outlay incurred under the direction of Civil Officers on famine relief works from other than Public Works Funds in the years 1868-69 and 1869-70 should be debited to the ordinary grant for Public Works for 1870-71, any excess over allotment being shown as such and treated accordingly in the year's accounts. The amounts so adjusted under communications was Rupees 3,65,961, of which Rupees 3,49,508 were debited to "New Works," leaving Rupees 2,75,414 as the total expenditure under that head on communications.

The smallness of the grant for the year for communications prevented any progress being made with the Great Northern Road from Madras towards Calcutta.

223. The whole of this important ghaut, which connects Coonoor on the Neilgherries with Kullar at the foot of the Hills was opened to wheeled traffic on the 2nd July 1870. The sixth and seventh miles from Coonoor have been provided with parapet walls, where necessary, in addition to about half a mile on other portions of the road. No gradient on the ghaut is now steeper than one in nineteen, and the average width of roadway is eighteen feet. The journey from Ootacamund to Coimbatore, a distance of sixty miles, is now performed in eight and a half hours.

New Coonoor Ghaut.

224. The continuance of the freshes until an unusually late period of the season prevented that progress being made with the Vellaur bridge on the road from Pondicherry to Negapatam, which would otherwise have been practicable. The abutments of the bridge have been raised, one to its full height, the other eight feet; four piers have been raised to their full height with retaining walls and floorings, and three sets of centring pillars have been put up. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees 14,785, and the total expenditure Rupees 34,716, against an estimate of Rupees 53,930.

South Arcot.

225. The construction of the iron girder bridge across the Iyaur in the Trichinopoly District was much retarded during the year by frequent freshets in the river which drains an area of about 400 square-miles. Everything is ready for rolling the girders into position and for completing the work. The outlay during the year has been Rupees 12,165.

Trichinopoly.

226. The road from Tondy, *viâ* Devicotta, Tripatoor, and Nattam to Dindigul was completed and opened for traffic during the year with an outlay of Rupees 11,977. The road from Paumben through Ramnad, Madura, Dindigul, and Pulney to the Coimbatore frontier has been advanced during the year with an outlay of Rupees 14,999, and ten miles of this line of communication remain to be completed.

Madura.

227. The Karcoor ghaut road, which is especially designed to admit of coffee from South Wynaad being sent direct into Calicut for shipment to Europe, has been completed with the exception of the bridges across the Eddakara, Cheroopoya, and Nellumboor rivers. During the year a sum of Rupees 7,944 was expended in completing one bridge, in raising and gravelling heavy embankments, and improving the surface of the road, where necessary.

Malabar.

228. Operations on the Tambracherry ghaut and road to the Mysore frontier have been confined to widening the roadway, where necessary. Portions of the road have been partially metalled, and work has been carried on along the whole length. An arched bridge of twenty feet span has been completed at Luckadi. The Koonooth bridge has been opened for traffic, and a heavy embanked approach on each side of the river made for the Yeddathoray bridge. The outlay during the year has been Rupees 35,261. On the road between the Karcoor ghaut and Goodalore and between Goodalore and Tippacaudoo metalling has been laid over nearly half the distance. The line is in other respects complete. The expenditure has been Rupees 10,000. The new Periah ghaut has, with the exception of permanent drainage and the removal of some rock, been completed. Owing to its steepness, the road from the head of the ghaut towards Manantoddy offers obstacles to easy cart traffic. As soon as funds can be made available the improvement of this section of the line will be undertaken. During the year bridges and culverts on the portion of the road, the alignment of which will not require alteration, have been built, and the road between Manantoddy and the Mysore frontier has been improved with an outlay of Rupees 14,994. Wynaad.

229. In this district five large bridges and 108 large bridges and tunnels were completed on the road to connect Mangalore and Cannanore by Vitla and Hoosdroog. South Canara.

230. Although a sum of Rupees 10,000 was provided for the completion of the subsidiary works connected with the canal between Vedarniem and Negapatam, only Rupees 338 were expended. The land through which the channels have to be excavated is low, and the frequent falls of rain rendered it impossible to undertake the works; but the incomplete state of the subsidiary works does not interfere with the navigation of the canal which was opened for traffic in July 1869. Canal between Negapatam and Vedarniem.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

231. As explained in the previous Report, the reclamation of the swamp at Ootacamund is to be effected by raising the entire area subject to inundations during the monsoon to the height of six inches above the flood level of the lake. The convict labor at command not having been concentrated on this scheme, but utilized in carrying out other public improvements at Ootacamund, the progress made during the year has been but limited. Five acres in all have been reclaimed at the head of the lake, and three new roads, aggregating three and a quarter miles in length, have been constructed through the bazaars, which are a considerable convenience to the public. The expenditure during the year has been Rs. 2,185. Reclamation of the swamp at Ootacamund.

232. The south supply-channel has been constructed and handed over to the Ootacamund Municipality, and the main portions of the northern branch have also been finished. The lining of the Snowdon tunnel and about one-third of the supply-channel remain to be completed. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees 2,017. Ootacamund Water-supply.

233. About 23,057 cubic feet of débris have been raised by the hand-dredge, and 8,829 cubic feet of stone were blasted and removed, the cost during the year having been Rupees 1,284. Paumben Channel.

The channel has also been deepened with a view to its having an ultimate depth of fourteen feet, and Rupees 1,142 have been spent on this account in 1870-71.

REPAIRS.

234. The total expenditure under repairs was Rupees 24,07,241 as follows:—

	RS.
Military...	2,23,005
Agricultural	11,44,826
Civil Buildings	91,804
Communications	9,14,912
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	32,694
	24,07,241

LOCAL FUNDS.

235. The Budget allotment from Local Funds was Rupees 22,68,870, to which further assignments, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 8,55,674, were added during the year, thus increasing the available funds for expenditure by Public Works Officers to Rupees 31,24,544, against which the actual outlay was Rupees 23,28,172.

The small expenditure under "Agricultural New Works," as compared with the outlay, is due to the estimates for certain works for which funds had been provided, not having been ready for sanction in time to permit of their commencement during the year under review. The following are the estimates referred to:—that for the Rooshkoolia Project in Ganjam; for the extension of irrigation in the Eastern and Western deltas of the Godavery; for improvements to the irrigation channels of the Northern delta of the Pennair; and for certain minor projects, the outlay on which was intended to be defrayed from Loan Funds.

RAILWAYS.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

Mileage and condition of line.

236. At the close of the last official year the number of miles open on this Railway was 707; during the year under review, an additional length of 125 miles on the North-West Line has been opened for traffic on different dates, so that the total length is now 832 miles. The open line throughout has been maintained in good working order. A temporary road has been maintained through the bed of the Cheyaur river since November 1870; and in consequence of the non-completion of the Huggry bridge, the same means have been adopted for establishing through communication across the Huggry river after the opening of the branch line to Bellary on the 1st March 1871. The stations and out-offices have been kept clean and in good condition.

Train service.

237. The train service has been carried out by eleven trains in each direction on week-days on the main lines, and three trains on the Bangalore Branch. There are two night trains included in the

above, the one between Madras and Coimbatore, and the other between Madras and Raichore on the North-West Line. A night train also runs in both directions on the Bangalore Branch Line. Other trains, both for passengers and goods, have been run over longer or shorter portions of the line, according to the exigencies of the traffic.

238. The number of each class of passengers throughout the year, and the receipts derived from them, have been as follow :— Passengers and receipts.

Class.	Number of Passengers.	Per-centage of Numbers.	Receipts.	Per-centage of Receipts.
			RS.	
First	9,979	·481	1,21,615	6·907
Second...	105,550	5·093	1,57,612	8·952
Third	1,736,559	83·786	13,95,401	79·254
Cooly	220,516	10·640	86,052	4·887
Total ...	2,072,604	100·000	17,60,680	100·000

There has been a decrease both in the number of passengers and in the receipts, as compared with those of 1869-70, of 101,605 in the former, and Rupees 38,715 in the latter. The average daily number of passengers has been 5,678, or at the rate of 6·8 per mile of line open. During the year 1869-70 the average daily number was 5,957, at the rate of 8·42 per mile.

239. The receipts on account of special trains have been Rupees 13,920, and from extra troop trains Rupees 51,120, against Rupees 23,079 for the former, and Rupees 29,716 for the latter during 1869-70. Special and extra troop trains

240. During the past year 309,843 tons of goods have been carried upon this Railway, and the receipts therefrom have been Rupees 30,12,271, showing, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1869-70, a decrease of 144,338 tons, and of Rupees 8,74,529. Goods and receipts.

241. The rates in force throughout the year for the conveyance of passengers and goods have been as follow :— Rates and fares.

Passenger Fares per mile.			Goods Rates per ton per mile.	
	Day.	Night.		
	Pies.	Pies.		Pies.
First Class	18	22	Special	8
Second do.	5	12	First Class ...	12
Do. between Coimbatore and Beypore	4	... With a special charge of 5 pies for servants of 1st-class passengers.	Second do. ...	14
Third Class...	3		Third do. ...	18
Cooly do. between Madras and Jollarpett	2		Fourth do. ...	24
			Fifth do. ...	36

Per-centage of working expenses.

242. The working expenses during the six months, from July to December 1870, amounted to 54·88 per cent. upon the total gross receipts. They are composed as follow :—

	Per cent.
Maintenance of way, works, and stations	16·13
Locomotive expenses	20·12
Carriage and waggon expenses	2·78
Traffic expenses	8·49
General charges	3·00
Special and miscellaneous expenses	4·36
Total ...	54·88

Expenditure on capital and net profits.

243. The total expenditure on capital account up to the 31st December 1870 was Rupees 991,74,292. The net profits for the year ended 31st December 1870 were Rupees 25,42,770, being at the rate of £2-11-3 per cent. per annum.

Progress of works.

244. The quantities of earth-work, masonry, &c., executed during the official year were as follow :—

	Cubic yards
Earth-work...	... 314,616
Masonry { Bridges	... 16,962
Masonry { Stations	... 32,538
Ballasting	... 410,234
Permanent-way	... 131,775
Fencing	... 369,908

The bridge over the Kuddlehoondy river, three miles from Beypore, was opened to traffic on the 22nd August 1870. The bridge is of wrought iron girders, in twelve openings of seventy feet span from centre to centre, supported by cast iron cylinders that are sunk to a maximum depth of sixty feet. An old wooden pile bridge had been in use for several years until the completion of the new bridge. The bridge over the Toongabudra consists of fifty-eight girder openings, measuring each seventy feet from centre to centre. The piers are of masonry, and the foundations all rest upon solid rock. A temporary way was laid through the bed of the river in the dry season of 1870, and eight sets of girders were conveyed over the river to the north bank before the June freshes. The girders were all rivetted and rolled by the beginning of January 1871; and on the 11th of that month an engine was run over. The bridge was opened to traffic on the 16th January. The Huggry bridge, eight miles from Bellary on the branch line, is incomplete. The bridge was designed of thirty-four openings of seventy feet from centre to centre with wrought iron girders resting on clusters of screw piles. The piles for nineteen piers have been got down; but from the depth of sand found towards the right bank, it is now in contemplation to substitute cylinders for the pile piers. A temporary road has been laid through the river, and the train service was established into Bellary on the 1st March 1871. The walls of the main building have been built on the upper story nearly to full height, the angle turrets being raised to about the same height. Some of the roof trusses of the passenger shed have been put up, and the minor out-offices are built and roofed in.

245. During the past year the North-West Line was opened seventy-six miles in extension beyond Ghooty as far as the Toongabudra river on the 12th December 1870, and again seventeen miles further to Raichore on the 15th March 1871, thus completing the Madras Railway Company's portion of the through line to Bombay. The branch line to Bellary from Goondacul was opened over eighteen miles as far as Veerapore on the 16th January 1871, and over fourteen miles into the Bellary terminus on the 1st March 1871.

Opening to Raichore and through communication with Bombay.

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY

246. The number of miles open for traffic upon this line (168) is the same as at the close of the last official year. The line throughout has been satisfactorily maintained during the year.

Mileage and condition of line.

247. The train service has been carried out by four week-day trains in each direction. One train only runs over the whole length of the line both on week-days and Sundays. Other trains, in both directions, have been run over longer or shorter portions of the line according to the exigencies of the traffic.

Train service.

248. The number of passengers throughout the year, and the receipts on that account, have been as follow :—

Passengers and receipts.

Class.	Number of Passengers.	Per-centage of Numbers.	Receipts.	Per-centage of Receipts.
			RS.	
First Class	1,105	·142	6,229	1·544
Second do.	10,555	1·357	11,104	2·752
Third do.	766,048	98·501	3,86,087	95·704
Total ...	777,708	100·000	4,03,420	100·000

There has been a decrease both in the number of passengers and receipts, as compared with those of 1869-70, of 15,139 in the former, and Rupees 29,695 in the latter.

249. The daily number of passengers has been 2,131, or at the rate of 12·68 per mile of open line. During the year 1869-70 the average daily number was 2,172, or at the rate of 12·93 per mile.

Daily number of passengers.

250. The receipts on account of "Special" trains amounted to Rupees 2,174, and for "Extra" troop trains to Rupees 4,383.

Special and extra troop trains.

251. During the past year 67,171 tons of goods have been carried on this line, the receipts therefrom being Rupees 3,15,623, showing, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1869-70, an increase of 1,652 tons, and of Rupees 14,080.

Goods and receipts.

Rates and fares.

252. The rates charged for passengers and goods have been as follow :—

Passenger Fares per mile.

First Class	18 Pies.
Second do.	5 „
Third do.	3 „

Goods Rates per ton per mile.

Special	8 Pies.
First Class	12 „
Second do.	14 „
Third do.	18 „
Fourth do.	24 „
Fifth do.	36 „

Working expenses.

253. The working expenses upon this line, during the latter half of the year 1870, amounted to 59·04 of the gross traffic earnings, being composed as follows :—

Maintenance of way and works	15·80
Locomotive expenses	22·05
Carriage and waggon expenses	3·57
Traffic expenses	8·91
General charges	6·76
Special and miscellaneous expenses	1·95
Total ...	59·04

Capital expenditure and net profits.

254. The total expenditure on capital account up to the 31st December 1870 amounted to Rupees 151,68,368. The net profits for the year 1870 were Rupees 4,65,241, being at the rate of £2-0-10 per cent. per annum.

Employment of Engineering Staff.

255. The Chief Engineer and his staff have been engaged in making the working surveys, the detailed plans, and estimates for the Southern Extension to Tuticorin and Tinnevelly.

CARNATIC RAILWAY.

Mileage and train service.

256. The number of miles (19) open for traffic upon this line remains the same as at the close of the official year 1869-70. The train service has been performed by two trains daily in each direction, and by additional trains according to the requirements of the traffic.

Rates and fares.

257. The rates in force for passengers and goods have been as follow :—

Passenger Fares per mile.

First Class	12 Pies.
Second do.	6 „
Third do.	4 „

Goods Rates per ton per mile.

Special	12 Pies.
First Class..	16 „
Second do.	20 „
Third do.	24 „
Fourth do.	36 „
Fifth do.	48 „

258. The number of passengers throughout the year, and the receipts from them, have been as follow:— Passengers and receipts.

Class.	Number of Passengers.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.
			RS.	
First Class	295	·373	306	1·030
Second do.	5,135	6·490	2,825	9·508
Third do.	73,696	93·137	26,582	89·462
Total ...	79,126	100·000	29,713	100·000

The average daily number of passengers has been 217, or at the rate of 11·42 per mile of open line. During the past official year 2,402 tons of goods have been carried on this line, the receipts therefrom being Rupees 3,600-8-0.

259. The working expenses upon this line, during the latter half of the year 1870, amounted to 168·74 per cent. of the gross traffic earnings, being composed as follows:— Working expenses.

Maintenance of way, works, and stations	23·09
Locomotive expenses	28·38
Carriage and waggon expenses	1·46
Traffic expenses	12·62
General charges	93·54
Special and miscellaneous expenses	9·65
Total ...	168·74

260. The net loss for the year ended 31st December 1870 was Rupees 1,141·78, being at the rate of 3*s.* 4*d.* per cent. per annum on the capital expenditure. Net result of year.

261. The transactions of the Madras Railways during the year are shown below in a tabular form. General results of year on Railways referred to above.

Madras Railways for the year 1870-71.

Names of Railways.	Miles opened during the year.	Total Miles opened.	Passengers during the year.						Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandize.	Receipts from Railway Materials.	Total Receipts from Passengers and Goods	Working Expenses for the year 1870.	Net Profits or Losses for the year 1870.	Number of European Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total Capital expended up to 31st December 1870.
			First Class.	Second Class.	Intermediate.	Third Class.	Cooly Class.	Total.									
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
Madras Railway.	125	832	9,979	105,550	...	1,736,559	220,516	2,072,604	17,60,680	27,64,311	2,47,960	47,72,951	28,33,023	Net profits Rs. 25,42,770, being at the rate of £2-11-3 per cent. per annum.	712	6,549	991,74,292
Great Southern of India Railway.	...	168	1,105	10,555	...	766,048	...	777,708	4,0 3,420	3,13,613	2,010	7,19,043	4,65,241	Net profits Rs. 3,09,633, being at the rate of £2-0-10 per cent. per annum.	134	1,563	151,68,368
Carnatic Railway.	...	19	295	5,135	...	73,696	...	79,126	29,713	3,550	50	33,313	39,907	Net loss Rs. 1,141, being at the rate of £0-3-4 per cent. per annum.	4	83	6,87,237

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

262. The total of the estimates sanctioned at the beginning of the year amounted to Rupees 110,85,632-14-1, of which the sum of Rupees 11,691-11-0 was for revenue account, the remainder being for construction. These estimates provided for the construction of the main canal up to the end of the 10th section in the 186th mile, and for the head-works and anicuts across the Toombuddra at Soonkasala; one at Jootoor, the head of the 7th section; one at Rajoly, the head of the 9th section, and across the Pennair at the head of the 10th section near Adimapully; and also one across the same river at Somaisweram at its entry into the Nellore District; as well as for station buildings and a few distribution works. There were sanctioned in 1870-71 estimates for— Estimates sanctioned.

	RS.	A.	P.
Main supply	4,24,378	0	0
Distribution	1,25,027	14	0
Breach repairs	67,100	0	0
Revenue account	10,379	14	0
Total ...	6,26,885	12	0

The annexed table shows the original estimates of the cost of the various works, and in juxtaposition the estimates as they now stand. Those altered during 1870-71 are shown in italics :—

Description of Work.	Original Estimates.			Present Estimates.			Increase.		
	RS	A	P	RS	A	P.	RS.	A	P.
Kurnool Anicut	3,03,080	0	0	3,03,080	0	0	...	...	...
One mile of Canal from Anicut ..	65,000	0	0	65,000	0	0	...	...	...
Soonkasala Anicut & Head-works	1,25,000	0	0	4,85,122	0	0	3,60,122	0	0
1st Section, Main Canal, 18 *miles.*	4,60,000	0	0	10,73,686	12	10	6,13,686	12	10
Hindry Aqueduct...	1,45,000	0	0	2,76,250	0	0	1,31,250	0	0
2nd Section, Main Canal, 14 *miles.*	5,34,000	0	0	19,63,370	0	0	14,29,370	0	0
3rd do. do 11 ,,	1,88,500	0	0	9,75,790	0	0	7,87,290	0	0
4th do. do 17 ,,	2,71,560	0	0	11,80,393	0	0	9,08,833	0	0
5th do. do 12 ,,	2,50,003	5	4	8,80,738	2	9	6,30,734	13	5
6th do. do. 19 ,,	3,04,258	5	4	9,39,522	5	4	6,35,264	0	0
7th do. do. 23 ,,	2,34,893	5	4	7,48,483	5	4	5,13,590	0	0
8th do do. 28 ,,	4,37,410	0	0	7,80,111	0	0	3,42,701	0	0
9th do. do 35 ,,	8,02,811	0	0	9,45,837	0	0	1,43,026	0	0
Adimapully Anicut and Head-works across the Pennair ...	3,00,000	0	0	3,44,440	0	0	44,440	0	0
10th Section, Main Canal, 8 *miles.*	1,94,330	0	0	2,57,437	0	0	63,107	0	0
Somaisweram Anicut	1,41,357	1	7	1,71,727	1	7	30,370	0	0
Distribution Works	53,725	2	6	2,09,788	8	9	1,56,063	1	3
Buildings	78,765	14	1	1,00,398	1	5	21,632	3	4
Line of Telegraph	44,116	0	0	49,440	0	0	5,324	0	0
Revenue Account	11,631	11	1	22,071	9	1	10,439	14	0
Breach repairs of 7th August 1870.	...	...	...	67,100	0	0	67,100	0	0
	49,45,441	13	3	118,39,785	10	1	68,94,343	12	10
Deduct retrenchment from 4th Section, Main Canal ... 1,24,872									
Do. do. Buildings ... 2,395									
	...	...	...	1,27,267	0	0	1,27,267	0	0
Total ...	49,45,441	13	3	117,12,518	10	1	67,67,076	12	10

263. The total expenditure on all accounts during the year was Rupees 12,60,843-8-9, viz. :—

Expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.
Construction including special superintendence and sundries	7,46,118	0	11
General management	1,00,082	3	11
Executive establishment	1,82,399	0	0
Stores	14,063	3	3
General plant in use on works	348	9	10
Manufacture of stores	50	8	0
Store charges	46,651	4	3
Inefficient balance	110	11	0
Revenue account	11,358	10	9
Profit and loss	24	2	9
Breach repairs of 7th August 1870 ...	41,031	7	1
Deposit on suspense account	11,624	14	0
Interest account	3	4	1
Miscellaneous advance . ... ,	88,629	7	6
Bank of Madras for refunds	17,862	9	5
Government of Fort Saint George Revenue advance account	425	8	0
Bank of Madras for Revenue account with Government	39	0	0
Refunds to Government	21	0	0
Total ...	12,60,843	8	9

264. The floods which passed over the anicut during the rainy season of the year under review did not cause any damage of consequence, and the work, with due attention and the ordinary amount of annual repair, will in all probability remain secure. The groyne which was built to create a scour in front of the head-sluices has produced a good effect, and they are now tolerably free from silt. A cross wall has recently been completed in the canal between the sluice wing walls slightly raised above the bed level. This was necessary to preserve the apron which was formerly displaced by the water. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 1,654-2-9, and the total expenditure Rupees 4,70,179-8-11.

Soonkasala and head-works.

265. Very serious damage was sustained by the works in the 1st and 2nd sections on the 7th August from flood water entering the canal during a violent storm of rain. The head-sluices had admitted water from the Toombuddra river on and after July, and, at the time the storm referred to occurred, there appears to have been passing down the canal from that river a stream five feet in depth. The water rose during the rainfall to a height of about nine or ten feet in the two upper sections, and the banks and walls were breached in eight different places. The cause of the damage was as much the inferior quality of the works as the insufficiency of the means of escape provided in the shape of calingulahs and culverts, for the evidence goes to prove that, during the time the breaches were made, there was generally not more than one foot or one and a half feet of water passing over the calingulahs, representing a depth in the canal which the walls or embankments ought to have sustained. Estimates amounting to

1st Section, Main Canal, 1 to 17½ miles.

Rupees 67,100 for the repair of this damage have been sanctioned, and the work has been nearly completed. It is in contemplation to increase largely the provision of works for the escape of flood water, so as to ensure the canal against any possibility of again receiving damages from a similar cause, and, pending the construction of the additional works, special precautions have been taken. In the 1st section there were four breaches, which have been made good. All the masonry works have been completed, and the canal excavated throughout, though portions have been left in a somewhat rough condition. The banks also, though formed to full section, will have to be trimmed and sloped. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 9,826-7-1, and the total expenditure has been Rupees 10,93,244-5-6.

266. There is still a considerable amount of leakage at the Hindry aqueduct, particularly from the space enclosed between the abutment wall on the lower side and the wing walls. A water-cushion has been added to receive the water when first coming down the canal and falling over the back of the abutment, experience having shown that otherwise there is danger of the walls being undermined. The work is in all respects complete. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees 12-12-9, and the total expenditure has been Rupees 2,76,324-10-8. Hindry aqueduct.

267. The fifth breach in the canal caused by the flood alluded to above was situated in the lower side, 350 feet below the wing wall of the Hindry aqueduct. It was 140 feet in length. The masonry revetment for that distance being swept away, a substantial wall and earth-backing have been constructed closing the gap. The Kadrabagh aqueduct in the 23rd mile was also slightly damaged, a portion of the apron underneath the arches having been washed away. A large breach was made in a wall in the 24th mile. In both cases repairs have been completed. A calingulah in the 25th mile was destroyed, and is now being rebuilt from a new and superior design calculated to afford a greater degree of safety to the works in the vicinity. In the 28th mile also there was damage from the storm of the 7th August, in the shape of a breach in a high wall across a ravine. A strong revetment wall with counterforts has been built to close it. The walls throughout this section have been raised one and a half feet, or to a height of three feet above the canal water when it is full. The masonry works in the section are generally in a complete state. The canal banks are thrown up and are of full dimensions, but require trimming, and the tow-path is not in all cases properly formed. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 21,617-13-3, and the total expenditure has been Rupees 19,63,909-11-5. 2nd Section, 18th to 32nd mile.

268. The only new work in the 3rd and 4th sections is a 2nd-class bridge which was ordered to be constructed as a passage in lieu of the Sultanpore tunnel, which gave way in August 1869. The bridge has been completed. Such walls as have been built in this portion of the canal in lieu of banks of earth are now raised on the same principle as those in the 2nd section. The canal and masonry works are generally in a complete state. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 10,516-12-4, and the total expenditure has been Rupees 18,84,592-12-6. 3rd and 4th Sections, 33rd to 60th mile.

269. The works in the 5th section are generally in a complete state, but the embankments are not, as a rule, in good condition. They are in many places cut up by rain, narrow at the top and 5th Section, 61st to 72nd mile.

over-grown with bushes, and are thus unfit for use for towage. The work executed during the year has been confined principally to the making up of the banks and the completion of certain 2nd-class bridges and culverts. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rupees 14,281 8-9, and the total expenditure to Rupees 8,71,007-2-2.

6th Section, 73rd to 91st mile.

270. There are fourteen locks in this section providing for a fall of 190 feet 5 inches from the water-shed separating the Kistna and Pennair to the bed of the Caulee river, a tributary of the latter. The locks, as far as the masonry is concerned, are, with a few trifling exceptions, completed, and most of them are provided with the necessary fittings in the shape of gates and valves. The masonry executed during the year has reference principally to the works above mentioned. The other masonry works are nearly all completed. The embankments require in many cases to be properly formed and widened at the top, or flattened to adapt the top for use in towing. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 1,04,857-12-2, and the total expenditure Rupees 8,41,774-6-2.

7th Section, 92nd to 114th mile.

271. The Jootoor anicut and all the head-works, except the lock, have been completed, and a depth of four feet of water has passed over the anicut without injury. Little remained to be done at the end of the year, and all was finished by the end of June 1871. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 70,568-2-7, and the total expenditure up to the end of the year Rupees 6,52,244-2-10.

8th Section, 115th to 143rd mile.

272. There are sixteen locks in the 8th section of the canal, which collectively give a fall of 173 feet 6 inches to the Kundaur river. They are nearly all completed so far as regards the masonry work, but the gates and valves with their gear are not in most cases fitted. The canal has been excavated throughout to its full section. Embankments have been formed, and the masonry works with few exceptions are finished. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,90,264-1-1, and the total expenditure since the commencement to Rupees 7,77,139-6-1.

9th Section, 144th to 178th mile.

273. At Rajoly, near the commencement of this section, the canal is brought into connexion with the Kundaur river, from which it is to receive a supply of water. The anicut built across the river is uninjured, and all the masonry work of sluices, lock, and anicut is complete, except that necessary for 'setting' the lifting gear of the sluice-shutters. The masonry works in the section are nearly complete, and the canal is excavated to its full dimensions, but the banks require in some cases trimming and forming. The expenditure was Rupees 1,60,116-6-1, and the total expenditure from the commencement up to the 31st March 1871 Rupees 7,06,629-7-3.

10th Section, 179th to 186th mile.

274. The Adimapully anicut across the Pennair with the works connected with it was in a very advanced state, and but little remained to be done at the date of last inspection.* The whole was finished by the 30th June 1871. The portion of the canal from Adimapully to the terminus at Cuddapah was also completed by the same date. The expenditure during the year was, including the anicut, Rupees 2,48,577-2-8, and the total expenditure Rupees 5,98,899-12-10.

* 24th June 1871.

Main Canal. General remarks.

275. The whole of the sanctioned works in connexion with the main canal were completed in a general sense by the 30th June 1871, and so far the Company has carried out the agreement made by them in paragraph 11 of the supplementary contract with the Secretary of State for India, but repeated disasters, in the shape of breaches in the banks or walls which have occurred on each occasion on which water has been let into the canal, have shown conclusively that this part of the work has not been properly executed. It has also been proved by the accidents which occurred on the occasion of the floods of August 1870 that the arrangements for the discharge of surplus water are insufficient to ensure safety, and it cannot be considered that the canal will be in working order, even if all the works now in hand are completed. The Company, therefore, in this respect will have failed to fulfil their contract. Most of the earth forming the embankments has been thrown up at random without selection, and it has not been consolidated by the use of rammers and water. The soil through which the canal is excavated is generally of bad quality, and does not favor the growth of vegetation which would protect the slopes. The masonry work whether in walls substituted for embankments or in the other works is often inferior. The tendency of the work will be towards improvement, as regards its state generally, if it can be made to retain a moderate quantity of water, because the process of silting thereby induced will tend to stop leakage, and the saturation of the banks will cause them to settle and become more compact.

Distribution Works.

276. Very considerable progress has been made with the excavation of the channels for the distribution of the water, as well as the sluices in the main canal connected with them. Nearly all of the latter have been built. It has been considered undesirable to hold the Company to their agreement for the completion of the various distribution schemes by the 30th June, seeing that the work already executed is far in advance of the actual demands of the cultivators, whose applications for water have not been numerous, and that the up-keep of the work without return is an expense to be avoided. In round numbers it may be stated that about 350 miles of channel have been sanctioned for execution, of which 200 have been executed, commanding nearly 90,000 acres of land.

Bellary Division investigations.

277. Plans and estimates for a low level line of canal for the upper Bellary project from the Toombuddra have been submitted to Government.

Reservoir investigations.

278. The Company's Engineers have continued their investigations in reference to reservoir-sites on the tributaries of the Toombuddra, and plans of the Masoor reservoir, showing the water-spread, have been submitted to Government. A plan of a reservoir at Luckavully, showing its extent, has also been sent in.

Telegraph.

279. The telegraph line from Soonkasala to Cuddapah was repaired during the year, and a staff for its maintenance will now be retained.

Road-crossings.

280. Several complaints made of the alleged insufficiency of the provision made by the Company, in the shape of road-crossings over the canal, have been the subject of investigation. Alterations have been sanctioned and carried out adapting the 3rd-class bridges (foot

bridges) for the passage of bullocks with ploughs, and bridges in lieu of under-passages have been built. The numbers now built or sanctioned are—

	Over-bridges.	Under-bridges and Culverts.
1st class	11	1
2nd do.	39	16
3rd do.	9	11

Average labor employed on the Canal works.

281. The average labor employed on the Company's Canal works during this year, and also for the four preceding years, was as follows:—

——	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69	1869-70.	1870-71.
Coolies...	670 75	6473 55	9968·68	9467·24	3960·41
Artificers	28 72	189 98	610 95	1078 34	361·86
Carts	12 00	178 08	382 19	477 61	121·91
Cattle	31·75	438 19	690 52	901·65	246 04

Revenue collections on account of irrigation.

282. The returns received from the Collector of Kurnool show that, up to 31st March 1871, the total collections on account of irrigation and town water-supply amounted to Rupees 47,857-7-9, and those of the year to Rupees 7,378-5-6. The particulars of cultivation for the year 1869-70 and 1870-71 are subjoined:—

Description of Irrigation or Supply.	Area. Acres	Area. Decimals	Water-rate	Full demand	Remissions.	Net adjusted balance of demand for supplies received.
1869-70				Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1st crop	871	16	6	5,228 6 1	732 10 9	4,495 11 4
Do.	131	83	6	790 11 1	228 1 8	562 9 5
2nd crop	1	55	6	9 4 10	... ...	9 4 10
Do.	38	47	6	230 12 11	... ...	230 12 11
Sugar-cane	4	...	6	24 0 0	... ...	24 0 0
Occasional	27	87	1	27 14 1	... ...	27 14 1
	87	32	3	261 15 9	... ...	261 15 9
	2	63	4	10 8 4	... ...	10 8 4
Town-supply...	...	...	...	4,000 0 0	... ...	4,000 0 0
Lands cultivated out of those made over to the Company.	833	30	...	868 8 0	... ...	868 8 0
Total ...	1,998	13	...	11,452 1 1	960 12 5	10,491 4 8
1870-71.						
1st crop, ordinary	1,143	42	6	6,861 1 5	5,156 6 7	1,704 10 10
Do	93	44	6	560 11 1	236 12 9	323 14 4
2nd crop, ordinary	145	29	6	871 11 11	494 12 3	376 15 8
Do	30	19	6	181 2 1	81 9 0	99 9 1
Sugar-cane	3	...	6	18 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0
Occasional	41	72	1	41 11 8	0 11 6	41 0 2
	23	94	2	47 13 10	8 1 8	39 12 2
	82	79	3	98 6 3	... ...	98 6 3
	2	44	4	9 12 1	... ...	9 12 1
Town-supply	...	...	...	4,000 0 0	... ...	4,000 0 0
Lands cultivated out of those made over to the Company	1,130	46	...	1,127 5 2	... ...	1,127 5 2
Total ...	2,646	69	...	13,817 11 6	5,990 5 9	7,827 5 9

283. Up to the end of the previous year the amount drawn from the Government Treasury in India by the Company's Agent was Rupees 90,86,968-3-8, and, as there were no drafts during the year 1870-71, the sum represents the amount drawn from the commencement up to the close of the year under review. £588,000 were raised on loan in England, and Rupees 51,76,311-6-9 of this amount were remitted to the Agent in India. Drafts by the Agent.

284. During the year Rupees 12,60,843-8-9 were expended in India, and the cash balance at the year's end was Rupees 82,715-9-6; the total expenditure in India from the commencement has been Rupees 147,17,498-9-4. Expenditure.

285. The following is a summary of the audit of the expenditure incurred by the Company :— Audit.

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount drawn from Government up to 31st March 1870.	90,86,968	3	8
Do. do. from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.	...	...	...
Do. remitted to the Agent by the Board up to 31st March 1870	45,59,117	10	5
Do. do. do. from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871	6,17,193	12	4
Do. drawn from Government of Fort Saint George for Revenue advance account up to 31st March 1871.	7,100	0	0
Refunds to Government (Bank interest and deposits in India) up to 31st March 1871	5,918	14	2
Value of stores supplied by the Board of Directors up to 31st March 1871	4,32,479	12	0
Amount under suspense account up to do.	904	1	10
Bills drawn on the Board of Directors for sums received from employés in India up to do. ...	88,690	6	8
Stores sold and recoverable in cash up to do. ...	332	7	11
Manufacture of stores up to do. ...	16	3	8
Interest account up to do. ...	1,492	10	2
Agent's liabilities ...	148,00,214	2	10

Expenditure debited to permanent heads of charge in the account up to 31st March 1870 and passed by the Government Examiner	128,00,512	1	5
Do. do. from 1st April 1870, to 31st March 1871, and passed by do. ...	12,96,262	13	0
Do. under floating heads in the accounts up to 31st March 1871	2,27,410	2	1
Do. on general plant in use on works	1,25,997	1	11
Amount remaining to be accounted for by the Agent ...	3,50,032	0	5
	148,00,214	2	10

Extent of land made over to the Company from April 1870 to March 1871.

286. The extent of land made over to the Company's Chief Engineer by the Revenue authorities during the year was :—Under class A, acres 167·39; class B, 10·73; class C, 7; class D, 4·53, and the total amounts transferred with the amount of compensation paid are :—Under class A, acres 13,455·18; class B, 3,486·12; class C, 163·53; class D, 56·04; total 17,160·87.*

	RS.	A.	P.
Compensation	84,324	9	10
Deduct for trees, &c.	2,956	11	5
Net amount paid ...	81,367	14	5

Compensation, it must be observed, was only granted for 6,848·53 acres. For the rest of the land taken up, other lands were granted in exchange.

* Out of these 291·75 acres were re-transferred to Government.

Section VI.—MARINE.

287. Several changes took place during the year at the out-ports, consequent on the death of Captain H. Thomson, who was Master Attendant of Cocanada for a period of eighteen years. The Master Attendant of Cochin, Mr. J. Castor, was removed to the former port, and Mr. J. Maiden, of Masulipatam, was appointed to the charge of Cochin, Mr. R. K. Gahan having temporary charge of Masulipatam until the arrival from England of Mr. Phipps at Tuticorin, when Mr. Richardson was appointed permanently to the port of Masulipatam. Out-port Establishments.

The following additions to establishments have been sanctioned by Government:—

One Light-keeper for the port of Negapatam, on Rupees 6 per mensem.
One Peon for the same port, at Rupees 7 per mensem.
One Peon for Tuticorin, at Rupees 7 per mensem.
One Diver for Cochin, at Rupees 16 per mensem.

288. In last year's report it was stated that these rules had been extended to the minor ports of Devipatam, Keelacarry, and Tondy in the Collectorate of Madura. During the year under report a set of subsidiary rules was sanctioned by Government, with a boat tariff to be brought into force at the places above-mentioned, the Master Attendant, Paumben, being appointed to survey and register the boats belonging to them The rates of boat-hire, formerly in force at Calingapatam, were revised, and an enhanced rate sanctioned by Government. Exception has been taken to the rates of boat-hire sanctioned for Masulipatam, which the merchants consider very high, and it will, before long, probably be considered necessary to revise the present rates in the interests of trade. Boat Rules for out-ports.

289. No new Acts have been passed during the last official year, the Bill to amend Act V. of 1863 having not yet passed into law. A few remarks will, however, be made on the working of some of the Acts in force. Marine Acts.

290. Eight boat-owners were prosecuted under Section 18 of the Act, and fined 10 rupees each. One boat-owner was fined Rupees 5 under Section 5 of the Act, and a boat tindal was also fined Rupees 5 under Section 7 for overloading his boat. The increased rates of boat-hire, sanctioned by Government under the authority of the Amendment Act, has been of little avail to boat-owners in general, owing to a combination amongst the Dubashes to keep the rates down at less than the old rates. Act IV. of 1842 and Amendment Act IV. of 1869.

291. At Madras 111 European seamen were relieved under this Act, at an aggregate of Rupees 2,078-12-6; one seaman at the port of Vizagapatam, at a cost of Rupees 38-10-0; sixteen at Calicut, at a cost of Rupees 688-3-0. Three hundred and thirty-nine seamen were shipped and discharged in all. The new Imperial Merchant Shipping Bill, referred to in the last report under this head, has been read a second time in the House of Commons. Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and Amendment Act of 1862.

Act I. of 1859 and Amendment Act XV. of 1863.

292. The Indian Shipping Act has continued to work well, with the following results :—

Madras—148 Native seamen were shipped, and 142 discharged from various vessels.

Fifteen European seamen were shipped and fourteen discharged.

Two Master's Certificates were issued during the year, and none to officers.

Eight Nacodahs were provided with Service Certificates as Masters.

At Cocanada—936 European and Native seamen have been shipped and discharged.

At Cochin—284 European and Native seamen were shipped and discharged.

At Calicut—Six seamen were shipped and discharged.

At Tellicherry—Two seamen were discharged

A question arose, during the past year, under the Amendment Act Several vessels, above 300 tons register, arrived at Cochin from Chittagong without having certificated Masters or Officers on board. The Master Attendant of that port prohibited them from going to sea without complying with the requirements of the Act, and a vessel had in consequence to be detained for some time. The authorities at Chittagong apparently did not wish to throw obstacles in the way of the native trade by enforcing the provisions of the Act, or acted under a mistaken impression of the interpretation of Section 2 of Act XV. of 1863, which exempts a vessel registered under Act X. of 1841, trading between ports in India and the coast of Arabia, and manned exclusively by Arabs, Lascars, or other Asiatic Masters, from the operations of Sections 11 to 16, both inclusive, of Act I. of 1859. The question was accordingly put to the Advocate-General, whether all the three conditions above-mentioned should be co-existent to constitute exemption. The question was answered in the affirmative, and the Advocate-General's opinion was forwarded to all Masters Attendant for information and guidance. Some correspondence passed between the Government and the Magistrates of the several Maritime Districts regarding the inconvenience that was occasioned by an order of the High Court, which virtually prevented Masters of vessels bringing their European seamen for trial before a Mofussil Court of Law under this Act, but this difficulty has now been removed by the passing of Act No. XXII. of 1870.

Act XXV. of 1859.

293. A change was introduced in December last in the mode of reckoning passengers under this Act by the adoption of the proposal made by the Government of Ceylon, viz., to count two children above one and under fourteen years of age as one adult passenger, and not to consider children under one year as passengers at all. The passenger traffic between Paumben, Tuticorin, and Ceylon has been as brisk as ever. The authorities at Point Pedro license vessels under the exceptions in Section 2 of the Act when proceeding to Negapatam, and the matter has been brought to the notice of Government by the Collector of the district.

At Negapatam four fines were levied during the year under Section 1 of the Act.

Act VII. of 1867.

294. At the close of the last official year the General Port Fund showed a balance to its credit of Rupees 1,68,940-12-6, while at the end of the year now under review the net balance stood at

Rupees 1,41,169-9-4. The receipts for the present year show an increase of Rupees 29,236-0-1, as compared with the last, and the disbursements from the fund have exceeded those for last year by Rupees 19,449-1-1. The dues collected in the whole Presidency under this Act amount to Rupees 1,12,969-4-11. It may, before long, be found necessary to raise the port dues at some of the more important ports, such as Bimlipatam, Negapatam, and Mangalore, and, moreover, bring other ports under the operations of the Act, particularly Porto Novo and Paumben, with a view to prevent the fund from undue diminution.

295. This Act, known as the Pier Act, was passed with a view to regulate the traffic, levy tolls, and prevent damage to that structure. Act V. of 1863.

At the close of the last official year a large quantity of teak timber, being in course of landing at Cassemode, drifted down on the Pier, damaging it to the value of Rupees 5,336-6-11. The matter was brought to the notice of Government, with a view to sue the consignees of the timber jointly for the sum above mentioned. The Government, acting on the Advocate-General's opinion, did not think it desirable to have recourse to a civil action at Law, but introduced a Bill into the Legislative Council to amend the original Act.

This Bill provides that, when drift of any nature fouls the Pier, causing damage thereto, the Conservator shall seize the drift, and, on the amount of damage being proved before a Magistrate, it shall be lawful for that official to make an order upon the owner thereof for the payment of such amount, and failing payment within twenty-four hours after the demand has been made, the Conservator is empowered to sell the drift seized, paying to Government, out of the sale proceeds, the sum ordered to be paid by the Magistrate, with reasonable costs, if any, for seizures, detention, and sale, paying the surplus, if any, to the owner. It also provides the courses to be adopted when the drift is the property of different owners. During the past year there were two prosecutions under this Act.

296. During the year that has passed the Supreme Government requested the views of the Madras Government as to whether, in their opinion, it was deemed necessary to bring the steamers trading and carrying passengers to the Red Sea under the provisions of this Act. Act XII. of 1870. The question having been referred to the Master Attendant for report, it was recommended that steamers of the class above-mentioned should only be allowed to carry passengers under the provisions of Chapter 2 of the Act; that certificates granted under the Act should be limited to the voyage as for sailing vessels; that the space to be afforded for each adult passenger, whether on a coasting voyage or with pilgrims to the Red Sea, should be fixed by the legislature; and, finally, that the term "sea-going vessel" in Section 2 of the Act should be defined.

The British India Steam Navigation Company raised a question respecting the liability of that Company's steamers to the provisions of this Act, claiming exemption under Section 2, Chapter 1, which exempts "any sea-going steam vessel employed in the conveyance of public mails under a contract."

The Government were, however, of opinion that the legislature did not intend to exempt steam vessels carrying native passengers coastwise. It appeared that this very question having been raised by the authorities at

Bombay, Mr. Legeyt moved an amendment that the words "the foregoing provisions" be inserted in Section 20 for the express purpose of making certain of the sections relating to steam vessels applicable to the British India Steam Navigation Company's vessels. An expression of opinion was also sought as to whether the words "upon payment of a fee not exceeding 20 rupees" in the latter part of Section 28 were meant to represent the Surveyor's fee, or a charge for the certificate. The Government had no doubt, from the wording of the whole section, that the fee referred to was intended for the certificate only in addition to the usual Surveyor's fee.

The weather and wrecks.

297. The weather has been generally favorable in the Bay of Bengal and along the Western Coast during the past twelve months, with the following exceptions —On the night of the 4th of November the coast of Vizagapatam was visited by a very heavy cyclone, causing considerable havoc at the ports of Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam. Out of sixty-three serviceable boats at the last-mentioned port, only eight were found fit for service on the day after the gale. At Bimlipatam only twelve boats were found serviceable out of eighty-three. The gale commenced with the wind at north-west on the evening of the 4th November, veering round to the northward and eastward during the night, blowing its hardest at 3 A.M. on the 5th with the wind at east, and barometer down to 29° 25′, and moderating at 10 A.M. at south-east. Three-fourths of the houses at both stations sustained considerable damage, while huts inhabited by natives were swept away wholesale, causing loss of life. The Western Coast was also suddenly visited by a heavy cyclone of short duration in the month of January last, resulting in the disastrous loss of the S. S "General Outram," of Bombay, by which the Commander's wife and child and some sixty souls perished, the survivors having been picked up by the S "Phlox," and carried into Rutnagherry The British ship "Spirit of the North," lying at anchor in Calicut Roads, drifted on to a reef in the roadstead, and sustained severe damage before she was finally got off Several minor casualties occurred along the whole Western Coast. The Coromandel Coast had an abundant supply of rain during the south-west monsoon, but the rainfall about Madras, during the cold season, was comparatively scanty, while the Northern Ports received a plentiful downfall. The usual tabulated statement of these casualties will be found in Table No 1 of the Appendix, from which it will be perceived that sixteen in all have been reported during the year, two of which call for special notice.* A Court of Inquiry was instituted at Madras into the circumstances attending the loss by fire of the barque "Veronica," J. C. Greener, Commander, resulting in the suspension of that officer's certificate for six months, and that of the chief officer, Mr S. F. Eddie, for a period of three months The circumstances were briefly these:—The "Veronica" left Madras for London on the 21st of February last, and was discovered to be on fire on the evening of the 6th March following in Latitude 5° 41′ north and Longitude 85° 10′ east off the Eastern Coast of Ceylon. Efforts were made by the officers and crew to get the fire under, but without success; and the barque "Planet," of London, E. Phillips, Commander, having hove in sight; the "Veronica" bore down to her and asked for assistance. Her crew were accordingly put on board of the "Planet," and the "Veronica" abandoned. The "Planet" arrived

safely at Madras on the 14th March, and during the inquiry it was elicited from some of the witnesses that the "Veronica" partly loaded at Cochin, where she took in a cargo of fish-oil and coir-yarn, which the Commander inconsiderately permitted to be stowed together, it being a well-known fact that any contact or friction between these articles is likely to cause ignition. The chief officer, according to the evidence of one of the witnesses, permitted several wet bales of cotton to be stowed away in the hold in a damp state. The Magistrate of Malabar and the Master Attendant, Calicut, were appointed to investigate and report on the loss of S. S. "Tilly," of Bombay, J. Hanna, Master, on a reef off Quilandy on the Malabar Coast, on the 10th of March last; the result of which inquiry is, however, as yet unknown. The "Tilly" was lost under peculiar circumstances. The vessel was proceeding on her usual voyage up the Malabar Coast to Bombay. She left Calicut at 11-30 P.M. of the 9th, and coasted along in about six fathoms of water till 1 A.M of the 10th, when she run on the reef. The weather was extremely fine, and the sea smooth at the time of the occurrence; no lives were lost, and the greater portion of the cargo was landed at Quilandy. All efforts to get her off were fruitless.

298. The movement of troops by sea, during the year under notice, necessitated the engagement of two large steamers belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company—the "Asia" of 1,578 tons register, and the "Himalaya" of 1,341 tons. The vessels came on pay on the 27th December and 3rd of January, respectively, and were discharged on the 14th and 24th of March. The aggregate cost of the "Asia" and "Himalaya," while employed by Government, including coal, was— Reliefs.

	RS.	A.	P.
"Asia"	1,18,955	13	11
"Himalaya"	1,05,048	4	1

The number of convicts transported to Port Blair is as follows:—Seventy-four male and fourteen female convicts per British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer "Oriental."

299. Table No. II. of the Appendix furnishes particulars of the sale of these articles, the revenue obtained thereby to the credit of the General Port Fund during 1870-71 being Rupees 4,539-6-11. Flotsams and Jetsams.

300. Table No. IV. of the Appendix furnishes a complete list of the various lights in the Madras Presidency, with particulars regarding their range and visibility. The new lights received from England have all been fixed in position, with the exception of the lantern intended for Tuticorin and one for Cape Comorin, both of which will be noticed elsewhere more at length. Light-houses.

301. The Government of Mauritius took objection to the form of Bill of Health issued to vessels proceeding from India to that Island, as being couched in too general terms respecting the non-existence of plague or pestilence at the port of departure, and requested that they might contain specific statements of the existence or non-existence of cholera, small-pox, contagious fever, or other disease; these statements to be based on reports made compulsory by law. The Government of India was, however, of opinion that it would be impossible to certify that no single case of any contagious disease is to be found at any port at a given date; and that, Bills of Health.

if such a declaration were insisted on, it would virtually cut off all communication between India and the Mauritius.

A modified form of Bill of Health, as adopted at Calcutta, was forwarded for adoption in this Presidency, and circulated to the out-ports.

Conservancy and trade of following ports.

302. The following remarks of the Master Attendant, Administrative Department, respecting the trade of the ports of this Presidency, and other circumstances connected therewith, may prove interesting:—

Madras.

The past year was an important one for this port, which was brought into direct telegraphic communication with the Island of Penang and the Straits Settlements by means of the sub-marine cable laid in December last by the British Indian Extension Telegraph Company, a measure which will prove of considerable advantage to the trade of the port as well as to the Government.

A subject of great local importance is the steam traffic through the Suez Canal to this port. Thirty-three vessels, aggregating 37,234 tons, called here on their way to Calcutta, but only 25 per cent. of this number visited Madras on the homeward voyage, so that the bulk of the passengers to England proceeded by the P and O. and the French Steamers, both of which Companies have, however, been forced from competition to reduce their rates of passage.

The war between France and Prussia caused great depression to trade in this Presidency during the past year, and the announcement of peace led almost to an immediate revival of the export trade all along the coast.

At Madras the slackness of trade led to the demand for boats being reduced to a minimum, and the fact of Ship Dubashes owning boats has tended to the exclusion of Masulah boats owned by *others* from a share in the work that was available, except at a very reduced rate laid down by the Dubashes themselves, they retaining the difference, and charging the full amount to the merchants. The average rate of boat-hire actually paid during the year being Rupees 1-4-0 per trip, while the legalized rate is Rupees 2-8-0.

This combination, coupled with the circumstance of some Dubashes and their sub-agents either refusing to pay boat-hire due, absconding from Madras, or availing themselves of the Insolvent Act, constrained the greater number of boat-owners to petition the Government to re-establish the Boat Pay Office, with a view to enable them to obtain work for their boats by rotation as well as payment for such work. The petition from the boat-owners having been referred to the Chamber of Commerce, and discussed by the members of that body, a numerical majority of votes was given in favor of the measure. The question is still under the consideration of the Government. The number of boats available for work has greatly diminished during the year, seventy-six boats being unlicensed at the present time—three jolly boats, fifteen lighters, and 170 Masulah boats being ready for service.

The water-works in connexion with the Pier have been completed and taken charge of by this department from the Department of Public Works. Water is now supplied to the shipping from the T head, at a cost of eight annas per ton. The charges for raising water at the cistern being debitable to the General Port Fund, the receipts are likewise credited. The new Pier Office and Store-room have been completed and occupied.

The Madras Light-house and machinery are in good order and condition, the light still continuing to maintain its character as a first-class light.

A new Sub-Marine Diver arrived in May last in the person of Color Serjeant R. Baker, of the Royal Engineers.

In last report it was stated that, a doubt having arisen regarding the validity of the Port Regulations, it was decided that a short Act should be passed to enable the Government to pass such regulations from time to time.

A Strangers' Home and a Workshop in connexion with it have been established at Madras under Act XXI. of 1869. Passages for several men have been provided from time to time by this department under the orders of Government.

Mr. Robertson, the Marine Engineer, arrived at Madras in January last, and, under instructions from Government, he proceeded to examine the sea-ports of Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, and Beypore, Tuticorin, the Paumben Pass, Negapatam, Cuddalore, Porto Novo, and Cocanada. The question of a break-water for Madras will, it is believed, engage his attention on his return to India next cold season."

303. A new road from the Sea Custom House to the Merchants' Godowns is in course of construction here, at a cost of Rupees 1,500, from the General Port Fund. The flagstaff has been re-fitted. The northern boundary pillar has been re-built on a site further north of the old one, as notified in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, of date 4th January 1870. The usual trade returns will be found in Table No. VI. of the Appendix. Ganjam.

304. A new flagstaff has been sanctioned for this port, on which a small light is to be exhibited to guide the British India Steam Navigation Company's Mail Steamers to the anchorage. The trade returns show a falling off from last year of twenty-one vessels yielding 6,055 tons. Gopaulpore.

305. Two requirements appear to be needed at Calingapatam, viz., a port boat for its special use, and a beacon buoy to be laid down off the eastern extremity of the reef, extending from the point on which the southern boundary pillar is erected. Particulars have been called for, and both questions will be considered in due course. The trade of this port during the past year calls for no special remarks. Calingapatam.

306. A new lantern has been established here of the fourth order, regarding which very satisfactory reports have been received from Commanders of steamers, who have seen the light at a distance of eighteen miles Santopillay Light-house.

307. Notwithstanding the general depression of trade, consequent on the late European war, the returns from this port show an increase both in value of, and duty levied on, goods to the years 1868-69 and 1869-70 The first direct shipments from hence to Europe, *vid* the Suez Canal, were made by the steamers "Great Victoria" and "Scanderia," 1,000 tons having been shipped in the former and 500 by the latter vessel. The bar of the river has been kept open throughout the year. During the heavy floods experienced in October last, the back-water burst its banks and formed a second outlet into the sea about a mile to the northward of the usual entrance, the water, in finding an outlet, having laid bare the wreck of a vessel Bimlipatam.

known as the "Emily," which was lost about seventeen years ago at Bimlipatam, and has been buried ever since. Thirty-four Masulah boats now ply at this port; although there are seventy-eight registered boats, the owners are unable to find crews to man them. The boats sustained damage during the cyclone referred to in para. 297. The Master Attendant's Office has not yet been completed. The flagstaff has been put into thorough order.

Vizagapatam.

308. The depth of water on the bar of the river still remains at eleven feet at high spring tides. Emigration to the Burman coast has not been brisk as hitherto. A new flagstaff has been erected at a cost of Rupees 550-13-3. This port and station suffered greatly from the violence of the gale that occurred in November last.

Cocanada.

309. The claims of this port to certain improvements have been brought again to the notice of Government by the local Chamber of Commerce and the Collector. The contemplated works have, however, been postponed, pending a report on the Cocanada harbour generally from the Marine Engineer, who inspected it in the month of April 1871. The tonnage that visited this port during the year amounted to 170,039 tons, being comprised of 389 square-rigged vessels and steamers; but of this number only 284 vessels, aggregating 88,900 tons, paid port dues, the remainder having been exempted under the Act. These figures show an increase of tonnage, but a decrease of vessels, as compared with the previous year. Much correspondence was occasioned during the past year, owing to an alleged defect in the revolving fourth order dioptric light on Hope Island. As stated in the last report, the light, though actually seen by several vessels eighteen miles off the land, was eclipsed in its revolutions every half minute, and complaints were made by some Commanders, who stated that the rapid eclipses prevented proper bearings being taken of the light. The Superintending Engineer of the Division, however, recommended to Government that a dioptric light of the first order be got out from England, and fixed on the present light-house. It has since been discovered that, taking into consideration the size and weight of such a lantern, the present structure will not be capable of bearing it. The cost, moreover, has been ascertained to be much too large to be met from the Port Fund. The revolving light was removed under instructions from Government and placed in store till such time as some definite plan is decided upon, and an old lantern constructed at the Arsenal has been substituted as a temporary measure. It will now be a consideration whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it would not be a more prudent course to erect a new light-house further out to seaward, instead of the present one, and fix on it the revolving light in store, taking care that the machinery is regulated so as to prevent its eclipses being too frequent. A second-class country-made lantern, formerly belonging to Santopillay, was exhibited in April last on the column at the mouth of the Cocanada river as a harbour light, and is visible over a radius of ten miles; it is, however, cut off at the east south-east point of the compass, and is, therefore, not visible to a vessel till she is well abreast of Point Gordeware, and comparatively clear of danger. It is, however, yearly becoming apparent that the site of this light-house, which was fixed more than seventeen years ago, must be moved further north, in consequence of the constant extension of the shoal water off the several mouths of the Coringa river. New

buoys were laid down in June last in lieu of the old ones, to indicate the dangers round Point Gordeware. The wharf erected by the Public Works Department at Cocanada has been made over to the Master Attendant, and the fees collected on goods passing over it are credited to the General Port Fund.

The mouth of the Cocanada river is occasionally dredged by the Department of Public Works to facilitate the ingress and egress of boats.

310. During the first four months of the official year trade was brisk at this port, no less than eleven British and French vessels having loaded here with seeds and cotton for England, France, and America; but, with the announcement of the Continental war, all shipments were stopped. Since peace has been proclaimed the prospects of trade have been more cheering, one ship having already loaded rice for Bordeaux. Masulipatam.

A red dioptric light of the sixth order was exhibited from the Masulipatam flagstaff in October last in lieu of the old one, which was a light of country manufacture. It was, however, reported by the Acting Master Attendant that the new light was not visible at all from the anchorage as a red light, but that, when the colored glass slides were removed, the light was then clearly visible at a distance of eight miles. This department had no alternative but to convert the light into a white light. No mistakes are likely to arise from the fact of the Point Divy light being also a fixed white light, as it is visible at the anchorage at Masulipatam; and, being a more powerful light, is seen always at a greater radius than the sixth order light at Masulipatam.

The bar of the river has become very shallow, there being only two feet on it at low water. Three cargo boats and one dhony were much damaged by striking on it, and another dhony was totally wrecked. It is, therefore, imperatively necessary that measures should be taken to deepen the bar.

311. A new fourth order dioptric white light was fixed on this light-house, and displayed in December last. It is visible from eleven to fifteen miles distance. The coast in the vicinity of Point Divy, the Master Attendant reports, has much altered within the last few years. A bay, in the shape of a horse shoe, has formed about three-quarters of a mile wide to the north-westward of the point, having in it a depth of ten to twelve feet with smooth water and a muddy bottom. It has proved a very good shelter for native craft windbound. A small creek connects this bay with a branch of the Kistna river, which latter is navigable by dhonies at high water. Point Divy Light-house.

312. Nizampatam is a minor sea-port in the Kistna District, and situated in the bight formed by False Point Divy. Reference was made to this place in the last Administration Report, wherein it was noted that correspondence had taken place as to the advisability of opening up the port, with a view to provide a better outlet for the produce of the district than Masulipatam, where the cost of boat-hire is great, and the impediments to shipping operations are many. The matter was then allowed to lie over, pending the arrival of the Marine Engineer. During the last official year the Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company at Cocanada intimated that it was in contemplation to make Nizampatam a port of call for their steamers, and the opinion of a mercantile firm at Cocanada was that it would be decidedly advantageous to the Company if they did so, as the Nizampatam.

produce of the country adjacent to Nizampatam now had to find its way to Madras by cart or by dhony, and the bulk of the cotton grown in the Guntoor District had to be sent to Cocanada, there to be shipped for Europe. Guntoor is about 155 miles distant from Cocanada, and only thirty-two from Nizampatam, with which place it is connected by road during the dry season, and by canal during the wet. The advantages resulting from opening up this place for foreign trade would be incalculable to the Kistna District as well as to the Nellore District, there being no port of any importance between Cocanada and Madras.

Armeghon Light-house.

313. A new dioptric lantern of the fourth order was fixed here and exhibited in the month of August, and has been seen at a distance of eleven miles

Pulicat Light-house.

314. The upper portion of this structure had to be altered to receive the new lantern, from which a red light has been displayed since October last. The light has been seen at a distance of eight miles.

Cuddalore.

315. This sea-port is the only one in the district of South Arcot that has been brought under the operations of Act XXII. of 1855 and Act VII. of 1867. There has been a remarkable decrease in the trade of Cuddalore, when compared with the year 1859-60, in which year 235 vessels entered, aggregating 19,056 tons, whereas during the year 1870-71 only 138 vessels, aggregating 8,277 tons, resorted to this place. The reason is obvious, as adjacent to it lies Porto Novo.

Porto Novo.

316. This port has not been brought under the Conservancy Act, and the bulk of native craft resort to it, thus evading the payment of port dues. The trade of this station has accordingly increased in the same ratio as that of Cuddalore has decreased. In 1859-60, 168 vessels, measuring 11,986 tons, entered at Porto Novo, while during the year under review, these numbers have been increased to 550 vessels, aggregating 33,039 tons, all of which vessels paid no dues. It is evident, therefore, that the sooner the port is brought under the Conservancy and Port Dues Act, the more profitable it will prove to the General Port Fund.

Tranquebar.

317. The flagstaff and boundary pillars at this station are in need of repairs. There has been an increase of Rupees 565-0-3 in the receipts of this year, as compared with the last. There are thirty-five boats attached to the port.

Negapatam.

318. A dioptric white light was exhibited from the new light-house built here, and has been favorably reported on by Commanders of vessels. The sum of Rupees 21,000 was sanctioned for the repairs of the Jetty in May last, and they have been partially completed. A landing place for passengers has been constructed, but the Master Attendant reports that it cannot be conveniently used on account of large blocks of stone and *débris*, which have been thrown in the bed of the river around the landing, and which prevent boats approaching the steps as close as is desirable.

Paumben.

319. A larger and better description of vessels than usual have used the channel this year, 2,402 vessels of all classes, aggregating 201,676 tons having passed through. The sum of Rupees

18,818-4-0 was realized from pilotage dues as the Government share, this being the largest amount of revenue derived from this source ever since the year 1849, when the dues were first established. Vessels drawing eleven feet nine inches have been passed through successfully, but with great difficulty, by the Master Attendant in person. The collections on 562 vessels that used the Keelacarry passage amounted to Rupees 572-2-6, and the tolls on warps have amounted to Rupees 1,647. It will be seen that the receipts from these various sources aggregate Rupees 21,037-6-6, a sum which might be favorably compared with the dues collected at a first-class port. The Paumben light still maintains its reputation as a good one. The operations of deepening and widening the channel have made but little progress, and the results anything but satisfactory. Blasting and dredging have been carried on for 188 days out of 365. This passage, however, having been brought prominently to the notice of the British Chamber of Commerce, it is more than probable that, during the present year, the operations at Paumben will receive considerable attention.

320. This port is still without a light-house, the present lantern being exhibited from a temporary scaffolding. The old structure collapsed, while in process of being raised, during a heavy gale in December 1869. It has been ascertained that the final cost of an iron column on screw piles would be Rupees 30,000, a sum which it would be impossible to meet from the General Port Fund, but the erection of a light column appears advisable. The Municipal Commissioners of the town constructed a sea-wall from the north side of the Government Jetty, 302 yards in length, towards which work Rupees 1,028-7-0 have been contributed by Government from the General Port Fund. It is now necessary that the wall should be begun on the south side of the Jetty. There has been no marked improvement in the trade of the port calling for special notice. Tuticorin.

The passenger trade with Ceylon still flourishes, giving constant employment to several small crafts.

It has been decided to place a light on Cape Comorin and a light in close vicinity to the dangerous reef known as the Crocodile, about fourteen miles from the Cape. The question of the class of lights to be placed at these points of the coast is still under the consideration of the Government.

321. At the close of the last official year, the Government transferred Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the Assistant Engineer in charge of the harbour works, to another district. The works were temporarily brought to a stand-still for want of funds. Subsequently a sum of Rupees 20,000 was allotted from the General Port Fund for emergent works, under Captain Castor, who, however, was afterwards removed to Cocanada. The Public Works Department resumed charge of plant and materials from Captain Maiden, who succeeded as Master Attendant; but very little progress has been made in the works, the Government having been of opinion that none but works of an immediate and emergent nature were to be carried out till such time as a professional opinion on the harbour in general was obtained from the Marine Engineer, who has inspected the port. Consequently the work of extending the groynes thrown out by this department was abandoned, although the works were urgently required.. The closing of the Cruz Milagre Gap was likewise suspended after materials of Cochin.

the value of Rupees 10,430 were collected for the purpose. The revetment from the Vypeen main groyne to a small groyne to the eastward of it, and the restoration of the latter groyne, are the only works that have been in course of construction. As plenty of stone ballast is obtainable from the shipping, it is expected that these works will soon be completed. It is a matter of regret to report that the ship-building trade of Cochin has been almost abandoned, only one dhony of thirteen tons having been built during the year. The light-house and apparatus are in good order. No marked improvement was apparent during the year in the trade of the port of Cochin, the European war having had a depressing influence on the export trade. With the cessation of hostilities, trade has revived. 869 vessels, or 93,417 tons, paid port dues on entering, while 86,280 tons were exempted under Act VII. of 1867. The number of vessels piloted in and out of the inner harbour was 147, which yielded a sum of Rupees 4,400 as fees, which again was divided between the pilots and the Government, in the proportion of three-fifths to the former, and two-fifths to the latter.

Calicut and Beypore.

322. The first pile of the Calicut Pier was screwed down on the 2nd of June last, and the work completed and handed over to the Master Attendant, through the Department of Public Works, on the 14th of February last. Traffic began on the 1st of March last, during which month 602 tons passed over the structure. A coasting pattimar of thirty-eight tons discharged her cargo alongside; but to facilitate the discharge of such vessels, mooring buoys should be laid down to prevent the delay and inconvenience experienced in securing these vessels alongside of the pier with their own ground tackle. A table of tolls to be levied for the use of the pier has been sanctioned by Government.

The Jetty, which was constructed at Beypore in March 1870 to land His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, is still standing, and has proved of great utility in landing and embarking troops. The light-house at Calicut is in good order, and is reported to have been seen at a distance of fifteen miles. Trade has been very slack at these ports, and a reference to the usual Table No. VI of the Appendix will show that there has been a great decrease both in the quantity of tonnage entering and the dues collected therefrom.

Mangalore.

323 It was remarked in last year's report that this place was fast rising into importance, and that it was second only to Cochin on the Western Coast. A comparison of the trade returns furnished since the year 1859-60 will show that the trade has more than doubled itself since that period with a proportionately beneficial result to the revenue. In the year ending April 1860, 1,579 vessels entered the port, the major number of which were country vessels. They aggregated 64,096 tons, paying Rupees 1,970-5-4 as dues With the end of the past year the following results have been attained:—3,597 vessels yielding 211,915 tons have visited Mangalore, and the dues amounted to Rupees 6,438-10-10. It will thus be seen that trade has increased 230 per cent. since 1860, and Mangalore will now bear favorable comparison with other ports which formerly far surpassed it in importance. Mangalore now stands only second to Cochin among the seaports on the Malabar Coast. It must, however, be remarked that the trade of this year has not equalled that of last year, owing to the general depression of trade.

Section VII.—FINANCIAL.

324. The financial review is, as usual, confined to the transactions appertaining to the Civil Department, the sums received into and paid from Civil Treasuries on account of the Military Public Works, Postal, and Telegraph Departments being simply added at foot of the tables connected with the report, to exhibit in one view the whole of the monetary transactions of the Presidency. A table showing on this principle the estimated and the actual income and expenditure for 1870-71 is appended.

The review confined to the transactions of the Civil Department.

Table showing the Estimated and the Actual Income for 1870-71.

Heads of Receipts	Estimated Income.	Actual Income.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
I.—Land Revenue .	424,62,000	439,78,030	15,16,030	...	55·4
II.—Tributes and Contributions, &c.	34,46,000	34,46,430	430	...	4·4
III.—Forest	4,50,000	3,39,790	. .	1,10,210	·4
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	57,00,000	58,92,660	1,92,660	...	7·4
V.—Assessed Taxes ..	26,05,000	22,78,350	...	3,26,650	2·9
VI.—Customs ...	27,22,000	30,48,970	3,26,970	...	3·9
VII.—Salt	130,00,000	126,42,300	...	3,57,700	15·9
VIII.—Opium		.	. .	...	...
IX.—Stamps	39,65,000	39,95,800	30,800	...	5·
X.—Mint	10,000	15,720	5,720	...	...
XI.—Post Office		.	...	...	...
XII.—Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ..	8,82,500	9,08,290	25,790	...	1·2
XIV.—Police .. .	3,23,500	3,34,680	11,180	...	·4
XV.—Marine	25,000	1,04,610	79,610	. .	·1
XVI.—Education	69,000	63,400	...	5,600	·1
XVII.—Interest	1,41,000	1,61,350	20,350	...	·2
XVIII.—Miscellaneous	20,25,600	21,37,430	1,11,830	...	2·7
Total, Civil Dept. ...	778,26,600	793,47,810	23,21,370	8,00,160	100·
Military Department .	17,72,050	17,27,410	...	44,640	...
Public Works do. ...	1,80,000	1,70,640	. .	9,360	...
Postal do. ...	6,25,000	6,25,260	260	...	...
Telegraph do ...	3,00,000	4,08,140	1,08,140	...	...
Total...	807,03,650	822,79,260	24,29,770	8,54,160	...

Table showing the Estimated and the Actual Expenditure for 1870-71.

—	Heads of Charge.	Budget Grant.	Actual Expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage.
1	Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	RS ...	RS. ...	RS. ...	RS. ...	...
2	Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	8,03,500	8,86,070	82,570	...	3·4
3	Refunds and Drawbacks . .	3,10,000	2,82,290	...	27,710	1·1
4	Land Revenue	42,74,220	42,81,050	6,830	...	16·7
5	Forest... ...	3,44,920	2,94,860	...	50,060	1·1
6	Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,76,000	3,10,270	34,270	.	1·2
7	Assessed Taxes... .	25,000	31,810	6,810	...	·1
8	Customs	1,73,900	1 73,400	...	500	·7
9	Salt	15,00,000	12,72,230	...	2,27,770	4 9
10	Opium..	...	...	...	...	...
11	Stamps . .	1,71,410	1,67,360	.	4,050	·7
12	Mint . . .	41,140	37,290	...	3,850	·1
13 & 14	Post Office and Telegraph		...	. .	..	...
15	Administration	13,49,760	12,79,620	..	70,140	·5
16	Minor Departments ..	1,56,330	1,55,830	...	500	·6
17	Law and Justice ...	43,61,610	43,06,440	...	55,170	16·8
18	Police	35,07,300	33,90,030		1,17,270	13·2
19	Marine ...	73,780	68,350	...	5,430	·3
20	Education . . .	9,00,520	9,24,110	23,590	.	3·6
21	Ecclesiastical	4,17,840	3,63,990	...	53,850	1·4
22	Medical Services ...	10,12,410	9,16,880	...	95,530	3·6
23	Stationery and Printing .	3,65,230	3,56,910	...	8,320	1·4
24	Political Agencies ...	1,00,550	76,460	...	24,090	·3
25	Allowances, Assignments, &c.	29,97,700	27,98,490	...	1,99,210	10·9
26	Miscellaneous	12,98,700	10,10,340	...	2,88,360	4
27	Superannuation, &c. ...	23,88,200	19,62,070	...	4,26,130	7·6
28	Allotments for Provincial Services	3,34,670	3,34,670	. .	...	1·3
	Total, Civil Dept ...	271,84,690	256,80,820	1,54,070	16,57,940	100·
	Military Department ...	300,00,900	291,41,630	...	8,59,270	...
	Public Works do. . .	78,26,700	65,81,040	...	12,45,660	...
	Postal do. .	7,80,000	8,23,030	43,030	...	...
	Telegraph do. ...	4,41,000	4,55,350	14,350	...	...
	Total ...	662,33,290	626,81,870	2,11,450	37,62,870	...

325. During the period under review the total amount of revenue realized from all sources was Rupees 793,47,810, or Rupees 15,21,210 over the estimated income, while the total expenditure during the same period was Rupees 256,80,820, or Rupees 15,03,870 below the Budget provision. As compared with the actuals of 1869-70, the financial results of the past official year show an improvement of Rupees 33,06,320, the receipts exhibiting an increase of Rupees 9,46,720, and the expenditure a decrease of Rupees 23,59,600. This large difference is due on one side to the enhanced rate of Income-tax, and, on the other, to the extraordinary payment in 1869-70 of 15 lakhs to His Highness Prince Azeem Jah, and the exclusion in 1870-71 of the adjustment of payments made in England on account of the Military Fund Pensions. The items of receipt, under which the actuals chiefly show improvement over the Budget-estimates, are noted below :—

Comparison of the actuals of 1870-71 with the estimate of the year and the actuals of the previous one.

	Actuals of 1869-70.	Actuals of 1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs
Receipts ...	784,01,090	793,47,810
Increase ..	...	9,46,720
Expenditure.	280,40,420	256,80,820
Decrease...	...	23,59,600
Total Gain.	...	33,06,320

	Rs.		Rs.
Land Revenue ...	15,16,030	Law and Justice ...	25,790
Excise on Spirits, &c.	1,92,660	Police	11,180
Customs	3,26,970	Marine	79,610
Stamps . .	30,800	Interest	20,350
Mint	5,720	Miscellaneous	1,11,830

The collections under Land Revenue, though showing an increase of upwards of Rupees 15 lakhs over the Budget-estimate, fall below the actuals of 1869-70 by over 8 lakhs. The increase is mainly due to the exceptionally favorable character of the season. The Abkarry Revenue shows the same increase both with reference to the actuals of 1869-70 and the Budget-estimate for 1870-71, the greater part of the increase being due to the realization of arrears and to the more punctual payment of dues. Under customs again the increase is over the actuals of the previous year as well as over the Budget-estimate of the past one. The partial suspension of trade arising from the Franco-Prussian war was more than sufficiently made up for by the activity of the last two months of the year. Further, during the year, rice was largely exported in many districts, while cotton, piece-goods and twist, and Railway materials were imported to a large extent ; the two former into Madras, and the latter into the Tanjore District. The Stamp Revenue, though showing a slight improvement over the Budget-estimate, has really fallen below the actuals of 1869-70 by Rupees 69,020 This, no doubt, is in some measure owing to the reduction of rates effected by the Stamp Laws passed in 1869 and 1870. The increase in the actuals of Law and Justice is owing to the recent transfer to the Imperial Accounts of Process Service Fees, which formerly formed a Local Fund Under the head "Marine" the realizations from the sale of the materials of the Paumben Steam Tug and the supply of coal to the Military Department have turned out larger than was originally anticipated, and under the head of "Interest," the collections on account of arrears of Interest on Land Revenue, Excise on Spirits and Drugs, &c., have been

unusually large during the year under report. The increase in actuals under "Miscellaneous" of upwards of Rupees 1,11,830 is chiefly due to the estimate not having contemplated the abolition of the Medical Fund, the receipts connected with which now form a credit to this head. The items of receipt under which the actuals fall below the estimate are noted in the margin. The falling off of the Forest Revenue is mainly due to the dull state of the market in several districts and to the restriction placed on Public Works expenditure. The decrease under the head of "Assessed Taxes" is nominal, the actuals not embracing the transactions of the Military and Public Works Departments, the accounts of which are not incorporated here. The actuals of the past year for "Salt" show an improvement over those of the previous one by Rupees 9,94,940, but considering that the increased monopoly price was in force during the whole year, the revenue is not commensurate with the rise in price, this may be partly accounted for by the bad state of the roads in some districts, heavy rains in others, and the smallness of stock in certain divisions. The variation under the head of "Education" is not very material.

	Rs.
Forest	1,10,210
Assessed Taxes	3,26,650
Salt	3,57,700
Education	5,600

326 It is satisfactory to notice that, during the year under review, the actuals have generally shown a saving in the several Budget Grants, the only heads of account under which the expenditure exceeded the original allotment being those noted in the margin. Of these the variations under Land Revenue and Assessed Taxes are not very material, while under Interest and Abkarry, the excess is owing to certain arrear payments having had to be made within the year, and under Education, to the inadequacy of the provision for grants-in-aid.

Increase of actual charges above the Budget Grants.

	Rs
Interest on Service Funds, &c	82,570
Land Revenue	6,830
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	34,270
Assessed Taxes	6,810
Education	23,590

327. Among the items which show a saving, the expenditure under Forest, Administration, Law and Justice, and Medical, though falling below the Budget provision, is still in excess of the actuals of the previous year. Under Salt the charges decreased, because the season was adverse to manufacture. The decrease under Police, Ecclesiastical, and Political Agencies is due, the first, to the provision for clothing not having been availed of to the full extent of the grant; the second, to the absence of the Lord Bishop of Madras and of a large number of Chaplains; and the third, to the Resident at Travancore having been away on leave in England. The saving caused by the grant of commutation of Carnatic and Tanjore stipends, and the assignment of lands in lieu of the money allowances formerly paid to certain religious institutions in South Canara, account for the decrease under Allowances and Assignments, &c., while under Miscellaneous, it is due to a falling off of the London drawings, whereby there has been a corresponding decrease in the item "Loss by exchange." The decrease under Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances is accounted for by the non-payment of any large sums for gratuities to Policemen, who, it was originally expected, would have been discharged at the early part of the year; and to a reduction in the deficiencies in the Civil Service Annuity Fund made good by Government.

Decrease of actual charges below the Budget Grants.

328. The actual cash balance on the 31st March 1871 was Rs. 290,96,023, the total amount remitted to other Presidencies during the year being Rupees 249,80,200, exclusive of copper and uncurrent silver coins to the value of Rupees 2,87,295* remitted to Calcutta, Bombay, and Coorg.

Cash Balance and Remittances made to other Presidencies.

	* Uncurrent Silver.	Copper.
Calcutta ...	21,596	200,000
Bombay ..	28,699	35,000
Coorg		2,000

329. The opening and closing balances in the several Treasuries for the last five official years are as follow:—

Comparison of the cash balances for the past five years.

Years.	Cash Balance at the beginning of the year.	Cash Balance at the close of the year.
	RS	RS.
1866-67	255,90,700	259,24,400
1867-68	259,24,400	253,21,400
1868-69	253,21,100	222,31,500
1869-70 ...	222,31,500	245,75,300
1870-71	245,75,300	290,96,023

330. The demand in the Provinces for small silver coins was during the year under review not so large as it was in 1869-70, as the value of small silver issued in 1870-71 amounted only to Rupees 4,02,800, or Rupees 1,68,200 below the issues in the previous year. The balance of one-fourth and one-eighth rupee pieces in hand, however, having been found very low, a supply of three lakhs of rupees worth of those coins was received from Calcutta at the Bank of Madras in April 1870.

Demand for small silver coins in the Mofussil.

331. As usual there was no demand for copper, the market being still glutted with it; there was, therefore, but a very small supply of this coin made during the year under review, viz, Rupees 47,400; and, although the Treasuries noted in the margin have been relieved of a portion of their copper balance, there is still in hand a very large stock in the Mofussil. The total copper balance in the Presidency on the 31st March last, viz., Rupees 14,05,281, exceeded that on the 31st March 1870 by Rupees 41,014.

Circulation of Copper.

Gangam.
Vizagapatam.
Godavery.
Kistna.
North Arcot.
South Arcot.
South Canara.

332 In addition to the District Treasuries noted,* the Government balance and Treasury work at Masulipatam has also been transferred to the Sub-Agency of the Bank of Madras established at that station. The total Government cash balance in the hands of the Madras Bank and its branches on the 1st April was as noted below:—

Bank of Madras conducting Government Treasury work and the balances held by them.

	RS.		RS.
Madras Bank ...	68,59,528	Cochin	1,23,964
Trichinopoly ...	6,56,262	Negapatam	8,73,487
Calicut	3,56,877	Berhampore ...	8,83,839
Bellary	8,80,381	Guntoor	94,912
Cocanada	2,78,917	Mangalore... ...	4,58,466
Ootacamund ...	3,18,947	Masulipatam ...	1,82,522
Tuticorin	12,789		

*Trichinopoly, Calicut, Bellary, Cocanada, Ootacamund, Tuticorin, Cochin, Negapatam, Berhampore, Guntoor, and Mangalore.

Transactions of the Bank of Madras.

333. A table of receipts and disbursements at the Madras Bank on Government account for the year under report will be found in Table No. III. of the Appendix.

Despatch of the monthly accounts to the Comptroller-General of Accounts.

For what Month.	When Posted
April 1870.	27th June 1870.
May ,,	2nd July ,,
June ,,	28th July ,,
July ,,	27th August ,,
August ,,	28th September ,,
September ,,	28th October ,,
October ,,	28th November ,,
November ,,	26th December ,,
December ,,	28th January 1871.
January 1871.	28th February ,,
February ,,	28th March ,,
March {Approximate	1st June ,,
March {Actual	20th July ,,

334. The table in the margin shows the dates on which the monthly abstracts of receipts and disbursements were rendered to the Comptroller-General of Accounts at Calcutta. A duplicate copy thereof has been also sent to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, and the triplicate to the local Government.

Supply Bills on Mofussil Treasuries.

335. The total sum drawn away from the Treasuries in the Mofussil during the year by supply bills was Rupees 60,59,847, upon which a premium of Rupees 5,415 was realized.

PAPER CURRENCY

Administration of the Paper Currency Department.

336. At nearly the close of last official year (or on 20th March 1871), the Paper Currency Department was taken charge of by the Acting Accountant-General under the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 31st August 1870, No. 3,168, Financial Department. The Currency Office and the coin reserve were removed to the Fort at the same time.

Notes in circulation.

337. During the year the circulation of Notes of the Madras Circle has considerably increased, as will be seen from the following table, which shows the nominal and actual circulation on the last day of each month of the year. In January 1871 the circulation rose to upwards of a crore :—

Circulation, 1870-71.

Last day of the month of	Notes in Nominal Circulation.				
	Madras.	Calicut.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Total.
1870.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
April	66,72,320	8,48,180	11,80,590	3,42,110	90,43,200
May	68,25,210	10,25,910	11,57,060	3,59,520	93,67,700
June	70,59,030	10,78,450	12,08,710	3,29,590	96,75,780
July	82,71,410	10,84,330	14,25,080	3,62,860	111,43,680
August	87,03,710	9,87,040	14,52,080	3,79,460	115,22,290
September	90,76,190	11,06,050	16,25,050	4,76,650	122,83,940
October	93,81,680	13,15,300	17,49,060	4,74,140	129,20,180
November	96,20,730	14,70,470	18,21,550	5,05,830	134,18,580
December	97,36,090	16,45,550	19,21,640	5,36,980	138,40,260
1871.					
January	100,12,610	16,27,870	21,09,480	5,45,340	142,95,300
February	88,56,890	13,96,820	11,05,640	3,98,130	117,56,980
March	88,13,790	10,85,010	12,00,200	4,03,730	115,02,730

Circulation, 1870-71.—(Continued.)

Last day of the month of	Stock held at: Madras Bank and other Treasuries	Calcutta and Branch Circles.	Madras and Branch Circles	Bombay and Branch Circles	Total.	Notes in active circulation.
1870.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
April ...	31,74,000	11,910	10,34,390	1,790	42,22,090	48,21,110
May	32,20,370	12,250	11,75,170	1,850	44,09,640	49,58,060
June . ..	30,86,810	12,880	13,78,560	2,720	44,80,970	51,94,810
July ...	45,56,970	14,730	16,41,060	3,070	62,15,830	49,27,850
August	42,98,710	15,120	15,74,470	3,220	58,91,820	56,30,470
September	11,85,050	15,730	19,13,720	2,390	61,16,890	61,67,050
October... ...	46,09,540	16,080	22,76,030	2,180	69,04,130	60,16,050
November ...	46,73,340	17,410	26,13,020	1,660	73,35,460	60,83,120
December ...	50,80,580	19,600	30,14,300	2,110	81,16,620	57,23,640
1871.						
January ..	46,07,000	5,35,620	30,92,800	2,920	82,38,340	60,56,960
February ...	35,94,000	8,58,340	11,48,910	3,66,610	59,67,890	57,89,090
March .. .	39,14,950	9,97,690	13,21,330	2,01,570	64,35,540	50,67,190

338. The exchange business with the public was very considerably less than in the previous year, as will appear from the following table, which shows the receipt and issue of notes and cash. This resulted from the excessive dullness of trade :—

Operations of the Exchange Department.

	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.
Notes issued in exchange for cash or other notes	422,07,720	364,76,530
Cash issued in exchange for notes	38,55,110	18,10,410
Notes received for cash or other notes	417,21,810	378,59,270
Cash received for notes issued	13,10,980	4,57,670

339. The number of notes of each circle received and issued in exchange for cash or other notes, during the past, as compared with the previous year, is shown in the following table :—

Receipt and issue by each Circle Office of the Madras Presidency of notes of its respective Circle.

	Notes received.				Notes issued.			
	1869-70		1870-71		1869-70.		1870-71.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs		Rs.		Rs		Rs.
Madras	306,731	439 20,900	281,357	364,47,490	298,474	429,56,510	287,330	383,67,350
Calicut	23,149	21,45,600	45,154	30,78,010	30,895	24,52,390	42,809	30,62,370
Trichinopoly	10,171	16,80,930	12,763	17,79,510	15,161	19,36,850	14,681	15,87,990
Vizagapatam	14,600	14,86,580	8,718	6,95,730	13,122	11,36,180	10,801	7,50,230
Total ..	354,651	472,34,010	348,292	420,01,640	357,652	484,81,930	355,621	437,67,940

Receipt of Circle Notes at the Head Office, Madras.

340. The following table exhibits the value of notes of other circles received at the Presidency during the year :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
	RS.	RS.
Calicut	15,73,450	18,64,250
Trichinopoly	17,47,990	14,76,090
Vizagapatam	7,23,150	2,53,260
Calcutta	4,630	18,390
Bombay	950	32,950
Allahabad	330	1,750
Lahore	280	1,200
Nagpore	30	3,870
Kurrachee	140	360
Akola	...	1,150
Total ...	40,50,950	36,53,270

Notes of the Calicut Circle have been disposed of to the Bank of Madras through its branch at that station to the extent of Rupees 10,89,000, by exchanging them for silver, and the Currency Treasury at Calicut was relieved of a further portion of the accumulation of silver, viz., four lakhs, by a transfer of that amount to the Currency Office at Madras, through the Government Treasuries at Calicut and Madras. The coin reserve at Vizagapatam was reduced by Rupees 70,000 by transfer to Currency Office at Madras through the Government Treasuries. As it was impossible to relieve the Currency Treasury at Trichinopoly, either by transfer or by sale of Bills, of any portion of its silver reserve, it was necessary to bring ten lakhs to the Head Office, Madras. This was effected at a cost of Rupees 1,826-7-6. A portion of the circle notes has been adjusted by an exchange with Madras notes cashed by these offices during the year.

Issuing and cashing of Currency Notes by Government Treasuries in the interior.

341. The issuing and cashing of notes freely at all Treasuries in the provinces appears to have worked satisfactorily as shown in the table given below. The total receipt of notes, it will be observed, is Rupees 46,32,520 in excess of that of the preceding year, and the issue Rupees 45,78,810. This is a clear proof that the public are acquiring confidence in Currency Notes; and a continued increase in their circulation may be looked upon as a certainty :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
	RS.	RS.
Notes received by all Government Treasuries in exchange for silver	54,27,080	42,16,530
Notes received in payment of claims	36,20,350	94,63,420
Total ...	90,47,430	136,79,950
Notes issued in exchange for silver	70,01,080	80,80,450
Notes issued in payment of claims	18,69,800	53,69,240
Total ...	88,70,880	134,49,690

342. The following table shows the extent of the work of the department in this respect during the year, together with the number of stopped notes, whole and halves, still outstanding :— Currency Notes stopped

——	10 Rs.	20 Rs.	50 Rs.	100 Rs.	500 Rs.	1,000 Rs.	Total No.	Total Value.
Number of stopped notes of each denomination and gross value on the 1st April 1870	No. 183	No. 98	No. 63	No. 83	No. 7	No. 4	No. 438	Rs. 22,740
Number of notes of each denomination and gross value stopped during the year—								
Whole	104	25	40	49	10	1	229	14,440
Half	71	39	27	55	4	...	196	10,340
Mismatched notes received in course of business ...	8	2	...	3	...	...	13	420
Mismatched notes paid by adjustment of other halves during the year	4	5	...	...	...	...	9	140
Do. do. on Bond do. ...	3	4	...	1	...	...	8	210
Number of entire notes lost for which value paid on Indemnity Bond	1	...	6	4	...	...	11	710
Half notes cashed on Indemnity Bond	36	29	26	20	3	...	114	5,740
Stopped notes still standing in the Book—								
Whole notes ...	99	50	51	71	9	6	286	22,140
Half do. ...	120	48	15	21	3	...	207	6,510
Mismatched notes ...	11	2	...	...	...	...	13	150

It will be observed from the above table that the number of whole notes lost during the year exceed the half notes, the losses chiefly occurring in transmission by Post in unregistered covers through ignorance of the Rules of the Department (published in the Gazette), which compel registration of letters containing remittances in Currency Notes.

Whole notes lost and not presented within five years were cashed on Bonds of Indemnity executed by the parties who lost the notes with two approved sureties in each case to the extent of Rupees 710. Similarly half notes lost were cashed to the amount of Rupees 5,740, after the lapse of two months in each case.

343. The number and value of notes withdrawn from circulation and cancelled, as compared with those in the preceding year, is shown in the following table :— Currency Notes cancelled.

——	1869-70.		1870-71.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		RS		RS.
Madras	133,356	114,73,600	154,385	141,30,470
Calicut	12,954	9,83,400	35,995	20,35,730
Trichinopoly	6,532	11,00,130	11,814	18,54,280
Vizagapatam	6,712	9,68,230	3,828	2,66,240
Total ...	159,554	145,25,360	206,022	182,86,720

From the above it will be seen that 46,468 notes, amounting in value to Rupees 37,61,360, were cancelled in excess of the number and value during the previous year. The work of this branch of the department is rapidly increasing.

344. The following table shows the number of cut and uncut notes of each denomination received by this office during the year, the object being to show the proportion the former bears to the latter. This account is kept under orders from the Head Commissioner :—

Currency Notes cut.

	1870-71.					
	Cut Notes.		Uncut Notes.		Proportion of Cut Notes to the Entire or Uncut Notes.	
	No. of Notes.	Value.	No. of Notes.	Value.	No. of Notes.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Madras Circle ...	42,072	51,27,950	1,12,313	90,02,520	37·459	56·961
Calicut do. ...	23,345	15,99,840	12,650	4,35,890	184·545	367·028
Trichinopoly do. ...	7,785	15,32,220	4,029	3,22,060	193·224	475·756
Vizagapatam do. ...	2,679	2,26,830	1,149	39,410	233·159	575·564
Total ...	75,881	84,86,840	1,30,141	97,99,880	...	...

Proportion of total cut to total uncut notes number 58·206, value 86·601.

345. The investments in Government Securities at the end of the year stood at Rupees 20,28,580-10-6, as follows :—

Government Securities.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Madras Circle	17,28,403	15	9
Calicut do.	1,00,058	14	3
Trichinopoly do.	1,00,058	14	3
Vizagapatam do.	1,00,058	14	3
Total ...	20,28,580	10	6

The Madras Circle Securities amounted to Rupees 27,28,403-15-9 on the last day of the previous year; but they were reduced by ten lakhs during last year, by the Head Commissioner paying this office the equivalent in silver through the Madras Bank.

346. The following table of receipts and disbursements shows that, after covering all expenses, Government realized a profit from Madras Currency Notes of Rupees 1,03,226-10-5.

Profit derived by Government from Madras Currency Notes.

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.
Profit by interest on Government Securities of the Madras and its Branch Circles	1,46,100	2	0

Disbursements.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Deputy Collectors in charge of Circle Offices	3,600	0	0			
Establishments including Circles	23,641	6	7			
Contingencies do.	4,301	3	10			
Printing Charges	937	8	3			
Total Cash Payments ...	32,480	2	8			
Cost of note forms received from England during the year including freight	8,999	8	8*			
Cost of note-stamping press supplied by the Mint Master, Calcutta	203	12	9			
Cost of types, &c., supplied by Mint Master, Calcutta, for writing off cancelled notes ...	63	12	0			
Official postage	201	8	0			
Stationery	924	11	6			
				42,873	7	7
Profit ...				1,03,226	10	5

* Exclusive of Invoices not acknowledged during the Currency of 1870-71.

SECTION VIII.—POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE.

Civil Justice.

347. The administration of civil justice is carried on by the three Courts of Munsiffs, Zillahs, and the Sadr. During last year there were thirty Munsiffs in Travancore, before whom 16,499 suits were filed, which, with the number pending at the commencement of the year, made a total of 26,798 suits. 20,819 were disposed of, leaving 5,979 unsettled at the close of the year, being more than one-third less than the arrears at its commencement. These Courts are, therefore, quite able to deal with the work of the country. The average monthly number of all suits settled by the Travancore Munsiffs is forty-three, including *ex parte* decisions. The average duration of suits in Travancore is 160 days, the ratio of uncontested to contested suits being more than two to one. Out of 13,130 appealable decisions, 1,162 appeals were preferred, out of which 334 were reversed and seventy-nine modified. The interference with the work of the lower Courts is, therefore, very inconsiderable.

Zillah Courts

348. In the four Zillah Courts, in addition to the above appellate jurisdiction, 1,285 original suits were filed during the year and 1,794 disposed of, reducing the cases in arrears, which stood at the beginning of the year at 1,563 to 1,118, and showing that the Courts, as a whole, are keeping pace fairly with the litigation of the country. The Palpanabapoorum Zillah Court may be said to be without arrears, a most satisfactory state of affairs attributable, in great measure, to the industry and ability of the two Judges of that Court, of whom the 1st Judge, a young man educated at the Trevandrum College, is deservedly brought to notice in the reports of the 1st Judge of the Sadr and of the Dewan. His colleague, the 2nd Judge of Palpanabapoorum, has also done more civil business than any other Criminal Judge in the Zillah Courts; and to the exertions of both, the exceptionally satisfactory state of this Court is to be attributed. It is a remarkable fact that the average interval between filing and disposal of appeals in this Court is only twenty-three days, on which point it would probably bear favorable comparison with any Court in India.

Sadr Court.

349. In the Sadr Court there were 649 appeals, special appeals, and re-investigations admitted, which, added to the arrears from the previous year 347, made a total of 996 cases on the files of the Court. 392 cases were disposed of within the year, leaving a balance of 604 cases undisposed of at its close. The Court show that their work has been nearly fifty per cent. greater than that of the previous year, but it has in no way kept pace with the increase of business, and it is to be feared that if the present state of things continues, the civil work of the highest Court of the country will fall seriously into arrears.

Criminal Justice.

350. The powers of the Magistracy being far less than in British India, the trial of all offences punishable with more than three months' imprisonment is conducted by the Zillah Courts, in which the 2nd Judge is primarily devoted to criminal business. All cases in which,

according to the Penal Code, a punishment of more than three years' imprisonment is awardable, are sent up for the decision of the Sadr with the recorded sentence of the Zillah Court, the Sadr Court having power, both in cases of acquittal, as well as of conviction, to pass such sentence as seems fit, independently of the lower Court's opinion. Including trials pending at the commencement of the year, 792 prisoners, implicated in 377 cases, were brought up before the Zillah Courts, out of which 171 cases were referred for the Sadr's decision, besides twenty-two pending before that tribunal at the close of the year. The average duration of cases before the Zillah Courts is satisfactory, with the exception of that of Allepey, where it amounts to thirty-seven days. The criminal work of this Court is by far the heaviest in the country, but the delay in the disposal of cases is excessive. Although 184 cases were referred to the Sadr from the Zillah Courts during the year, in addition to three pending at its commencement, some of these cases were in transit at the close of the year, and only 173 cases appear on the Sadr Court's files, of which only two were undisposed of at the close of the year Out of the 171 cases decided by the Sadr, in 106 cases the sentence of the lower Court was confirmed, in forty-three cases modified, and in twenty-two reversed. The modification is often of a most trifling description. The Acting Resident considers that this extreme centralization of the criminal administration is uncalled for, and that it needlessly takes up the time of the Sadr Court. So much improvement has taken place in the constitution of the Zillah Courts, that they can, he thinks, now be safely trusted with greater powers than may have been expedient when the present system was introduced. Decentralization of the criminal jurisdiction might not only be advantageous in itself, in doing away with the delay caused in all cases that are referred to the Sadr for disposal, amounting on an average to twelve days, but would afford the Judges more leisure to cope with the increasing civil work of their Court

General remarks on criminal justice.

351. In other respects the Courts of Travancore afford satisfactory evidence of progress. The integrity and ability of the bench is such as to command the confidence of the public, and in Sadasiva Pillay, the State possesses a judicial officer perfectly qualified in every way to fill the important post of 1st Judge of the Sadr. The defects in the administration of justice have been brought under the notice of the Dewan, and remedial measures are under consideration.

Police and Magistracy.

352. There is no separation of Police and Magisterial duties, the whole of which are centralized under the control of the Dewan as Chief Magistrate. His authority is limited to cases punishable under the Penal Code with three months' imprisonment, and he can fine up to Rupees 50, and inflict twelve lashes. The four Division Peishcars, with three other special officers, can imprison for two months, fine Rupees 25, and inflict ten lashes. The Tahsildars and Police Amins imprison for one month, fine Rupees 5, and inflict ten lashes. All orders passed by the last class are subject to appeal to the Dewan Peishcars of their respective divisions, and from all their orders a final appeal lies to the Dewan as Chief Magistrate. From his orders there is no appeal, and his proceedings, as Magistrate, are not subject to the review of any higher

tribunal, except in cases committed by him for trial before the Criminal Courts. Nearly 36,000 persons were brought before the above tribunals, chiefly on petty charges, and the number of convictions to acquittals was in the proportion of sixty-three to thirty-seven, which shows that the great majority were not brought up without cause. In trials before the Zillah and Sadr Courts, respectively, the punishments were 166 and 176 against 131 and 227 acquittals, a result creditable to the skill of the Police and the care of the committing officers. Twenty cases of culpable homicide were taken up by the Police, out of which fifteen were sent up for trial, and convictions obtained in ten: otherwise there was little grave crime. The average delay in the disposal of cases by the Magistracy was nine days, which, considering the number of the Subordinate Courts, would appear to be excessive. This is to be partly accounted for by the system of centralization. An improvement would be effected by relieving the Dewan of all Magisterial duties, and this question is under discussion.

Jails.

353. The number of convicts at the close of the year (480) was thirty-five less than at the commencement, the decrease being caused chiefly by an unusual mortality of thirty-six, owing to an outbreak of cholera during the year, which carried off seventeen prisoners. The necessity of an alteration in the diet and clothing of convicts has been urged on the attention of the Dewan as being a probable preventive of outbreaks of epidemic disease in Jails. The yearly cost of feeding and clothing each prisoner is lower in Travancore than in the Madras Presidency, but higher than the average of all India. His Highness' Government will certainly grudge no necessary expenditure, but there is some difficulty in finding a more nutritious food for people, whose diet at large consists chiefly of rice, fruits, and conjee. The question is under careful examination, and there is no reason to doubt that satisfactory remedial measures will be applied.

Registration of Assurances.

354. This is the third year during which the system has been in force, and it has continued to work satisfactorily. There were 38,080 registrations in the year, being 4,112 in excess of its predecessors, and the value of all the transactions registered was 142 lakhs. There was a clear profit of Rupees 39,000 to the State on the registration fees, after paying for establishment; and should such continue to be the case in future years, as seems probable, the propriety of reducing the fees for registration may come under consideration, as the system was introduced for the public advantage, and not as a source of State emolument.

Land Revenue.

355. The Land Revenue amounted to 16,66,950 rupees, being Rupees 21,000 less than in the previous year, owing to a failure of rain in the South, though in North Travancore the season was favorable. The cultivation of coffee has increased, and now extends to 16,000 acres, including the Native cultivation in the plains. The southern hills of Travancore appear peculiarly suited for this enterprise, and in a few years the export of the berry will be considerable. The State has treated the planters with liberality as regards roads, and there is no locality in India where the produce can be sent from the estates to the shipping port with such facility as in South Travancore. Equal attention has been paid to this matter in the North, but the soil there is poorer, and the estates more distant from the coast.

356. There was a decrease in both exports and imports of Rupees 47,631 and Rupees 57,552, respectively. The export duties are charged on most of the agricultural products of the country, and the decrease in the important items of the produce of the cocoanut and areca palms is attributed by the Dewan to a falling off in their production. An export duty on agricultural produce, while paid by the merchant, also affects the profits of the producer, and the Travancore State regards such a duty as an indirect tax on land-owners, that compensates the State for the low rate of assessment on the land. It is clear that unless the producers, subject to such a tax, possess counterbalancing advantages, they cannot compete with untaxed producers. In some products Travancore possesses such natural advantages, more especially in cardamoms, pepper, and perhaps coffee, and the products of the different kinds of palms. In the latter articles, however, Malabar can compete with Travancore, and its untaxed produce must have an advantage in the markets. The effects of this duty must be watched, but it is clear that at present the State could not afford the loss of revenue that would be entailed by the abolition of export duties. In pepper alone was there any considerable increase in the year under review, an increase which, if more permanent than the Dewan seems to anticipate, may bring about the abolition of the monopoly. The duty from coffee will increase largely in future years. Tobacco and opium are the only articles which in effect pay import duty under the terms of the Convention with the British Government, admitting all other goods free from the ports of British India. In tobacco there was a large decrease of Rupees 61,653, of which about Rupees 40,000 is due to the reduction of duty, and the rest to diminution of consumption. It is a striking and disappointing fact that a large lowering of taxation should have been accompanied by a decrease also in consumption, but this is attributed by the Dewan to smuggling, and the duty is still such as to require constant vigilance to prevent contraband trade. No tobacco is grown in Travancore, and thus a tax on its consumption by an import duty is easily levied, and affords a handsome revenue, which it would be unwise on the part of its Government to forego. The statements of the value of the exports of Travancore, for the year, amounting to Rupees 62,47,600, show a decrease of a little more than ten lakhs from the previous year. As the account of the import trade extends only to seven months of the year, actual comparison is not possible; but deducting bullion, and estimating most liberally for the unrecorded months, it is clear that the balance of trade is much in favor of the Travancore State, or, to put the matter more correctly, it exchanges part of its raw produce for money instead of articles of foreign manufacture.

Customs.

357. The revenue from salt was increased by Rupees 98,671, owing to the increase of price as raised by the Government of India. The increase in price has in no way checked consumption, which the Dewan considers to have reached its maximum, subject only to further growth with the growth of the population.

Salt.

358. There is little to call for remark in the operations of the Forest Department, beyond the unusual success in the capture of wild elephants, of whom twenty were secured in pits. The small destruction of these valuable animals, by this mode of capture, as

Forests and Cardamoms.

compared with the generally fatal result of the same system in Cochin, appears due to precautions introduced by the Conservator Mr. Vernede. The number that may fall into the pits in any year must be a matter of chance, but to secure so large a proportion without injury, as was done this year, is very creditable to the department.

The cardamom produce, which was formerly a branch of the Forest Department, is now under the special management of Mr. Munro, who has drawn up an interesting paper on this cultivation. It will be some years before the full effects of the increase of cultivation effected by Mr. Munro will be felt, and in the year under review the out-turn was specially low. The crop is peculiarly liable to climatic influences, and is, in fact, dependent on the fall of showers during the dry months of March and April. The fluctuations of revenue on this account have hitherto been enormous. Mr. Munro hopes that by the extension of the field of cultivation over a larger range of hills, he may make certain of catching the showers somewhere, and by doing away with the great fluctuations in the crop, ensure a greater character of permanence to the revenue. This spice is a monopoly in the hands of the State, which is probably necessary for the production of the article, and is productive of a large and increasing revenue, paid like the opium revenue of British India by foreigners. As the spice grows only in the forests under the shade of forest trees, there are none of the evils of minute interference attendant on the monopoly, as in the case of pepper. There is no compulsory cultivation, and the State merely keeps this particular product of its forests in its own hands, pays a sufficient price to induce that amount of cultivation required for its successful production and collection by ryots in the vicinity of the hills, prepares the article carefully for the market, and sells it at a large profit to traders. Unless a large increase in the cardamom production of other countries should set in, which appears unlikely, the revenue seems to stand on a sure basis, and to promise a rapid increase.

Education.

359. In the higher grade of an English education, the youths of Travancore have advantages equal to those offered in any part of Madras except the Presidency. The Trevandrum College, under Mr. Ross' zealous charge, can compare fairly with any Provincial College, and will, it is hoped, constantly send an increasing number of students to compete for honors at the Madras University. Sixteen English and thirty-one Vernacular Government Schools, educating 1,130 and 2,426 pupils, respectively, were open during the year. The institution of the latter class of schools has, to some extent, unfavorably affected the former, as a vernacular education is quite sufficient to qualify for small appointments in the Government service, while the English education of a District School, good in its way, is of use only as a foundation for a higher course of study. The cost to the State of each boy in the English School is Rupees 11 yearly, in the Vernacular Schools a trifle less. Although, therefore, a small fee is charged, education is, in fact, carried on at the expense of the State, and the limitation of the privilege, to any class of persons, must be regarded with serious regret. There is no doubt that the lower orders, as a rule, have little desire for education, and seldom feel the loss of such a privilege; but instances have been known of the rejection, on the ground of caste, of applications for

admission to a Government School. The pressing necessity for reform in this matter has been urged upon His Highness the Maharajah, and there is every reason to believe that, before long, all impediments in the way of the free admission of every class to the Government Schools will be removed.

Female education is not uncared for. There is an English School for girls at Trevandrum, which affords an excellent education to the daughters of the East Indian population at a nominal cost, and which is a worthy specimen of the liberality of His Highness' Government. There are also at the capital two Native Girls' Schools, which show creditable results in every way. Upwards of 200 girls are here receiving a sound vernacular education, fitting them to become meet companions in life for educated men.

360. A Medical School at head-quarters, in which young men are carefully instructed for the exercise of the medical profession and practise in the hospitals under the Durbar Physician's guidance affords the means of supplying Travancore with trained practitioners. Four Native women, out of those under instruction in Midwifery, have passed the required examination, and obtained their certificates. Eleven hospitals or dispensaries are in full work throughout the State, besides those at head-quarters, in all of which 46,019 patients were treated during the year, being more than 12,000 in excess of the previous year, which shows that the people avail themselves freely of the medical assistance placed at their disposal. No expense is spared in the way of medicines or instruments to make the hospital appliances complete, and the antiseptic mode of treatment in surgery cases, the latest invention of the art in Europe, has been introduced, and is satisfactorily practised in this Native State. The Natives put more faith in English surgery than physic, and Dr. Ross is doing a good work in introducing for their benefit the latest found resources of the former art. The formation of a Lying-in Hospital at Trevandrum, and training of Native Midwives, must in a short time also be productive of the greatest benefit, and has already saved many lives. Vaccination has been vigorously prosecuted, and a total of upwards of 56,000 successful cases is reported in the year; and, as hardly any cases of small-pox came under treatment in the hospitals, the object of the operation appears to have been greatly attained. Two Poollayar Vaccinators have been appointed for the vaccination of outcastes, whom the ordinary vaccinators too probably neglect. Any attempt to extend the operation to the hillmen must be carried out most cautiously, as they regard it with superstitious dread, and at the first alarm would take to flight to hills in British territory, where they would be quite safe from vaccinators' visits. In the Medical Department no caste distinctions are permitted. The hospitals are avowedly open to all classes, and at the request of the Acting Resident tables have been prepared, which show that the highest and lowest classes alike avail themselves of these institutions.

Medical Department.

361. Mr. Barton's report shows that the expenditure in the year has almost doubled, having grown from four-and-a-half in the previous year to over eight-and-a-half lakhs. There is no doubt that the outlay has been most admirably regulated, and has given its full worth to the State. A neat map executed in the Travancore Lithographic Press has been forwarded to illustrate the position of Coffee Estates, and it also shows

Public Works.

clearly the progress that has been made in the construction of roads. The road from Chunganacherry and Kottyam to Peermade has been this year completed. It is an excellent ghaut road, that would bear comparison with the new Coonoor Ghaut. It has already connected the Coffee Estates on the Peermade Hills by cart traffic with the backwater. The road across the summit of the hills to the Madura District, by the Cumbum valley, is not yet completed. It is not expected that there will ever be much through-traffic by this route; but the road will be most useful in opening valuable forests of timber and enabling a depôt to be opened on the eastern crest of the hills, by which the Travancore Government should profit largely. A far more important road, as regards through-traffic, has been opened for carts within the year from Quilon to Shencottah. A branch road to connect the same with Trevandrum has been surveyed throughout, completed for the first ten miles, and is everywhere under construction. The energy shown by the department, in the extraordinary rapidity with which this work has been prosecuted, is worthy of all praise. Other roads in the south, to connect the hills with the coast, have also been completed, and more are under construction. It may be fairly stated that these works are creating a revolution in Travancore. Until recently, carts were unknown in the country, except on the high road from Trevandrum to the south. North of Trevandrum, the traffic of the country was carried on entirely by the net work of canals and backwaters along the coast; and, where water communication ceased, the produce of the country was carried on men's heads from the villages to the nearest canal. The system of roads from Kottyam, Chunganacherry, Kayamkolum, and Quilon to the interior, will connect the whole country with the chain of water communication on the coast, and supply Travancore with a combined means of transit, such as few parts of India enjoy. The opening of the Wurkullay barrier, to complete the water communication between the capital and the north, was commenced in this year; the public buildings were completed, and good progress made in the construction of a new College.

Finances.

362. In the Appendix will be found a comparative table of the Revenue collections and disbursements of the Travancore State during the year under review and the preceding year. The revenues increased from Rupees 50,85,645 to Rupees 51,34,007, while the expenditure grew from Rupees 45,35,088 to Rupees 54,40,167, showing, for the first time, for many years, a deficit, which reached the large amount of Rupees 3,06,160. This was principally owing to exceptional circumstances, such as the performance of ceremonies unavoidable in a Native State, while, owing to the savings of previous years, it was not thought necessary to restrain a more than usually liberal expenditure on public works. In the current year there is no doubt that the finances will return to their normal condition of surplus.

COCHIN.

Civil Justice.

363. The civil jurisdiction of this State is confined to the Munsiffs, who settle cases up to Rupees 200; Zillah Courts, with powers unlimited as to amount; and a Court of Appeal. In the Munsiffs' Courts 4,921 suits were filed in the year, and 4,736 were disposed of, so that the number pending at the close of the year was not much in excess

of those pending at its commencement. Of these 4,921 suits, 4,106 were for sums not exceeding Rupees 100, and nearly half that number were for sums not exceeding Rupees 20. Of the above suits, 564 were withdrawn, 1,692 were decided *ex parte*, 1,618 by compromise, leaving only 862 contested suits disposed of on their merits. The average duration of an uncontested suit was forty-four days, which may be considered reasonable; of a contested suit 142 days, or nearly five months, a time which seems needlessly long for the disposal of such simple cases, for the investigation of which only 1,707 witnesses, or less than an average of two per case were examined. The above work having been divided amongst five officers, who had no other duty, an average of fourteen suits were decided on their merits monthly by each Munsiff, a rate of work that is by no means excessive. Of 276 appeals to the Zillah Courts from the Munsiffs' decisions, only eighty-one were reversed, fifty-two modified, and eighteen remanded, showing that about twenty per cent. of cases settled on their merits, interfered with on appeal, an apparently satisfactory result as to the correctness of the decisions in their Munsiffs' Courts. In the two Zillah Courts, besides the above appeals, 508 original suits were disposed of, of which 319 were for sums not exceeding Rupees 500, and six for amounts exceeding Rupees 5,000. Out of these cases 297 were disposed of on their merits. The duration of these suits cannot be commented on favorably, an average of 258 days, or upwards of eight months appearing very large; but, as the Zillah Judges also perform all the criminal work of the State, the amount of civil work efficiently got through is creditable to them, and may compare not unfavorably with that performed by Judicial Officers in the Madras Presidency. In the Appeal Court, 148 regular and thirty special appeals were decided in the year, leaving 105 regular and thirty-seven special appeals pending at its close. This is partly accounted for by numerous suits having been filed towards the close of the year, and partly to the efforts of the Judges to clear off all suits of long standing, none being now left of more than two years' duration. Of the regular appeals only twenty per cent. were in reversal of the original decisions. On the whole the Administration of Civil Justice is highly creditable to the State. The settlement of suits may be more dilatory than could be wished, but of the efficiency and integrity of the Judges of the Higher Courts no doubt is entertained.

364. The Criminal and Police Administration is carried on by seven Sub-Magistrates, who have powers to imprison for one month and fine Rupees 5; by the Dewan and Dewan Peishcar, who as Magistrates can imprison for three months, fine Rupees 50, and inflict twelve stripes; by the two Zillah Courts, with powers of imprisonment up to three years, fine up to Rupees 500, and thirty stripes; and by the Appeal Court in all cases requiring higher punishment. Cases sentenced by the Appeal Court are tried in the Zillah Courts, and referred to the Appeal Court for sentence. Of the large number of persons tried by the Subordinate Magistracy for petty offences, not one-fourth were convicted, which, as in last year, would show a large proportion of false complaints. In cases disposed of by the Zillah Courts the convictions were about 40 per cent., while in the cases referred to the Appeal Court, the number of persons punished and acquitted was alike. The great lengths of time taken up in the referred cases, being an average of fifty days, appears a decided blot on

Criminal Justice.

the administration of justice in the State, which ought to admit of remedy. There was more grave crime than in the preceding year; and there were seven murders, in only one of which cases did conviction and capital punishment follow the offence. There were no changes in the year in the Police Administration, in which department the State has certainly not attained the standard of the districts in the Madras Presidency.

Jails.

365. At the close of the year there were 222 sentenced convicts in the two jails. During the year there were four deaths, and the health of the prisoners, on the whole, was reported by Dr. Whitton to be good. None of the convicts are employed on intramural labor, and the value of convict labor employed on the roads is set down broadly at the rate of the lowest cooly labor Rupees 3 per mensem, which is probably a fair estimate. The cost of each convict to the State is more than double the assumed value of his work. The treatment of prisoners is humane. In Cochin, as well as Travancore, Brahmins are not subjected to rigorous imprisonment.

Land Revenue.

366. In the Appendix will be found a table in which the receipts and disbursements of the Cochin State during the year under review and the preceding year are compared. The actual collections of Land Revenue were Rupees 6,01,611, against Rupees 6,00,721 in the preceding year, and the unrealized balance amounted only to Rupees 5,592, being less than one per cent. of the collections. The increase is due chiefly to the reclamation of waste, as the ordinary rice cultivation was not favorable, owing to an excess of rain. The price of agricultural produce was kept down to a great extent by large importations of rice at the port of Cochin. The health of the country was good. The extent of coffee cultivation is set down as 10,333 acres, but this includes native cultivation in the plains, as the extent planted on the estates in the Neliampathy Hills does not exceed one-tenth of that amount. Some of these estates have been surrendered by the owners, and the charge for tax was properly remitted by the State. The Dewan promises to take measures for improving the communication with these Hills, but the task is a difficult one.

Sea Customs and Abkarry.

367. The Sea Customs are levied under the Interportal Treaty, and are consequently chiefly dependent on the trade of Cochin. There was a decrease in the year of Rupees 8,243. An increase occurred in the Abkarry of Rupees 2,851, and a decrease on the Opium Farm of Rupees 1,450, though the sum collected, Rupees 7,000, was larger than in preceding years.

Salt.

368. The large increase in this revenue under this head of Rupees 37,637 is attributed to the enhanced price fixed on salt by the British Government. It seems clear that the greater cost has not decreased the consumption of the article, a fact, coupled with the constant improvement in the Abkarry Revenue, which confirms the Dewan's statement of the general prosperity of the working classes.

Education.

369. The new High School buildings at Ernakolam were opened this year by His Highness, and are now in use. It is a handsome structure, and most creditable to the State, as showing its determination to give permanence to its educational institutions. The High

School has hardly yet reached the rank of a Provincial School, which is the aim in view, and for which it only requires time. In this year, for the second time, it sent up students to the University Examination, and four passed for the Matriculation. Two of the Assistant Masters passed the F.A. Examination. The success of this institution is chiefly due to the energy and zeal of Mr. Sealy, the Head Master. The attempts at vernacular education are as yet tentative, and it clearly has not that attraction for the community which is felt in the case of English education. The outlay of the State on education amounts at present to Rupees 11,918 yearly, which, with the proceeds of fees Rupees 1,280, makes an educational income of Rupees 13,298.

370. The outlay on public works may be summarised as follows:— Public Works.

	Rs.
On roads	85,467
On canals and tanks	9,382
On buildings	1,20,225
Total ...	2,15,074

being Rupees 48,180 in excess of the previous year. A Court-house and Dispensary at Trichoor are amongst the most important buildings under construction. The work performed appears satisfactory, but the Acting Resident complains of a tendency on the part of the Departmental Officers to be too ambitious in their projects, and he would wish to see more attention devoted to the improvement and extension of roads.

371. The working of the Forest Department was not successful in a financial point of view, the total receipts having fallen from Rupees 60,702 to Rupees 43,637, showing a decrease of more than twenty-five per cent. The Dewan attributes the falling off to the fact that there was no sale of blackwood at Ernakolam Depôt during the year, nor of timber at Ponany. The royalties on teak, blackwood, and ebony furnish the principal items of forest revenue in Cochin, and in respect of other timber, the system of raising the revenue by "seignorage" collections prevails. Forests.

Only one elephant was caught in the year, and died from injuries received in its capture. In the previous year out of ten animals captured nine died. It has been suggested that the Conservator should place himself in communication with the Head of the Department in Travancore, where also wild elephants are captured in pits, and by the use of certain precautions without injury.

372. In the Appendix will be found a table comparing the receipts and disbursements of the Cochin State during the Malabar year 1045 with those of the preceding year. Out of a total gross revenue of Rupees 11,91,137, there was a surplus of Rupees 42,395, which raised the cash balance at the close of the year to Rupees 5,39,775. The State also possesses fourteen lakhs invested in Government paper, or a little more than a year's income in hand, besides the amount of cash balances requisite for carrying on the administration. The total receipts for the year under review were in excess of those of the preceding year by Rupees 33,921. Accompanying the growth of the revenue there has been a creditable increase in the Finance.

expenditure on public works. The Madras Government have expressed their sense of the ability displayed in the financial administration of Cochin, and have called the attention of the Sirkar to the large accumulation of unemployed funds, a portion of which, it was suggested, might be advantageously employed on works of a useful and reproductive character.

CARNATIC

Stipends and lapses

373. The payments to Carnatic Stipendiaries (including Jaghiredars) amounted, during the official year 1870-71, to Rupees 4,95,742. The number of persons receiving pensions on the 1st April 1871 was 1,058. The lapses by deaths, &c., (exclusive of commutations) in 1870-71, were fifty-six, whose pensions, in the aggregate, amount to Rupees 10,547 per annum.

Commutation.

374. Bonus to the amount of Rupees 14,264 were granted to thirty-one individuals, in commutation of their stipends not exceeding Rupees 10 per mensem, whose pensions amount to Rupees 1,542 per annum.

Claims against His Highness Prince Azim Jah.

375. Government having directed the admission, by the Commissioner for the Settlement of His Highness Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor's debts, of claims known as "Sirkar arrears during the Regency of His Highness Prince Azim Jah," 3,873 such claims have been examined and reported to the Commissioner.

Title of Prince of Arcot.

376. The title of Prince of Arcot was formally conferred on His Highness Azim Jah Bahadoor on the evening of Wednesday the 12th of April 1871.

SECTION IX.—MILITARY.

377. The chief features of the year under review in the Military Department have been— Administrative features of the year.

(1.) The reduction of the strength of the Royal Horse Artillery by two batteries. Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the C. and D. Batteries of the D. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery serving under this Presidency have returned to England without being replaced. The former battery was stationed at Secunderabad, and the latter at Bangalore.

(2.) The separation of the Malabar and Canara Brigade from the Mysore Division. This measure was adopted in consideration of the extent of the Mysore Division, the Staff appertaining to which has lately been reduced, and of the facilities for communication between Madras and the Western Coast which are afforded by rail and telegraph. The Officer Commanding in Malabar and Canara is now under the superintendence and direct orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

(3.) The abandonment of Kurnool as a Military station. The Government were of opinion that, with an ample Military force at Bellary and a strong Police reserve at Kurnool, the Native Infantry Regiment at the latter station could safely be withdrawn. The regiment thus set free has, with the approval of the Government of India, been added to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, in order to provide for the heavy duty which devolves on the troops at the large and important station of Secunderabad.

378. Other minor features are referred to in the following paragraphs 379 to 388:— Minor features

379. Advantage has been taken of the retirement of Colonel Worster, Royal (Madras) Artillery, Barrack Master, Fort Saint George, to convert his appointment into an ordinary Barrack Mastership of the first class, to be filled hereafter by deserving Warrant Officers or Unattached Officers who have risen from the ranks, the patronage of the post being relinquished by Government to the Commander-in-Chief, in consonance with the provisions of the rules introduced into other garrisons in this Presidency, for the conduct of the Barrack Department on the Bengal system. The supervision of the Presidency Barrack Master extends over Saint Thomas' Mount, Palaveram, and Poonamallee, the charge of Civil Buildings, heretofore under Colonel Worster, having been made over to the Executive Engineer under the orders of the Public Works Department. The Barrack Master is aided by two Serjeants of the first class, in lieu of one formerly allowed. Barrack Mastership, Fort Saint George.

380. The garrison of Trichinopoly, which was hitherto furnished with two companies of European Infantry from the regiment stationed at Cannanore, is now supplied in lieu with a detachment of similar strength from the regiment quartered in Fort Saint George, the arrangement being considered more convenient and less expensive than that European force in Fort Saint George.

which previously existed, as the relief, which takes place annually, can be effected by rail the whole way. The acknowledged insufficiency of accommodation in Fort Saint George for a full regiment is met by the adoption of this measure. The European Regiment at Cannanore furnishes two detachments for Calicut and Malliapoorum.

Lamp-lighting in European Barracks.

381. Under instructions from the Government of India, the system of having the lamps in the barracks of European Troops cleaned and lighted by the men themselves came into operation in this Presidency from the 1st October 1870. The services of native lamplighters have been in consequence dispensed with, and a saving effected of Rupees 331 per mensem, or Rupees 3,972 per annum.

Transfer of Madras Medical Fund to Government.

382. The Managers of the Madras Medical Fund formally made over to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council the assets, records, and other property, liabilities, and management of the fund in terms of Act 29 Vic., Cap. 18, with effect from the 1st September 1870, and the Government of India, on the part of the Secretary of State for India in Council, accepted the transfer accordingly.

Abolition of three Medical Depots.

383. In furtherance of the wishes of the Government of India to reduce Military expenditure, the Government, considering that the Depôts of Medical Stores at Bangalore, Bellary, and Trichinopoly, which stations are easily accessible from Madras by rail, might be advantageously closed, directed their abolition from 1st October 1870. Supplies for the stations in question and those dependent on them are met by requisitions on the Presidency Medical Stores.

Army Telegraphy.

384. Under the authority of the Government of India, the Government has ordered the establishment at Bangalore of a depôt for the instruction of officers and soldiers serving under this Presidency in the system of Army Telegraphy and signalling by lights, as now practised in England, and the appointment of a qualified officer as Instructor.

Native Regiments armed with Enfield Rifles.

385. The Government of India having granted authority for Native Infantry Regiments of this Presidency being armed with Enfield Rifles, as weapons of that description become available for issue, in consequence of British Troops being equipped with Sniders, six Native Infantry Regiments on Foreign Service have already been supplied with Enfield Rifles, and sanction has been accorded for the extension of the measure to eight additional regiments. Orders have also been issued for the equipment of Madras Sappers and Miners with Rifled Carbines.

Troops for Port Blair.

386. Under arrangements sanctioned by the Government of India, the company of Madras Sappers and Miners hitherto annually furnished to Port Blair has been permanently withdrawn therefrom. The Settlement is supplied with four companies of Madras Native Infantry from the regiment stationed at Moulmein, three for garrisoning Port Blair and one for the Nicobars.

387. It was long the established custom in this Presidency to maintain only half or two-thirds of the prescribed allotment of camp equipage for a portion of the European Troops at certain stations (marginally noted), a reserve of 100 European tents being kept up in the Camp Equipage Depôt at Madras. In Burmah all the troops* were restricted to half equipments, a reserve of thirty tents being maintained at Rangoon. The Government of India having passed certain rules for the adoption of measures on the outbreak of cholera among British Troops, whereby not more than eight men are to be placed in one tent when encamped (the usual allotment being sixteen men), the Government has, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, sanctioned the maintenance of the full allotment of camp equipage at Secunderabad, Kamptee, and British Burmah, in order to meet the requirements of the troops at those stations. With the usual reserve of European tents at the Camp Equipage Depôt, it is considered unnecessary at present to complete the allotment for Cannanore and Madras.

Camp Equipage for British Troops.

Madras.
1 European Regiment, half equipment.
Cannanore.
1 European Regiment, half equipment.
Secunderabad.
1 Field Battery, two-thirds equipment.
Kamptee
2 Field Batteries, two-thirds each.

* 1 Field Battery
3 Garrison Batteries
2 European Regiments.

388. The general health of the British Troops in the Madras Command has been reported upon most favorably, there being a marked decrease in the total number of men treated and deaths, when compared with the former year. The decrease is uniform in all the circles, with the exception of Mysore, where the difference is accounted for by the prevalence of sickness in the 1-21st Fusiliers during the first and second quarter of the official year. Since then the malarious type of fever which prevailed in this regiment has disappeared almost entirely.

General Health.

389. With the single exception of cholera at Thayetmyoo, no disease has appeared in an epidemic form during the year 1870-71, but in the quarter ending 31st June 1870 cholera of a very malignant type broke out in A-23rd Brigade Royal Artillery and Right Wing 76th Regiment at Thayetmyoo, thirty-two cases and twenty-seven deaths being reported, and the disease did not disappear until the battery and wing were moved into a cholera camp at Yuatoung on the opposite bank of the river Irrawaddy. A fatal sporadic case occurred about the same time at Secunderabad. During the next quarterly period, cholera made its appearance at Bangalore in the 16th Lancers and 1-21st Fusiliers, in which regiments there were five fatal cases. The last two quarters of the official year have been perfectly free from this scourge, and cholera did not, during any part of the year, attack troops on the line of march.

HEALTH OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.—Epidemics and cholera.

Not a single case of small-pox occurred among the British Troops.

In the month of June A-9th Royal Artillery, which arrived at Saint Thomas' Mount from England on 9th November 1869, suffered very severely from the effects of sun, no fewer than twenty-eight cases and seven deaths from sunstroke and apoplexy having occurred among the men of this battery and the drafts which arrived at the same time for the other batteries at the station.

The young soldiers just arrived from England were the principal sufferers. The rate of mortality shows a decrease of ·80, when compared with the report for last year.

The following table shows the rate per mille of sick to strength during the last three years :—

Years.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.		1870-71.	
Circles.	Sick treated to Strength.	Sick treated to Strength.	Sick treated to Strength.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Presidency.	1703·32	1537·93	1448·68	...	165·39	...	89·25
Mysore ...	1232 13	1530·69	1547 29	298 56	...	16·60	...
Hyderabad.	1620 11	1788·12	1320 19	168·01	...	...	467·93
Burmah ...	1531·19	1646·99	1386·61	115·80	...	.	260·38
Average...	1492·48	1625·93	1437·23	133 45	...	...	188·70

Sickness and mortality.

390. The following table shows the extent of sickness and mortality per cent. among H. M.'s European Troops during the official year :—

Circles.		EUROPEANS.						
		Average Strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all causes.	Average Daily Sick.	Treated to Strength	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency ...	1869-70 ...	2,175	3,345	79	159	153 79	3·63	2·36
	1870-71 ...	2,231	3,232	33	170	144·86	1·48	1·02
	Increase ...	56	...	...	11	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	113	46	...	8·93	2·15	1·34
Mysore ...	1869-70 ...	3,356	5,137	44	197	153·06	1·31	0 8
	1870-71 ...	3,795	5,872	45	226	154·73	1·19	0·76
	Increase ...	439	735	1	29	1·67	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·09
Hyderabad ...	1869-70 ...	2,931	5,241	103	188	178·81	3·51	1·96
	1870-71 ...	3,070	4,053	53	174	132·01	1·72	1·31
	Increase ...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	1,188	50	14	46·80	1·79	0·65
Burmah ...	1869-70 ...	1,694	2,790	25	102	164·70	1·47	0·89
	1870-71 ...	1,658	2,299	49	92	138·66	2·95	2·13
	Increase ...	.	...	24	... .	...	1·48	1·24
	Decrease ...	36	491	...	10	26·04.	...	...
Total	1869-70 ...	10,156	16,513	251	646	162·59	2·47	1·52
	1870-71 ...	10,754	15,456	180	662	143·72	1·67	1·16
	Increase ...	598	...	...	16	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	1,057	71	...	18·87	0·80	0·36

Health of the Native Troops.

391. During the past year the Native Army was much healthier than in 1869-70. In the latter, the per-centage of treated to strength was 66·82, and of deaths to strength 1·08; whereas in 1870-71 the per-centages were respectively 63·51 and 1·008, showing a

decrease both in sickness and mortality. The average strength of the Madras Native Army during the year under review was 25,576, the total number treated in hospital 16,244, and the total number of deaths from all causes in hospital 258. The corresponding numbers for 1869-70 were average strength 26,772, treated in hospital 17,891, and total deaths 277.

392. The Military Divisions of Nagpore, Hyderabad, and Bellary were almost entirely free from this disease, but throughout the districts skirting the Eastern Coast of the Peninsula and in the Mysore country cholera was more or less prevalent. In Nagpore there were no cases, and in Hyderabad only a few amongst the civil population, and none amongst the troops In Bellary only one sepoy was attacked, but 103 deaths occurred amongst the general population. In Mysore the disease appeared in April and prevailed more or less throughout the year It was supposed to have been imported from Salem, and its ravages were chiefly confined to the eastern parts of the province. The returns from the civil authorities in the circle show a total mortality of 1,182. Amongst the troops, however, there were only six cases and four deaths. In the Northern Division there were no cases of cholera amongst the troops, but the disease prevailed in various districts amongst the civil population, and was very fatal in Rajahmundry. In the Presidency Military Division it was generally prevalent, the localities which suffered most having been Madras, North Arcot, Vellore, and Chittoor. The 17th and 35th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry, both of them stationed at Madras, were attacked, and the disease also appeared at Vellore in the 28th Regiment, and amongst the families there of the 13th and 14th Regiments. The Officer Commanding the 17th died of the disease on the 5th June, and two sepoys shortly after. About the same time there were thirty-four cases and twelve deaths amongst the followers in the lines of the corps. In the 35th Regiment three sepoys and eight followers were attacked, of whom one sepoy and five followers died. At Vellore only one case occurred in the 28th Regiment, but there were ninety-four admissions and twenty-eight deaths from amongst the families of the 13th and 14th Regiments. Throughout the Southern Division cholera was generally epidemic during the year, and the mortality considerable in some of the larger towns. Notwithstanding this there were only sixteen admissions and six deaths in the native force in the circle. In reviewing the history of the disease in this Presidency during the year 1870-71, it will be observed that its incidence was much less severe in Nagpore, Hyderabad, and Bellary than in the other divisions. This would seem to be owing to the epidemic wave having passed over these in the previous year. Another noteworthy fact is the remarkable immunity enjoyed by the troops in divisions in which the disease was very prevalent amongst the general population. This may be fairly attributed to the great sanitary improvements, which have been introduced of late years for the benefit of the native soldier.

Cholera.

393. No cases occurred amongst the troops in the Nagpore, Presidency, or Southern Divisions. In each of the other divisions there were a few cases, but no deaths.

Small-pox.

394. As usual, malarious fevers have, in 1870-71, constituted a large proportion of the admissions in the Army; and, although the immediate mortality has not been great, they have given rise to

Malarious Fever.

various secondary complaints which have added to the number of deaths. In Nagpore there were 1,585 admissions and twelve deaths from malarious fever. In Hyderabad and the Ceded Districts the cases were much fewer and milder than in the previous year. In the Mysore Division there were 1,090 admissions and nine deaths. The 39th Regiment at Bangalore suffered most, and, it is believed, that this arose not from any peculiar climatic influence, but from some inherent sanitary defects in the state of the lines. The 8th at Mercara, a cold and damp climate, had a large number of admissions, as had also the 30th at the French Rocks, a decidedly malarious locality. In the Northern, Presidency and Southern Divisions the cases were much fewer than in 1869-70.

Diseases most prevalent.

395. The diseases most prevalent throughout the Army have been intermittent fever, rheumatism, bowel-complaints, diseases of the respiratory organs, and eye and skin diseases. In the Hyderabad and Presidency Circles guinea-worm was rather prevalent.

Sickness and mortality.

396. The following table affords detailed information regarding admissions and deaths amongst the Native Troops in the several divisions :—

Table showing the Extent of Sickness and Mortality amongst the Native Troops during 1870-71.

Divisions.	NATIVES.						
	Average Strength.	Treated.	Died in Hospital from all causes.	Average Daily Sick.	Per-centage of		
					Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	2,872	2,254	41	117	78·48	1·42	1·81
Northern	2,902	1,595	31	67	54·96	1·06	1·94
Southern	4,559	2,377	37	95	52·13	·81	1·55
Mysore	3,200	2,526	42	81	78·93	1·31	1·66
Ceded Districts... ...	2,071	995	13	39	48·04	·62	1·31
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	3,704	1,605	31	58	43·33	·83	1·93
Nagpore Force ...	3,196	3,025	42	98	94·64	1·31	1·38
Pegu*...	3,072	1,867	21	122	60·77	·68	1·12
Total ...	25,576	16,244	258	677	63 51	1·008	1·58

Lock Hospitals.

397. The returns of women treated in these institutions, exclusive of Burmah, for which the returns have not yet been received, show, as compared with the previous year, a decrease of 690. The numbers are as follow :—

Years.	No. treated.
1869-70	2,592
1870-71	1,902
Decrease ...	690

* For three quarters ending December 1870.

The decrease is accounted for in some instances as being attributable to the beneficial action of the Lock Hospitals in reducing the amount of disease amongst public women, and in others to a decline in the number of registered prostitutes from various causes.

The returns of the admissions for venereal disease in the European Army for the official year 1870-71 are not available, but the subjoined statement, obtained from the Inspector-General, British Medical Service, gives the statistics for the calendar years 1869 and 1870, and shows for 1870 a decrease of 152 in the number of admissions :—

Years.	Admissions.
1869	1,612
1870	1,460
Decrease ...	152

The working of the Lock Hospitals has, on the whole, been satisfactory; but from some stations complaints have been received that the registration of prostitutes has not been effectually carried out, and that the registered women have failed to present themselves regularly for examination. All, however, agree in stating that the type of disease now seen in admissions is much milder than formerly, and that secondary affections have become comparatively rare, while, at the same time, the proportion of admissions to the number borne on the register has been on the decline.

The following table shows the number treated and the deaths in each Lock Hospital during the year :—

Table showing the Number of Persons treated and died in Lock Hospitals during the year 1870-71.

Stations	Treated.	Died.	Stations.	Treated.	Died.
Bangalore	522	8	Black Town	331	5
Bellary	58	...	Rangoon	Not received.	
Cannanore	51	...	Thayetmyoo ...		
Kamptee	171	...	Tonghoo		
Saint Thomas' Mount ...	268	...	Total ...	1,902	19
Secunderabad	173	...			
Trichinopoly	57	...	Per-centage of deaths to treated.	0·99	
Wellington	18	...			
Vepery	253	6			

398. The outstanding retrenchments in the Pay Department on the 31st March 1871 amounted to Rupees 11,293, the annual expenditure being Rupees 236,25,120. The unadjusted advances to the same date may be estimated at Rupees 2,76,478. The unadjusted retrenchments of the Commissariat Department on the 31st March 1871 amounted to Rupees 6,456, the expenditure being Rupees 47,74,880.

Transactions of the Military Account Department.

399. In view to secure the efficiency of the establishment in times of emergency for service out of India, it has been decided that, in future, only such clerks shall be promoted as bind themselves to proceed beyond seas when required. This rule is to be in operation until two-thirds in each grade are available for foreign service.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Personnel, Office Establishment.

400. Prices of many articles are higher in this than in last year, but contracts have worked well generally. Supplies have been good in quality, and at the stations where European Troops are quartered, there have been few complaints regarding rations during the year. Mill apparatus for the Government Bakery at Secunderabad has reached Bombay; when this is erected, Secunderabad will be in a position to supply bread departmentally, as is the case at Madras and Bangalore. With the object of introducing Indian tea into use, several samples of Neilgherry teas, tendered by planters on the Hills, were issued to the European Troops for trial, but were not approved of, although some of the samples appeared to be of excellent quality.

Provisions for European Troops.

401. Cattle of all kinds have been healthy except at Secunderabad and Madras. Murrain proved fatal among bullocks at the former station; and among the camels at Madras casualties have been very heavy, viz., about fifty per cent. for that station alone. The per-centage of casualties on the whole establishment during the year is as follows:—

Transport.

Elephants	3·3
Camels	16·45
Mules	2·81
Bullocks	8·19

402. The cattle in the Breeding Establishment have been free from any serious epidemics. The season has been unusually favorable for the pastures, and there has been a great addition to the stock in the course of the year now current. The births in 1870-71 number 1,798, or forty-three-and-a-half per cent. on the number of cows. The increase in the strength since 1st January 1870 is 731 as shown in the margin.

Breeding Establishment of Cattle.

Remaining 1st January 1870.	Breeding Establishment		8,714
	Training Depôt		1,246
			9,960
	Births ...		1,798
			11,758
Deaths....	Breeding Establishment ...	490	
	Training Depot	46	
		536	
Sale of cattle of impure breed		401	
Transfer to public cattle		130	
			1,067
Remaining 1st January 1871.	Breeding Establishment ..	9,621	
	Training Depot	1,070	
			10,691
Increase in strength		731	

403. The Commissariat has this year arranged to obtain supplies of furniture from the Penitentiary, instead of employing contractors. A supply of carpets has been indented for from the Jail Department, and recourse will be had to this source of supply for all articles of coir required for cleaning barracks, &c., or for any other productions which the Commissariat Department may require.

Barrack furniture and bedding.

404. The out-turn of gunpowder during the year under review was as follows :— TRANSACTIONS OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Gunpowder Manufactory.

	lbs.
Gunpowder, Madras, R. L. G.	210,000
Do. do. L. G.	310,000
Do. do. F. G.	10,000
Do. do. C. P. for blasting purposes	10,700
Do. do. Pebble	1,200
Do. do. Experimental...	400
Do. do. Mealed	805
Do. do. Expended for proofs	223
Unfinished gunpowder remaining on the 1st April 1871 ...	1,770
Total ...	546,098
Deduct unfinished gunpowder remaining on the 1st April 1870, materials for which being written off, and the quantity of powder included in the out-turn for the year 1869-70	7,449
Total quantity of gunpowder manufactured during the year 1870-71	538,649

The establishment worked thirty-five and-a-half days' extra during the year in manufacturing gunpowder, to meet a demand from the Bombay Presidency. One weigh-bridge was received during the year, but not set up ; also one screw-cutting machine, which has been set up. In connexion with the Gunpowder Manufactory, a Navez Leurs' Electro-Ballistic Apparatus for proving powder has been erected

405. The work turned out at the Gun Carriage Manufactory during the period under review, including all description of articles, light field carriages, furniture for Public Offices, lock gates for the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, and other miscellaneous work equalled in respect of labor 209 sets of carriages. The total value of timber purchased during the year for the Gun Carriage Manufactory and the Arsenal, Fort Saint George, aggregated 57,854 cubic feet, value Rupees 1,00,237. Gun Carriage Manufactory.

406. The out-turn of work in the Factory was as follows :— Percussion Cap and Friction Tube Factory.

Percussion Caps	Empty	4,819,757
	Filled	4,720,442
Tubes, friction, filled		175,478
Fuzes, filled		25,947
Cartridges		2,017,221

407. Three hundred and sixty-two descriptions of articles were manufactured in the Grand Arsenal for the general use of the department. Supplies were received from England to the extent of Civil, tons 52-11-1, Military 805-10-2. The tonnage of the stores despatched by rail and cart to replenish stock in out-station Arsenals, Grand Arsenal.

Magazines, and Depôts, and with Corps aggregated tons 378. The tonnage of stores shipped from Madras was as follows:—

	Tons.
To England	32
,, Bombay	291
,, other stations	425

The system of obtaining country supplies by open contract continues to work satisfactorily. The total value of supplies amounted to Rupees 52,203.

Bullet Factory.

408. The principal articles made up at the Bullet Factory were bars, copper—

Friction	172,500
Bottoms, wooden, for common shell 8"	100
Do. do. 56 pounders ...	100
Bullets, rifle, Enfield	586,000
Do. Colts' revolver pistol	20,000
Buttons, brass, of size...	16,684
Capsules, tin, for common and diaphragm fuze ...	530
Plugs, wooden, for rifle bullets	1,300,000
Sockets, brass, for common shell	172
Barrels, powder	2,709

Snider Ammunition Factory.

409. It having been decided not to establish a Snider Ammunition Factory in this Presidency, a portion of the machinery received from England has been transferred to Bengal, and the services of the Mechanical Engineer sent out for the Factory have been made over to Bombay.

Vizagapatam Depot abolished.

410. The Ordnance Depôt at Vizagapatam has been abolished, and the serviceable Military stores in it have been transferred to the Arsenals at Fort Saint George and Rangoon.

Army Clothing Department.

411. The amount value of stock in this department at the beginning of the year 1870-71 was about—

		Rs.
Rupees 6,76,924...	Europe supply	6,71,813
	Local do.	5,111

Receipts during the year.

Rupees 3,97,193...	Europe supply	3,86,523
	Local do.	10,670

Expenditure during the year.

Rupees 4,47,190...	Europe supply	4,41,652
	Local do.	5,538

Balance at the end of the year.

Rupees 6,26,927...	Europe supply	6,16,684
	Local do.	10,243

Amount of stores indented for on England during the year Rs. 4,97,680

	Horses.	
412. The number of horses which remained at the depôt on the 1st April 1870 was	447	Transactions of the Remount Depot at Ossoor.
The number purchased between that date and the 31st March 1871 was	625	
Received as "surplus horses" from the C. and D. Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, ordered to England	64	
Returned by an officer (charger)...	1	
Cast horses from the Royal Artillery for the work of the Depôt Farm	3	
Total ..	1,140	

The 625 horses purchased during the year were selected from about 1,600, and consisted of—

	Arabs.	Persians.	Capes.	Australians.	Northerns.	Total.
	95	120	38	257	115	625
						Average.
Bought at Rs.	578	527	552	568	495	547

A comparison of prices with previous years is given below :—

	RS.
1867-68 average for each horse	503
1868-69 do.	481
1869-70 do.	545
1870-71 do.	547

The excess in the price paid for horses during the past two years over the average of previous years has, as noticed in the last year's Administration Report, arisen from the efforts made to secure, within the authorized limit of Rupees 575, horses really of good quality, such as Arabs and well-bred Australians.

The demand for officers' chargers was unusually great, and the Remount Committee were able, after a careful examination, to allot eighty-two horses as suitable for the purpose. The horses allotted to the Horse Artillery were reported to be, with a few exceptions, well-bred Australians, averaging H. 14 In. 3¼ in height, and particularly well adapted for that branch of the service, being compact, active, and level. The Arabs and Persians (57) allotted to the British Cavalry were stated to be of handsome figure, considerable power, and fine action. The remainder, which were chiefly Northern horses, although very good of their class, were considered to bear no comparison with the Persian in point of appearance, power, breeding, action, or other essentials of a good Cavalry horse. The Committee strongly urged that the purchase of Northern horses should be restricted to the narrowest limit, a suggestion which was supported by the Commander-in-Chief. The Field Batteries and Light Cavalry Regiments were well supplied, except as regards the Northerns, the remark made above being applicable also to the horses furnished to these branches of the service. Government have directed that the following proportions of the different castes should be observed in the purchase of Remounts. Not more than one-sixth to be Northerns; not more than two-sixths to be Australians; the remaining three-sixths are to be Persians, Gulf Arabs, and Arabs.

Depot Farm.

413. The Depôt Farm, consisting of about 380 acres of cultivatable land, is all under grass and lucerne.

Financial results of the Farm for the year.

Expenditure.			Produce.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
11,184	4	5	10,223	11	6
			11,184	4	5
			Loss ... 960	8	11

The result, in a financial point of view only, appears unsatisfactory; but it is observed that the benefit to the horses arising from the supply of good hay, grass, and lucerne is of the highest value, these articles of forage not being procurable elsewhere at any price. The short out-turn of hay, less than the previous year by sixty-four tons, and than the year before by eighty-eight tons, is attributed to the failure of seasonable rain.

Particulars of Strength of the Madras Army and Castes of Native Recruits.

414. The subjoined tables exhibit particulars as to the strength of the Madras Army and the classes whence recruits are obtained :—

Return of the Strength of the British and Native Army in the Madras Presidency as it stood on 1st April 1870 and 1871.

—	Europeans.					Natives.				
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
1st April 1870 ..	2,873	956	7,713	50	11,592	658	1,374	28,337	1,312	31,681
1st April 1871...	2,558	931	7,900	49	11,438	458	1,324	28,232	1,313	31,327

Table showing Caste of Recruits Enlisted in the Native Army for the Infantry and Sappers for 1870-71, the Recruiting for the Cavalry having been stopped.

—	Infantry.	Sappers.
Christians	61	9
Mussulmans	420	6
Brahmins, Rajpoots	61	...
Mahrattas	18	...
Telingas or Gentoos	362	8
Tamil	163	7
Other Castes	67	26
Total Enlistments ...	1,092	56

Conduct of troops.

415. The general conduct of the troops in the Madras Army, British and Native, during the year 1870-71, has been good.

Section X.—EDUCATIONAL.

General Review of extension of education.

416. On the 31st March 1870 the total number of colleges and schools connected with the Educational Department was 3,134, with an attendance of 105,455 pupils; and on the 31st March 1871 there were 3,479 institutions, attended by 115,212 scholars. Thus, during the year 1870-71, the number of schools increased by 345, and that of pupils by 9,757. The advance belongs almost entirely to private schools working under the Results' Grant System. The number of Government Institutions has increased from 116, with an attendance of 10,420 pupils, to 119, attended by 10,811 scholars. The number of aided schools, other than those under the Madras Education Act, has risen from 1,761 to 2,204, and the attendance thereat has advanced from 69,277 to 80,623. The schools under inspection, but not aided, were slightly fewer in 1870-71 than in the previous year; and the attendance at such institutions in the year under review stood at 19,724, against 21,453 in 1869-70. These schools are being improved with a view to their qualifying for grants. In the 1st Educational Division the number of schools has increased by eighty-eight, and the number of pupils by 1,888. The number of Government Institutions has increased by two, and the attendance at them by 184. The changes for the several districts are as follow:—For Ganjam an increase of thirteen schools and 417 pupils; for Vizagapatam, twenty-nine schools and 510 pupils; for the Godavery, twenty-seven schools and 700 pupils; and for the Kistna, nineteen schools and 261 pupils. In the 2nd Division there are twenty-three additional schools and 1,365 additional pupils The Numerical Returns appended show an increase for Government Institutions of three schools and ninety-four pupils. The Sriharicottah School having this year been entered under the Nellore District, instead of under Madras as in previous years, the real increase is two schools and fifty-four pupils. The Bellary District shows an increase of twenty-two schools and 1,018 pupils; Cuddapah, twenty-six schools and 250 pupils; Kurnool, thirty-one schools and 529 pupils; and Nellore presents a decrease of fifty-six schools and 432 pupils. The decrease belongs to unaided schools under inspection. In the 3rd Division the number of schools has risen by ninety, and the number of pupils by 2,017. Of these increases, twenty-seven schools and 1,077 pupils belong to Madras and Chingleput, and sixty-three schools with 940 pupils to South Arcot. While there was no actual change in the number of Government Institutions in the division, the returns show a decrease of one, caused by the transfer of the Sriharicottah School to the Nellore District; the attendance, as entered in the tables, is 121 less than that for 1869-70, but the real decrease, throwing out the result of the transfer, is eighty-one pupils. The legal branch of the Presidency College reckoned as a separate institution was closed during the year, and the Female Normal School was opened. In the 4th Division there are ninety-eight additional schools and 3,746 additional pupils. Of these increases, fifty-one schools with 1,539 pupils belong to North Arcot; nine schools with 414 pupils to Salem; nineteen schools with 1,360 pupils to Tanjore; and nineteen schools with 433 pupils to Trichinopoly. No change has occurred in the number of Government Schools, but the attendance at them has increased by 218. In the 5th Division there is an

increase of twenty-seven in the number of schools, and of 775 in that of pupils. The attendance at Government Schools has increased by thirty, the number of such institutions remaining unchanged. Coimbatore presents an increase of fourteen schools and 113 pupils; and Madura, one of fourteen schools and 881 pupils; Tinnevelly shows a decrease of one school and of 219 pupils. In the 6th Division there is an increase of nineteen schools, but a decrease of thirty-four pupils. In Malabar there is an addition of fifteen to the number of schools, but the pupils are less by forty-nine. In South Canara there is an increase of four schools and fifteen pupils. The number of Government Schools in the division has decreased by one, and the attendance has fallen by fourteen. The school closed is that at Anjengo, a place which has since been transferred to the Travancore State.

Distribution of schools and pupils.

417. The distribution of the schools in the several districts on the 31st March 1871 is shown in Table No. I. of the Appendix, firstly, with reference to the agency by which they are managed; and, secondly, with reference to the standard of instruction.

Classes of the community to which pupils belong, and languages studied by them.

418. Of the 115,212 pupils entered in Table No. I. of the Appendix—

548	are	Europeans.
4,244	,,	East Indians.
12,276	,,	Native Christians.
93,830	,,	Hindoos.
4,301	,,	Mahomedans.
13	,,	Parsees
115,212		

Also, of the number, 10,185 are girls, of whom—

193	are	Europeans.
1,843	,,	East Indians.
3,873	,,	Native Christians.
4,258	,,	Hindoos.
13	,,	Parsees.
5	,,	Mahomedans.
10,185		

The numbers studying different languages are as follow:—

Number of Pupils instructed in	Boys.												Girls.					
	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Ooriya.	Tulu.	German.	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Tulu.	French.
—	40,662	57,492	30,473	718	11,357	2,936	50	625	27	521	1,291	67	4	2,810	5,788	1,397	703	221	25	7

NOTE.—The students of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges (except Military Students studying Tamil and Telugu), the School of Arts, and Ordnance Artificers' School are not included.

As many of the pupils study more than one language, the same children enter the foregoing numbers twice or oftener.

419. The following table shows the area, population, number of scholars connected with the department of education, and the proportion of scholars to population (1) for each of the districts of the Presidency, and (2) for the several educational divisions :—

Relative progress in education of the several districts.

Division.	Educational District.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Scholars connected with the Department.	Proportion of Scholars to Population.
1st...	Ganjam	6,000	1,235,790	2,778	1/445
	Vizagapatam	8,000	1,934,558	3,096	1/624
	Godavery	9,000	1,427,472	4,713	1/303
	Kistna	7,000	1,296,652	2,646	1/490
2nd...	Bellary	13,000	1,304,998	4,274	1/305
	Cuddapah	8,000	1,144,759	3,568	1/320
	Kurnool	8,000	770,857	2,664	1/289
	Nellore	8,000	1,168,664	5,225	1/223
3rd ...	Madras and Chingleput ...	3,030	1,254,283	17,490	1/71
	South Arcot	7,600	1,261,846	5,907	1/213
4th...	North Arcot	5,700	1,787,134	5,997	1/297
	Salem	7,500	1,619,233	4,346	1/372
	Tanjore	4,000	1,731,703	7,714	1/224
	Trichinopoly	3,200	1,006,826	2,744	1/366
5th ...	Coimbatore	8,300	1,430,738	8,574	1/166
	Madura	13,000	1,946,389	8,079	1/240
	Tinnevelly	5,700	1,521,168	11,048	1/137
6th...	Malabar	6,000	1,856,378	11,121	1/166
	South Canara	3,500	839,688	3,228	1/260
1st Division		30,000	5,894,472	13,233	1/445
2nd do.		37,000	4,389,278	15,731	1/279
3rd do.		10,630	2,516,129	23,397	1/107
4th do.		20,400	6,144,896	20,801	1/295
5th do.		27,000	4,898,295	27,701	1/176
6th do.		9,500	2,696,066	14,349	1/187

As might be expected, Madras and Chingleput occupy the most favorable position among the districts; then come Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Malabar; and Vizagapatam, the Kistna, and Ganjam stand lowest. It is to be recollected that the foregoing figures correspond to quantity of education only, and do not indicate its quality. If collegiate, higher class, and middle class education were alone taken into account, Tanjore, with its three colleges,

attended by 151 pupils, its seven higher class schools attended by 1,756 pupils, and its fifty-one middle class schools attended by 4,037 scholars, would come next to Madras and Chingleput. It may be observed that the areas and population assumed are, doubtless, open to correction; but probably the changes required to make the entries accurate would affect but very slightly the figures in the last column.

Expenditure.

420. Subjoined is a summary of the expenditure during the year under review :—

Charges.	EXPENDITURE DURING 1870-71.	
	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges ...	37,184 10 11	... .
Inspection and its subsidiary charges ...	1,34,742 3 7	... ...
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads	8,46,238 10 3	1,50,055 14 4
Total ...	10,18,165 8 9	1,50 055 14 4

From the foregoing, amounting altogether to Rupees 11,68,221-7-1, must be deducted the sum of Rupees 85,135-13-11 paid into the Treasury to the credit of Government.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Alteration in subjects of examination.

421. In the course of 1870-71 an alteration was made in the First Arts Examination in regard to Logic, one of the optional subjects of that test. Instead of the Treatises of Whately and Thomson, portions of which were formerly prescribed, Stanley Jevons' Elementary Lessons on Logic has been fixed upon as the text-book. The change will come into force in 1872. In the Bachelor of Arts Examination, Logic and Mental Philosophy have heretofore constituted an optional branch, while Moral Philosophy has been an essential subject. It has now been resolved that Mental Philosophy shall be an essential subject, and that Logic and Moral Philosophy shall form an optional branch. In Mental Philosophy certain chapters of Bain's Mental and Moral Science are prescribed. The Logic of the Bachelor of Arts Examination will carry on and complete the course laid down for the First Arts Test, including Induction as well as Deduction; Bain's Logic, Books III. and IV., has been adopted as the text-book on Induction. The examination in Moral Philosophy will take in Part I., Ethics, of Bain's Mental and Moral Science, Butler's three Sermons on Human Nature and Dissertation on the nature of virtue, and the history of morals during the 18th century. It has also been laid down that the text-books named are to be regarded as merely showing the general scope of the examination, and that the questions set are not to be limited to them. These changes will have effect in 1874.

Results of examinations.

422. The following table exhibits the results of the examinations held by the University from its establishment to the close of last official year :—

Results of University Examinations from 1857 *to* 1871.

Years.	Matriculation Examination.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination			Bachelor of Laws Examination.			Remarks.
	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		
		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	Private Students	
1857-58 September 1857.	41	29	7	No Examination.			No Examination			No Examination.			No Examination			Beside the results entered in the table, two candidates obtained the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, one in 1858-59 and the other in 1870-71; two others passed for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1868-69; and a candidate secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68. The Degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1869, and by five in 1870; all the young men were ex-students of the Presidency College. The Degree of Master of Laws has been conferred on two candidates, on one in 1870 and on the other in 1871.
1858-59 February 1858.	79	11	7	do			2	...	2	do			do			
1859-60	57	22	8	do			9	7	1	do			do			
1860-61	52	23	...	do			10	2	3	do			4	1	...	
1861-62	80	35	13	do			10	6	...	do			5	3	...	
1862-63	195	49	33	do			6	5	...	do			5	2	2	
1863-64	252	58	47	do			12	6	2	do.			4	...	2	
1864-65	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	...	10	2	...	
1865-66	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	...	3	1	1	
1866-67	555	120	109	214	53	23	8	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
1867-68	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	...	...	...	10	4	3	
1868-69	1,066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	...	...	...	14	3	11	
1869-70	1,320	131	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	...	31	2	14	
1870-71	1,200	167	234	531	100	120	59	28	6	2	...	...	87	3	11	
	1,358	189	235	268	22	74	65	25	9	4	2	...	3	1	...	
Total ...	8,105	1,334	1,396	2,305	414	438	326	155	42	20	8	...	178	24	44	

In September 1857 only forty-one candidates attended the Matriculation Examination, of whom thirty-six passed, whereas in December 1870, 1,358 candidates attended the Matriculation Examination, and 424 succeeded in passing; the figures last cited being the highest up to the present time. Of the passed youths, 189, of whom thirty-one were in the first class, came from sixteen Government Institutions, the remaining 235, of whom twenty were in the first class, either came from forty-seven other schools, or were private students. As regards the First Arts Examination, the year just closed was an exceptional one. Under the new rules lengthening the First Arts course from one to two years, a youth who matriculated in 1869 could not come up till 1871; consequently the First in Arts Candidates in 1870 consisted almost entirely of students who had previously failed to pass the test. Also to economize teaching-power, several institutions, among others Combaconum Provincial College, did not form a First Arts Class for 1870. These circumstances account for the greatly diminished number of passed candidates; while 220 passed in 1869, only ninety-six were successful in 1870. Of the latter twenty-two came from five Government Institutions, thirty-two from nine other schools, and forty-two were private students. The number of successful candidates at the Bachelor of Arts Examination in 1871 is identical with that for 1870, viz., thirty-four; of the passed men, thirteen belonged to the Presidency College, twelve to Combaconum Provincial College, three to Trevandrum High School, and six were private students. No candidate was placed in the first class, twenty-three were ranked in the second, and eleven in the third class. The examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in 1870 was the last to which a candidate was admissible upon a pass at the First Arts Test; in 1871 only Bachelors of Arts were permitted to come up for a Degree in Law. This explains the striking disparity between the number of candidates for 1869-70 and that for 1870-71. In the former year eighty-seven came up for examination, though only fourteen passed; while in the latter only three attended the examination, of whom one was successful. In 1871 a Bachelor of Laws proceeded to the Degree of Master of Laws. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering was held last year, at which two young men were successful.

Institutions in which successful candidates were educated.

423. The particular institutions at which the successful candidates in the Matriculation and First Arts Examinations completed their course of study are shown in Table No. II. of the Appendix.

Distribution of candidates according to the classes of the community.

424. The several classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are noted in the following table :—

Classes of Community.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Brahmins	754	258	167	57
Other Hindoos...	393	103	60	20
East Indians	60	17	7	5
Europeans	38	10	5	4
Mahomedans	26	6	4	...
Native Christians	77	30	24	10
Parsees	...	...	1	1

425. Additional endowments have been founded in connexion with the University by the Maharajahs of Travancore and Cochin and the Honorable G. N. Gajapati Rau. The Maharajah of Travancore has conveyed to the University, in trust, Rupees 10,000, for the establishment of a scholarship to be awarded to a Travancore Student, who has passed either the First Arts or the Matriculation Examination, and who engages to proceed with the study of Medicine or Civil Engineering. The Maharajah of Cochin has conveyed Rupees 6,500, to be applied in a similar manner, for the benefit of a Cochin Student. The Honorable G. N. Gajapati Rau's endowment amounts to Rupees 1,000, and is intended to provide an annual prize for the best Sanskrit scholar among the Bachelors of Arts, such scholar having taken up Sanskrit as his optional language at the Degree Examination.

Additional endowments of the University.

426. The expenditure of the University in 1870-71 was as follows :—

Expenditure of the University.

	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	4,344	0	0
Fees to Examiners	23,011	0	0
Stationery, Printing, and other Contingencies..	5,059	5	10
Total ...	32,414	5	10
From this must be deducted-			
Fees received from candidates	20,790	0	0
Receipts from sale of calendar	196	0	0
Total ...	20,986	0	0

Consequently the net cost of the University was only Rupees 11,428-5-10.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS.

427. Beside the appointment of Mr. Duncan, a Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, to the Professorship of Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy vacated by Mr. Craig, a few other changes, mostly of a temporary nature, were made last year in the staff of the Presidency College. Mr. Venkata Subba Sastri, who was appointed to act for Mr. Pickford as Professor of Sanskrit, fell ill towards the close of 1870, and unfortunately died in March last. At present a mere make-shift arrangement has been made for carrying on the work of the Sanskrit Classes; but, if Mr. Pickford does not return to his post, it will be necessary to request the Secretary of State to select a well-qualified successor to that gentleman. It is a matter for deep regret that, owing, first, to Mr. Pickford's failure of health and partial loss of sight, and then to his temporary substitute's sickness and eventual death, a serious check has been given to the work of encouraging and improving the study of Sanskrit in this Presidency. The following table shows the attendance in the Senior Department of the College at the close of

Presidency College.
6 Professors.
1 Assistant Professor.
6 English Masters.
7 Vernacular Masters.
294 General Branch Pupils.

the years specified, and the number of students that passed the several University Examinations in those years :—

Years.	Number of Students in Senior Department.	Number that passed the Matriculation Examination.	Number that passed the First Arts Examination.	Number that passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1868-69	127	29	17	15
1869-70	143	30	38	19
1870-71	135	35	13	13

The attendance, it will be seen, has somewhat diminished; but it seems probable that this is due to the operation of certain exceptional causes. The figures for the First Arts and Bachelor of Arts Examinations are also lower than the corresponding ones in the previous years. As regards the former examination it is to be remembered that, owing to changes in the University Regulations, the candidates of 1870 consisted almost entirely of youths who had failed in previous years; indeed in some institutions it was considered unadvisable to have a class preparing for the First Arts Examination of 1870. The candidate Bachelors, who took up Malayalum as their optional language, appear to have been tested with peculiar severity; and, owing to a rule laid down by the Senate of the University in 1870, failure in a subject to the extent of even a fraction of a mark sufficed to cause the rejection of a candidate These circumstances operated to the disadvantage of the College The results of the annual examination of the classes were, in general, decidedly satisfactory; and, on the whole, the work of the institution during the year under review may be pronounced to have been very fair. One of the Bachelors entitled himself to a handsome reward offered annually for competition by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, as he passed in Sanskrit at the late examination The present is the first occasion on which the prize has been won; and it seems right to conclude that, with all the difficulties the Sanskrit Classes have had to contend, a certain advance has been made in the study of the Sanskrit language Of the 135 Matriculated Students in the Senior Department, sixty-three came from either the town of Madras or the districts of Madras and Chingleput. Out of the remaining seventy-two, ten belong to Malabar, nine to Ceylon, eight to North Arcot, seven to South Arcot, six to Tanjore, five to each of Bellary and South Canara, four to Nellore, three to each of Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, two to each of Mysore, Ganjam, Salem, and Madura, and one to each of Tinnevelly, Kurnool, the Kistna, and Vizagapatam.

Combaconum Provincial College. 15 Masters. 520 Pupils.

428. Owing to changes in the staff of the Combaconum Provincial College, and to the sickness of a teacher, who was temporarily posted to the institution in the room of Mr. Gopala Rau appointed to act as an Inspector of Schools, the instruction of the Senior Department was thrown almost entirely upon Mr. Porter and one of his assistants for a considerable portion of the year. The following table affords a comparison of the attendance and the results at the University Examinations for the three years during which the College has educated up to the Bachelor of Arts standard :—

Years.	Number of Students in Senior Department.	Number that passed Matriculation Examination.	Number that passed First Arts Examination.	Number that passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1868-69	82	43	18	11
1869-70	95	55	34	9
1870-71	112	57	...	12

A steady advance is shown in attendance. The College sent up sixty-five candidates to the Matriculation Examination; consequently not only is the number of passed youths very satisfactory, but the ratio of successful students to examinees is particularly creditable. Owing to the changes in the University course, no candidates appeared at the First Arts Examination. The ordinary Annual Examination of the College afforded fair results in general; but in mathematics a large proportion of the youths evinced a want of capacity for anything beyond mere book-work. The Principal is disappointed at the circumstance just noticed; but it must be remembered that decided mathematical ability, tested by the application of principles to new cases, is rarely met with in India. Of the 112 youths in the Senior Department, eighty-eight belong to the district of Tanjore, twelve to South Arcot, three to Madura, two to each of Trichinopoly, North Arcot, and Tinnevelly, and one comes from each of Madras, Coimbatore, and Jaffna. It may now be anticipated that before long the College will be in possession of fairly suitable accommodation. The present building, which has been taken over by Government, is to be repaired, modified, and enlarged; and the Government Architect is engaged in preparing plans and estimates. The sum of Rupees 40,000 has been set apart for the work, and this amount will be slightly increased by local contributions.

429. The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission is not merely the foremost among all aided schools, but is a College with a tolerably strong staff of European teachers. On the 31st March last there were seventy-three students in the College Department, and 762 in the school classes. In December 1870, fifteen pupils were successful at the First Arts, and eighteen at the Matriculation Examination; but, owing to the arrangements of the institution, no pupils presented themselves at the Bachelor of Arts Examination in February 1871. In the course of the year a building grant of Rupees 15,000 was sanctioned for the Central Institution. This grant was well merited by the educational work of the Mission during a long series of years.

Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland.

430. On the departure on leave of Mr. Smith, the Principal of this College, Mr. Chipperfield was appointed Acting Principal and Professor of Medicine. Mr. Brockman, who had been appointed to officiate as Professor of Pathology during the leave of Mr. Thomas, was confirmed in October last. As no Professors have been nominated to the chairs of Hygiene and Comparative Anatomy, provision was made for the delivery of courses of lectures on those subjects by Messrs. King and Keess, respectively. The Anniversary of the College was held on the 27th June 1870. On that occasion, nineteen first-class students of the Second Department and twenty-three first-class students of the Junior

Medical College.
13 Professors.
5 Assistants.
104 Pupils.

Department entered the service as Passed Hospital Apprentices and Hospital Assistants, respectively. Six pupils of the Second Department were discharged for incompetency. Also four students of the first class, Junior Department, were removed, having failed to pass the final examination; and six second-class students were dismissed for incompetency. The Winter Session of 1870-71 commenced with eleven in the Senior, fifty-eight in the Second, and thirty-eight in the Junior Department. In July 1870, four students of the Senior Department passed the First, M.B., and C.M. Examination of the University, and two others passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination at the same time.

Civil Engineering College.
10 Masters.
81 Pupils.

431. At the commencement of last Session, the total number of pupils attending the Civil Engineering College was 103; at the close there were eighty-one, three in the First Department, forty-seven in the Second, and thirty-one in the special classes for surveying and drawing, eighteen of the whole number being Military Students. A great many removals occurred in the Second Department; seven were dismissed as unlikely to qualify for Overseers, twelve withdrew or were struck off for irregular attendance, one was expelled for misconduct, two Military Students were invalided, and one rejoined his Regiment on its return to England. The large number of removals is certainly an unsatisfactory feature. During a portion of 1870-71 Mr. Bradshaw, the Mathematical Master, was on leave to Europe; and shortly before the Session closed, Captain Edgcome, the Principal, obtained two years' sick leave, Captain Rogers, R.E., being nominated to act in his room. In the course of last year an extra master for the Special Department was added to the staff of the College. Of the numbers of the First Department, E. R. Soobroyen, B.A., and Lieutenant Greenaway obtained certificates as Assistant Engineers; also Mr. Lynn, an ex-student, and E. R. Soobroyen obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering. It is to be remarked with regret that the First Department exists rather in name than in reality. It is clearly most important that educated natives of the country should be led to take up Civil Engineering as a profession; but under the present régime, when almost all works are executed by Government, Hindoos of the higher classes cannot be expected to study Civil Engineering. The examination of the first class, Second Department, gave, upon the whole, satisfactory results, although there appeared to be some deficiency in mathematics. Of the members of the class, nine obtained certificates as Talook Overseers, and eight secured certificates as Overseers under the Bengal Regulations. The students in the second class of the department seemed to be rather unequal in attainments; in general, the averages of marks were not high except in vernaculars. In the Special Department of the College three students obtained Surveying Certificates of the first class, one a certificate of the second, and four certificates of the third class. Two pupils secured drawing certificates of the first class, three others certificates of the second, and a like number certificates of the third class.

Collegiate Classes of Provincial Schools.

432. The Provincial Schools are intended to educate up to the First Arts standard, and will, therefore, be noticed here in connexion with their collegiate classes. As was the case in some other institutions, the Provincial Schools, which

had collegiate classes in 1870, prepared the pupils, in general, not for the examination of that year, but for the examination which will be held in December next. This course was followed in consequence of the changes made in the First Arts curriculum In 1870 a First Arts Class did not exist at Rajahmundry, but one was formed in the early part of 1871 ; and, at the close of last official year, it contained five pupils Owing, however, to the continued illness of the Head Master, and the impossibility of making any other than a mere make-shift arrangement to supply his place, it is doubtful if the class will continue to exist. At any rate but little progress can be expected under the circumstances. Bellary Provincial School had, at the close of last year, a class of seven youths preparing for the First Arts Examination next December, but it sent up no candidates in December 1870. In consequence of the resignation of the late Head Master of Mangalore Provincial School, in the latter part of 1870, the First Arts Class had to be broken up; some of the ex-students joined the Presidency College, and one, who read privately, passed the examination in December last at Mangalore. This school has now ten students preparing for the First Arts Test. At Calicut Provincial School there are two classes preparing for the First Arts Examination, containing in all twenty-four pupils One student passed the examination in 1870.

433 A few private schools in the Presidency possess collegiate classes educating up to the First Arts Examination, and may, therefore, be ranked with Government Provincial Schools. The institution which has hitherto held the first place is the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore; it passed three pupils at the last First Arts Examination, and contained twenty-two youths in its College Classes at the close of the year. The Doveton Protestant College will, on the present occasion, be noticed here; but, in the Report for 1871-72, it will probably have to be classed with fully developed Colleges. On the 31st March last there were twenty-one students, fifteen preparing for the First Arts and six for the Bachelor of Arts Examination. It is gratifying to find that the College has now four classes working steadily through the University course; and, as its staff is a tolerably strong one, it may be hoped that very speedily the institution will become a College in reality as well as in name In December last three students passed the First Arts Test. The Gospel Society's School at Trichinopoly has now been reduced to a mere Higher Class School educating up to the Matriculation standard; the Managers considered it necessary to take the step in consequence of the extension of the First Arts course from one to two years. In December four of the pupils passed the First Arts Examination, one obtaining a place in the First Class. The Church Mission School at Masulipatam passed one candidate, and St. Joseph's College at Negapatam none, at the late First Arts Examination; at the close of the year the institutions had twelve and seventeen pupils, respectively in their collegiate classes. At Coimbatore High School, as at the Gospel Society's Trichinopoly School, it has been decided to limit the course to the Matriculation standard.

Collegiate Classes in Private Schools.

434. The following tables show the attendance and expenditure for the several Government and Private Colleges, excluding the schools attached to them :—

Attendance and expenditure for the several Government and Private Colleges.

I.—*Government Colleges.*

	General Education.	Special Education.	Remarks.
Number of institutions	5	2	
Average number on the rolls during 1870-71	264	13	
Average daily attendance during 1870-71	241	11	
Total expenditure from Imperial Funds	Rs A P *63,389 11 5	Rs. A. P. *5,394 1 8	*Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,260.
Total expenditure from Local Funds	†5,579 2 9	...	† Exclusive of a Furniture Grant of Rs. 6,496 for the Presidency College.
Add the amount drawn during the year by the legal branch of the Presidency College temporarily closed during the year	...	2,100 0 0	

II.—*Private Colleges*

	General Education	Special Education.	Remarks.
Number of institutions	7	...	
Average number on the rolls during 1870-71	121	...	*Exclusive of Building Grant of Rs. 7,500, sanctioned on behalf of the Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.
Average daily attendance during 1870-71	103	...	
Total expenditure from Government Funds	Rs. A. P. *9,235 3 2	...	
Total expenditure from Private Funds	17,912 12 8	...	

HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS

Higher Class Schools.

435. The schools in the Madras Presidency are usually grouped as higher, middle, and lower class, more with reference to the standard of instruction than to the position occupied by Government towards them. The total number of higher class schools in each district and the total number of pupils is given in Table No. I. of the Appendix, and the scope of this report only permits of a brief reference to these institutions under the head of each division.

1st Division.
Ganjam.
Vizagapatam.
Godavery.
Kistna.

436. The only higher class school in the Ganjam District is the Zillah School at Berhampore, containing 150 pupils, which is reported by the Inspector to have made fair progress during the year under review. The three higher class schools in the Vizagapatam District, viz., the Hindoo and London Mission Schools at Vizagapatam, and the High School at Vizianagram, are not so favorably reported on. They contain an aggregate of 378 pupils. The higher class schools in the Godavery District are shown in the margin. The total number of pupils is 648. The Rajahmundry Provincial School, which is intended to educate up to the First Examination in Arts, holds the first place among the schools in this district, and, in spite of

Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Hindoo School, Cocanada.
Central School, Nursapur.
Church Mission School, Ellore.

difficulties arising from the illness of the Head Master, shows a considerable improvement. The Kistna District possesses two higher class schools (394 pupils), which are favorably spoken of. The ill-success at the late University Examinations of nearly all the schools in the 1st division is to be regretted.

437 The Kurnool District only possesses one higher class school, viz., the Zillah School, Kurnool, (129 pupils) In so backward a district it is very important that this solitary high class school should be maintained in an efficient state. Various circumstances have operated prejudicially to it, but better results are expected to follow the efforts of the present Head Master, aided by an improved staff In regard to the Bellary District, the Provincial School (299 pupils) and Wardlow Institution (264 pupils) are rather favorably reported on, except in respect of the success achieved at the University Examinations. The same remark applies to the Cuddapah Zillah School (211 pupils), the only higher class school in the district. In Nellore the Free Church Mission School (226 pupils) has made decided progress under the new Head Master There is no other higher class school in the Nellore District.

2ND DIVISION.
Kurnool.
Bellary.
Cuddapah.
Nellore.

438 There are no less than sixteen higher class schools, containing an aggregate of 4,358 pupils, in or close to the Presidency town Their total cost is Rupees 1,92,122 Patcheappah's High School (409 pupils) is the largest, then comes the School Department of the Presidency College, and then in the order named the Free Church Mission Central School, Doveton College, and the Madrasa-i-Azam Omitting the Colleges, Patcheappah's High School and the Sydapet Rate School (193 pupils) afforded the best results at the University Examinations, and both schools have evidently made good progress. Bishop Corrie's Grammar School (130 pupils) also deserves favorable notice. The Hindoo Proprietary School (114 pupils) has now secured a creditable position On the occasion of its Anniversary, His Excellency Lord Napier expressed a hope that the young Zemindars of the Presidency might be induced to come up to Madras and take advantage of the institution The Madrasa-i-Azam (234 pupils) is a school which it is most difficult to render efficient, owing to the inferior attainments of the teachers and the necessity imposed on the scholars of studying two vernaculars.

3RD DIVISION.
Madras and Chingleput
South Arcot.

The Cuddalore Zillah School, though showing some improvement, has not made the advance which was anticipated.

439. The Chittoor Zillah School (329 pupils), which is the only higher class institution in North Arcot, has for a series of years worked well and achieved moderate success at the University Matriculation Examination during the year under review. The same remark applies to the only higher class institution in Salem, the Zillah School (374 pupils). The two higher class schools in Trichinopoly, viz., the Gospel Society's High School (328 pupils) and the Wesleyan Mission School (161 pupils) are also favorably reported on. The former is considerably the more advanced. The higher class

4TH DIVISION.
North Arcot.
Salem
Trichinopoly.
Tanjore.

Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore.
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Gospel Society's Seminary, Vediarpuram.
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.
Wesleyan Mission School, Manargoody.
German Mission School, Tranquebar.

schools in the Tanjore District are shown in the margin. The aggregate number of scholars is 1,387. These facts attest the progress which education has made in the district. The Gospel Society's High School is unsurpassed by any private school in the Presidency, except the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission at Madras. St. Joseph's College (326 pupils) is steadily advancing, and is now the second private institution in the district. Each of the other schools shows healthy signs of progress, and the Tanjore District, as might be expected, turns out a large proportion of successful candidates for the University Examinations.

5TH DIVISION.
Madura
Coimbatore.
Tinnevelly.

440. The three districts named in the margin each possess one higher class school, viz., the Zillah School, Madura, (284 pupils), the High School, Coimbatore, (296 pupils), and the Hindoo School, Tinnevelly, (235 pupils). All three are well spoken of by the Inspector of the Division, and his favorable report is corroborated by the test afforded by the University Matriculation Examination.

6TH DIVISION.
Malabar
South Canara.

441. Of the three schools in Malabar, which are ranked in the higher class, the Provincial School at Calicut (301 pupils) is by far the most advanced, and has attained great success in the University Examinations. The other two, viz., the Palghaut Rate School (283 pupils) and Brennen's School at Tellicherry (202 pupils) are in a less satisfactory condition. In South Canara the strenuous exertions of Mr. Ormsby, the first Head Master, raised the Provincial School at Mangalore (285 pupils) to a fair position in a remarkably short space of time. The school sent up twenty-seven boys to the Matriculation Examination, of whom thirteen were successful. In 1865-66 a very handsome subscription, exceeding Rs. 60,000, was raised in South Canara for this school, and in the course of the year under review the inhabitants of Mangalore subscribed about Rupees 1,750 as an endowment fund for a scholarship at the school in honor of Mr. H. S. Thomas, the Collector of the district, who had shown himself a warm supporter of the school and of education generally.

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

Middle class schools.

442. The "middle class schools" may be grouped under the respective heads of Government and private institutions. The former are styled either "Anglo-Vernacular" or "Talook" Schools, but in all or nearly all English is taught. In all the Presidency there are 476 schools of this class, of which sixty-seven are Government Schools. The tabular statement embodied in Appendix I. gives the position of these schools in reference to divisions and districts. The monthly rate of schooling fee ranges in the Government Schools from two to twelve annas, but in the private schools frequently falls as low as one anna. The total number of pupils on the rolls of the Government middle class schools at the close of the year was 4,642. The total receipts were Rupees 60,798, being Rupees 3,806 in excess of the charges. Of the receipts Rupees 41,679 were paid by Government, the balance being

chiefly due to "fees, fines, &c." In the private middle class schools the total number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year was 20,287, of whom only 729 were Mussulmans. The total receipts were Rupees 3,66,820, and the total charges Rupees 3,54,429. The receipts were made up as marginally shown. Local rates were levied for only a limited proportion of the schools.

	Rs.
From Government ...	...1,55,813
Subscriptions and donations	... 63,916
Fees, fines, &c.	... 63,054
Proceeds of endowments	... 22,901
Local rate or assessment	... 23,305
Other sources	.. 37,831
Total Receipts	..3,66,820

443. The work of completing the buildings of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, which had been suspended for a year, was resumed in December last, and the amalgamation of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Ootacamund Institution will be effected before the close of 1871. During the past year thirty-seven boys were admitted, and twenty-four removed, the number standing at 137 on the 31st March last; of the twenty-four removed, fifteen obtained situations of one kind or another, and the remainder returned to their friends. The results of the Educational Inspector's examination were very satisfactory; and, of four lads who went up to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, two were successful. The industrial classes were attended by sixty-five boys on four afternoons of the week; twenty-two followed gardening, six shoe-making, and thirty-seven tailoring. Besides sixty-four orphans in the female branch, eight day-scholars attended the classes. During the year twelve girls were admitted and eight left; of the latter, one married, and the rest returned to their friends. In 1870, seven girls went up to the examination for Teachers' Certificates, and three were successful, one being placed in the first grade, and the others in the second The girls assisted in cooking, cleaning the rooms, &c., beside making up 2,300 articles; thus, with them, as with the boys, a large share of attention is given to industrial pursuits. The health of the children has continued to improve; comparing 1870-71 with the preceding year, the admissions into hospitals among the boys fell from 140 to fifty-five, and among the girls from thirty to seven. No death occurred. If the standard of sickness qualifying for admission into hospital was the same for 1869-70 and 1870-71, the figures just given are surprising, and, even if a somewhat higher standard was adopted in the year under review, they still bear very favorable testimony to the climate of the Neilgherries. The cost of the Asylums was Rupees 57,874-1-8, and the receipts, including a balance of Rupees 4,367-1-8 from the preceding year, amounted to Rupees 62,262-8-5. The cost of each child was about Rupees 305, against Rupees 287 for 1869-70. The sum of Rupees 882-12-2 was realized in subscriptions and donations; this is a considerable advance upon last year, but Rupees 495-10-0 is a gift from the late Commander-in-Chief, Rupees 100 the subscription of another individual, and Rupees 142-2-2 the offertory at Coonoor Church in January 1871. It cannot be said, therefore, that the Asylums meet with the general support which was anticipated. Of 194 boys that have passed through the Asylum since its foundation, sixty-seven have obtained employment, seven have died, two have been expelled, and 118 have been removed by their friends. Of fifty-five girls, six have obtained employment, one has died, one has been married, and forty-seven have been removed by their friends.

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS.

444 These institutions are also divided into Government and private. The total number of lower class schools in the Presidency at the close of the year was 2,491, and the total number of pupils 56,576. As yet there are only seventeen Government Schools of the lower class, the total number of pupils on the rolls being 741. Of these sixteen are in the hill tracts of Ganjam, and remaining are in Sriharicottah, Nellore. The instruction in these schools which are designed for rude tribes is necessarily of an elementary nature. Private schools of the lower class are chiefly aided on the system of Results' Grant. The amount of grants actually drawn during the year was Rupees 85,761, the amount sanctioned being Rs. 78,176. The total receipts of private schools of the lower class were Rupees 2,16,334, and the total charges Rupees 2,18,381.

Lower Class Schools.

445. On the 31st March 1871 the total number of girls connected with the department was 10,185, while the number at the close of 1869-70 was 9,421. Of the 10,185 girls, 7,245 were in 138 Girls' Schools, including seven in the Madras Female Normal School, and fifty-eight in the Sarah Tucker's Female Training Institution at Palamcottah; 2,148 attended 289 "Mixed Schools," and 792 were under instruction in Village Boys' Schools. The following shows the distribution of the girls according to the several Educational Divisions :—

Girls' Schools.

1st Division	...	194 girls.
2nd do.	...	382 ,,
3rd do.	...	4,083 ,,
4th do.	...	1,216 ,,
5th do.	...	3,031 ,,
6th do.	...	1,279 ,,
Total ...		10,185 ,,

English was studied by 2,810; Tamil by 5,788; Telugu by 1,397; Malayalum by 703; Canarese by 221; Tulu by twenty-five; and French by seven. Among the districts, Madras, including Chingleput, takes the lead with 3,895 girls; Tinnevelly comes next with 2,326; Malabar shows 1,030; Tanjore 584; Madura 366; Coimbatore 339; North Arcot 265; Salem 251; South Canara 249; Nellore 244. The others, excepting the Kistna District for which no girl is returned, afford descending numbers, Kurnool standing at the bottom of the scale with only four girls. It may be remarked that 229 of the schools attended by girls were aided under the ordinary Salary Grant Rules; 334 worked under the Results' System; four were aided from other than Educational Funds; and fifty-six received no aid. These figures do not include certain Caste Girls' Schools maintained by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum and others.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

446. The Government Normal Schools, which are specified in the margin, are not included in the classification referred to above. The work of the Madras Normal School in 1870-71 deserves

Normal Schools.

favorable notice. The Inspector's Report upon the institution for that year is decidedly more satisfactory than those for several preceding years. The main deficiency of the pupils appears to be in class management, and it is scarcely to be expected that, in the generality of instances, this deficiency will be removed before practical experience in a school has been obtained. The results at the University Examinations were decidedly creditable; thirteen out of fifteen candidates passed at the Matriculation Examination, and five out of eight at the First Arts Test. It is to be remembered that Normal Students can devote only about two-thirds of their time to general instruction, the remainder being occupied with their professional training. In consequence of the number of Matriculated Students in the school, who are ready to pass out, but cannot find openings, there is this year no class preparing for Matriculation, while there is one under instruction for the Bachelor of Arts Examination. This is merely a temporary arrangement, and it is not improbable that the students preparing for the Bachelor of Arts Test will pass out into masterships before they complete their curriculum. In August 1870 the Vizagapatam Normal School was inspected by Mr. Fowler, when thirty-two students were under training. The results for the Normal Classes were of a tolerably satisfactory stamp, but the Practising School exhibited some grave defects. In the Matriculation Examination the school obtained only a limited measure of success. The Teachers' Certificate Examination was attended by ten candidates for the 4th and two for the 5th grade; of these nine of the former and one of the latter were successful. These results are decidedly good. The Normal Class at Russelkondah, which contains eight pupils reading for a fifth grade certificate, is in a satisfactory condition. The Nursapur Normal Class was inspected in December, and was making "steady improvement;" the Cannanore Normal School showed to disadvantage at inspection, especially in regard to knowledge of the English language. In his report Mr. Gopala Rau dwells at considerable length upon the deficiencies, and makes several suggestions with a view to improvement. There has been a very rapid spread of education in Malabar of late years, but the education thus diffused is, for the most part, not of a sufficiently sound character. It is to be observed, too, that, in addition to an imperfect knowledge of the construction of English, there prevails in most parts of Malabar an extremely corrupt pronunciation of that language. To the Matriculation Examination the school sent up sixteen candidates, of whom ten were Normal pupils; of the whole number six passed, three from the Normal Classes. The Mangalore Normal School was without a permanent head for a considerable portion of the past year. Consi-

Government Normal Schools for Males.

Names of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.	
		Normal Class.	Practising Class.
Normal School, Madras ...	12	37	202
Do. Vizagapatam.	4	20	100
Do Cannanore .	7	27	141
Do Trichinopoly.	5	25	192
Do. Vellore ...	6	32	233
Do. Mangalore ...	3	25	55
Normal Class, Nursapur ...	2	14	...
Do. Russelkondah...	2	8	...
Total	41	188	923

dering that the school is in its infancy, and that it labored under great disadvantages during 1870, its progress may be regarded as tolerably fair upon the whole, though the results at inspection were in some respects not altogether satisfactory. The Vellore Normal School was inspected in November 1870, when there were thirty-five pupils in the Normal Classes and 179 in the Practising School. The report of it is very favorable. A favorable report is furnished of the Trichinopoly Normal School. Summing up the results for Government Normal Schools for males in 1870-71, it appears that there were 188 pupils under training on the 31st March last; that six passed the First Arts, and twenty-seven the Matriculation Examination in December 1870; and that forty-two secured certificates of the 4th, and thirty-four certificates of the 5th grade in August of the same year. Also fifty students passed out and took up employment as teachers. The total receipts of Government Normal Schools were Rupees 72,043, and the total charges Rupees 70,577.

Government Female Normal School, seven Pupils.

447 In April 1870, Miss I Bain, a lady possessing considerable experience of different systems of tuition in England, France, and the United States, and who furnished excellent testimonials of her fitness for the post, was appointed Superintendent of this institution by the Secretary of State for India. Miss Bain arrived at Madras in November last, and in the following month the school was opened in a rented house at Egmore, with seven stipendiary pupils. In the neighbourhood is one of the Girls' Schools supported by the liberality of the Maharajah of Vizianagram; and the immediate managers of the institution have kindly consented to its being used as a Practising School by the Normal pupils, when the latter are sufficiently advanced to undertake class-teaching. Extreme difficulty was experienced in procuring fairly qualified subordinate female teachers; and, though the difficulty has been partially overcome, it was found necessary to obtain the services of a male teacher, in order to secure efficient instruction in the vernaculars. Looking at the obstacles which stand in the way, the progress of the pupils cannot but be slow. Some of these obstacles are connected with the peculiar views of Hindoo society in regard to the seclusion of grown-up females. As far as possible, without risking the sacrifice of efficiency, the prejudices of the pupils and their friends are respected; and the counsels of the Hindoo Committee, who, with the sanction of Government, act as advisers in matters relating to the school, have proved of much value in smoothing the way It cannot be denied that the Superintendent of the school has a very up-hill task before her. The address to Government from the native community of Madras, and the other indications of a demand for a Female Normal School, which presented themselves after Miss Carpenter's visit, must in the light of further experience be regarded as the consequence not of a really operative feeling existing in the educated section of the Hindoo community, but of the temporary excitement caused by the above lady's visit and her appeals to a few of the most enlightened and liberal Hindoos. It is to be remembered, however, that Hindoo feeling is now changing at a comparatively rapid rate; and the hope may be entertained that, even supposing the establishment of a Female Normal School to have been somewhat premature, the general advance will ere long render the institution only a suitable adjunct to other educational measures. Moreover, the experiment, conducted as it is in a manner harmonising as far as practicable with Hindoo views, must stimulate the native community to

further progress, by evincing the earnest desire of Government to raise them to a higher social level.

448. These institutions are six in number, and contained at the close of the year 264 pupils, of whom fifty-eight were females educated at the "Sarah Tucker's Training Institution," Palamcottah. Private Normal Schools.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

449. The general work of the School of Arts was proceeded with in the usual manner during the past year; in addition the Superintendent was engaged in other duties of a special nature, School of Arts. especially in providing specimens for the International Exhibition held at London in 1871. The ordinary receipts of the school are returned at Rupees 28,663-2-9, and the expenditure is given at Rupees 27,412-3-5, leaving a balance in hand on the 31st March last of Rupees 1,250-15-4. It is to be observed that, under sanction from the Government of India, debts incurred by the school, to the amount of Rupees 14,852-11-0, were paid last year by a special grant

450 In 1870-71 eight sets of Native Army Schools, containing twenty-one separate schools, with an attendance of 685 pupils, were examined and reported upon by the Educational Inspectors; Army Schools. copies of the reports on the schools were forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Arithmetic and geography were, in general, the weakest points of the scholars. The reports on some of the schools were tolerably favorable; in such cases the result was due to the interest taken in the schools by the officers.

451. The Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society has two objects in view: one the preparation and publication of school books for natives, the other the formation and diffusion of a sound vernacular literature. When originally established Formation of a vernacular literature. some fifty years ago, the Society confined its attention to the first object; but in 1865 it came to the conclusion that the time had arrived for endeavouring to supply wholesome and instructive reading to the increasing numbers of educated natives The Curators of up-country Book Depôts lend their aid in disseminating the Society's contributions to vernacular literature, and it appears that some success has attended the arrangement The depôts where the works are lodged for sale are those at Rajahmundry, Chittoor, Salem, Combaconum, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Palamcottah; there is also a branch depôt in the town of Madras at a native book-shop. It is found necessary to allow liberal pay to the agents employed to sell the books; consequently this branch of the Society's work is far from remunerative. The Tamil Magazine published by the Society under the title "Janavinodini" has not met with the success which was hoped for. At the close of 1870 the number of subscribers was 186, twenty-two being Europeans and 164 Natives. The annual cost of the publication is about Rupees 2,000, and the sale returns do not amount to one-tenth of that sum, the price of each copy being only two annas. The Committee propose to modify their arrangements with the view of reducing the prime cost of the Magazine, and rendering it more attractive to the people. The Society's aim in starting the "Janavinodini," and in endeavouring to form a sound vernacular literature, is no doubt an excellent

one; but its labors must necessarily be slow in bearing fruit. There is little reason to expect that natives who are acquainted with English will seek in a vernacular publication the information which they can obtain more fully and more clearly in an English one; while for years to come the masses will adhere to their own indigenous literature, however imperfect and even objectionable it may be.

Financial results of the Educational Department.

452. The expenditure of the Educational Department during 1870-71 amounted to Rupees 10,83,085-9-2, distributed under the following heads:—

		Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.
From Imperial Revenue.	Charges in connexion with the Office of the Director of Public Instruction	... ...	37,184 10 11
	Charges in connexion with the Inspecting Agency	... ...	1,34,742 3 7
	Government Colleges and Schools.		
	Colleges ... {General	63,389 11 5	
	{Professional	6,234 1 8	
	Schools ... {General	1,49,026 10 5	
	{Special	1,56,475 10 1	
			3,75,126 1 7
	Government Scholarships		
	Colleges ... {General	7,949 5 3	
	{Professional	1,260 0 0	
	Schools ... {General	... .	
	{Special	14,392 3 8	
			23,601 8 11
	Grants-in-aid from Imperial Revenue.		
	Salary and other Grants	2,47,664 4 1	
	Results' Grants...	85,761 5 1	
	Scholarships	1,969 1 2	
			3,35,394 10 4
	Grant to the Madras School Book Society...	... ...	2,000 0 0
	Preparation and purchase of School Books..	... ...	55,213 3 10
	Book Depôts	... .	22,488 11 9
	University of Madras	... ...	32,414 5 10
Educational Building Fund.	*Government School Buildings*		
	New Works, inclusive of supervision ...	55,122 14 1	
	Repairs, inclusive of supervision	1,936 5 10	
			57,059 3 11
	Building Grants to Private Schools . ..	... .	29,097 6 10
	Charges in Government Colleges and Schools borne by School Fees	... ...	50,166 9 5
	Charges in Government Colleges and Schools borne by Endowments, Subscriptions, and other sources . , ...	... ...	13,782 10 2
	Total ...	... ...	11,68,221 7 1
	Deduct—		
	University Fees, &c., paid to the credit of Government	20,986 0 0	
	School Fees do. do.	9,235 4 3	
	Proceeds of sale of books paid to the credit of Government	54,914 9 8	
			85,135 13 11
	Grand Total ...	... ...	10,83,085 9 2

The total amount of fees actually collected during the year at Government Colleges and Schools was Rupees 75,869-3-3; to this has to be added the sum

of Rupees 1,020-2-2 obtained from other sources, but credited to the Fee Fund. After defraying charges to the amount of Rupees 50,166-9-5, and paying Rupees 9,235-4-3 to the credit of Government, there remained a balance, at the end of the year, of Rupees 17,487-7-9.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

453. Two examinations were held during the year, viz., the Special Test Examinations in August 1870, and the General Test Examination in February 1871.

Special and General Test Examinations.

454. The number of candidates for the Special Test Examinations was 3,571, or 349 more than in 1869. Of these, 148 were candidates for the Police Test. The following table shows the numbers registered and examined for each test, and the result, as compared with that of the previous five years :—

Special Tests.

No.	Tests	No. registered in 1870.	No. examined in 1870.	No. passed in 1870.	No. passed in 1869	No passed in 1868.	No. passed in 1867.	No. passed in 1866.	No. passed in 1865.
1	I.A.—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade	169	149	42	28	65	41	45	97
2	II.A.— Do. Criminal, Higher Grade	396	341	59	95	144	150	109	252
3	I.B.— Do Civil, Lower Grade	28	16	16	17	23	24	48	128
4	II B.— Do Criminal, Lower do.	313	275	53	59	203	177	205	207
5	III.A.—Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade	333	281	78	50	47	45	44	36
6	III.B.— Do do. Lower Grade...	241	212	60	47	66	47	182	115
7	IV.—Revenue Test, Salt Dept. ...	21	20	9	2	15	7	7	13
8	V.— Do Sea Customs Dept. ...	7	7	3	2	8	5	3	11
9	VI.—Account Test	36	32	14	28	17	22	3	8
10	VII A —Translation Test, Higher Grade	17	17	3	3	3	2	4	65
11	VII.B — Do. Lower Grade ...	894	883	394	335	118	100	176	75
12	VIII.A.—Précis Writing, Higher Grade	1,112	1,061	291	270	369	297	119	18
13	VIII B.— Do. Lower Grade... ...	99	88	11	68	157	38	143	7
14	IX.—Pleaders in District Munsiffs' Courts	1,102	1,050	219	52	83	121	...	...

455. The number of candidates examined for the principal tests has generally decreased (II.A., II.B., III.B., III.B.); the increase is found chiefly in the Translation Test, Lower Grade, the Précis Writing Test, Higher Grade, and the Test for Pleaders in District Munsiffs' Courts. On the whole the results show improvement, there being, except for II.A. (Criminal Higher Grade) and VIII.B (Précis Writing, Lower Grade), either an increase in the per-centage of success, or an inconsiderable fall. In Test II.A. the per-centage fell from twenty-six to seventeen, and in VIII.B., from forty-two to twelve. In the former case this is unexplained. In the latter case the fall is due to the low standard of the educational attainments of the candidates. There is a rapid decrease in the number of examinees for VIII.B., which probably results from the fact stated by the Commissioner that the test is practically confined to old servants

Per-centage of success in Special Test Examinations.

of Government, the more competent of whom have qualified in former years. There was an increase in the number of candidates for the Pleaders' Test, which is due to the examination having been the last at which the General Test was not insisted on as a condition of admissibility, but it is satisfactory to notice that, notwithstanding the increase in the number of candidates, the per-centage of success has risen from seven to twenty-one. The results of the Police Test are again very bad, though the number of candidates has diminished.

General Test.

456. The General Test Examination was held on the 6th and two following days of February 1871. The following table shows the number of candidates registered, examined, and passed :—

Number of Candidates Registered.				Number of Candidates Examined.				Number of Candidates Passed.			
Anglo-Vernacular Branch	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular Branch.	English Branch.	Vernacular Branch.	Total.
2,249	612	1,073	3,934	2,148	565	1,002	3,715	96	138	78	357

Per-centage of success, &c., in General Test Examination.

457. The number of candidates for the General Test Examination has fallen from 4,030 examinees in 1869-70 to 3,715, or seven per cent. At the same time the per-centage of success has fallen greatly. In 1868-69, 16·7 per cent. of the examinees were successful; in 1869-70, 17·4 per cent.; but in 1870-71, only 8·4 per cent. This great falling off has been caused by the measures introduced under G. O., 23rd April 1870, No. 134, viz., enhancement of the minima, and requiring the answers in general subjects in the Anglo-Vernacular branch to be in English. The Commissioner states that, under the old system, the per-centage of success at the examination now under review would have been more than 18 per cent., thus showing a real improvement. The number of candidates for the English branch has slightly diminished, but the per-centage of success has fallen from 57·3 to 24·4. This must be due to the new minima, and shows that the old minima must have been barely obtained in the majority of cases of success. The new minima have also produced a falling off in the results of the Anglo-Vernacular branch, the successful candidates having been only 4·4 per cent. Owing to the rule requiring the answers in general subjects in the Anglo-Vernacular branch to be in English, a number of candidates have been driven from the Anglo-Vernacular to the Vernacular branch, with the result of largely decreasing the per-centage of success in the latter, viz., from 24·4 to 7·8. A further decrease in the number of candidates in all branches must be expected at the next examination, but the Government hope that a higher rate of success will be attained.

Financial results.

458. The financial results of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations are eminently satisfactory, showing a surplus, after deducting all charges, of Rupees 8,962.

Section XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

459. The number of Clergy belonging to the Diocese of Madras on the 31st March 1871 was 196, of whom thirty-eight were Government Chaplains, fifty-nine European and East Indian Missionaries, seventy-seven Native Clergymen, fourteen Clergymen (not Chaplains) ministering to English congregations, four employed in education, and eighteen retired or temporarily disengaged. Of those who were not Government Chaplains, fourteen were receiving grants in-aid, seven Clergymen have died, and one has retired from the service. The two vacancies occasioned in the number of Chaplains by retirement in 1869-70 have been filled up. Number of Clergy and vacancies.

460. Two ordinations have been held by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, viz., (1) on the 11th September 1870 at Saint George's Cathedral, Madras, when there were ordained four Priests, two Europeans, one East Indian, and one Native; (2) on the 25th September 1870 at Palamcottah, when four Natives were ordained Deacons. Ordinations.

461. The Bishop of Calcutta, as Metropolitan in India, visited Madras on the 3rd September 1870, and, in the absence of the Bishop of the Diocese, performed certain Episcopal functions. His Lordship held an ordination at the Cathedral on the 11th September; proceeded on a tour of visitation to Travancore and Tinnevelly; held an ordination at Palamcottah; returned to Bangalore, where he consecrated a new Church, and proceeding thence to Ootacamund, where he consecrated a new Church and held a confirmation, returned to Calcutta by Ceylon and Bombay. Visitation.

462. Two Churches have been consecrated, viz., Saint Thomas', Ootacamund, and All Saints', Bangalore. Consecration of Churches.

463. The Diocese has been deprived of the presence of the Bishop since the middle of May 1870, His Lordship having been compelled by ill-health to return to Europe on Medical Certificate. The Rev. J. Gorton, Acting Archdeacon, was appointed Commissary of the Diocese, and has been in charge of the Bishop's Office during his absence. Absence of Bishop.

SECTION XII.—SANITARY AND MEDICAL.

SANITARY

Military Sanitation—European Troops.

Basis of statistics of Military Sanitation.

464. In considering the sanitary condition of the British Army in India it must be remembered that it consists of a constantly fluctuating body of men. In the Madras Presidency the *personnel* of the Army, to the extent of from one-third to one-fourth of the whole, is changed in every year by removals, transfers, discharges, and invaliding. The data collected by the Sanitary Commissioner refer to the sickness and mortality occurring at the individual stations occupied by the Madras Army. In all sanitary statistics therefore, except invaliding, the stational strength is referred to.

Strength, sickness, and mortality by Medical Stational Returns.

465. According to the stational returns the mean strength of the British Troops was 11,035, the total number of admissions into hospital at the several stations was 15,489, of daily sick 695·16, of deaths in hospital 187, and out of hospital 26, total 213, and of invalided according to the returns of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, British Medical Service, 827:—71 for discharge, and 756 for change of climate.

These figures yield the following ratios to strength:—

Admitted sick	... ...	1436·25	per mille.
Constantly sick	... ...	62·99	„
Deaths	in hospital	16 94	„
	out of hospital	2·35	„
Invalided	for change 70·43 / for discharge 6 61	77·04	„
Total decrement from deaths and invaliding.		96·33	„

During the year the additions to the Army by recruiting in India, drafts from England and the Colonies, and rejoining of deserters were 3,386 men, and during the same period the losses to the force numbered 2,221.

Sickness and mortality among European Troops in the whole Presidency compared with previous years.

466. The following table shows the fluctuations in the annual sickness and mortality of the British Troops in the Madras Presidency from 1859 to the end of 1870. For the last ten years columns have been added to the table showing the variations in the proportion of invaliding both for discharge and change of climate:—

—	Years.	Strength	Ratio per Mille of Strength.						
			Admissions.	Deaths.			Invalided.		Total.
				In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Total.	For discharge.	For change of climate.	
Inspr.-Genl.'s Returns, Indn. Medl. Dept.	1858-59	15,482	1880 8	42 3	6 4	48·7			
	1859-60	16,921	1028 01	15 9	2·5	18 4			
	1860	10,741	1699·4	19 1	2·04	21·2	8 1	49·6	57·7
	1861	15,051	1361 7	14 5	1·8	16 5	13 3	22 2	35·5
	1862	13,920	1291·1	17·09	1·7	18 8	9 5	18·7	28·3
	1863	12,586	1232 4	16·5	3 01	19·5	11·5	28·5	40·09
	1864	13,280	1521·08	16 5	3 6	20 1	14·0	51·02	65·03
	1865	13,623	1426·4	19 5	2 9	22 5	4 9	33·9	38·8
Stational Returns ...	1866	11,498	1460 6	20 2	1 5	21 7	10 5	46·1	56·6
	1867	10,928	1358 2	15 7	2 3	18 1	10·5	44·1	54·6
	1868	9,934	1388 3	16 3	3 0	19 3	9·5	52 8	62·4
	1869	10,880	1258 6	21 0	2 3	23 4	8·2	47·4	55 7
	1870	11,035	1436 2	16·9	2 3	19 2	6 6	70 4	77·05

It will be observed from this table that the admissions into hospital, the constant sick-rate, and the invaliding has been heavier in 1870 than in former years, but there has been a considerable reduction in mortality as compared with the results of 1869 The large increase of invaliding, which is so important an element in determining the sanitary condition of armies, is explained, as regards the year under notice, by the unusual prevalence of sickness in Her Majesty's 1-21st Fusiliers at Bangalore, who arrived, under the influence of malarious fever, from Scinde, and to the sickness of the troops serving in Burmah, especially at Thayetmyoo, where large numbers fell into a weakly state after the severe cholera epidemic at the station. There is also no doubt a tendency to send more men away for change of climate than was formerly the case, as is exhibited in the following table :—

Invaliding	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
For discharge	8·1	13·3	9·5	11·5	14·0	4·9	10·5	10·5	9·5	8·2	6·6
For change of climate	49·6	22·2	18·7	28 5	51·0	33 9	46 1	44·1	52·8	47·4	70 4

467. The year 1870 was on the whole favorable. The hot season was in most places tempered by a copious rainfall, and the year was an unusually good one for agriculture.

General health during the year.

468. There was no general prevalence of epidemic disorders with the exception of cholera, a new wave of which reached the Madras Presidency in 1869, and continued its southern progress during 1870, but without affecting materially stations occupied by British Troops. Secunderabad and Bellary had been visited in 1869, and the epidemic disappeared from these districts in 1870. Bangalore was attacked in June and July, but the number of British Troops suffering was inconsiderable. The troops at Fort Saint George (Madras) were attacked in March, when there was no prevalence of cholera in the Native population. The most

Prevalence of epidemic diseases—Cholera.

serious outbreak of the disease was at Thayetmyoo, British Burmah, where cholera prevailed among the Civil population.

Special diseases.

469. There was not a single case of small-pox or typhus fever, though typhoid fever prevailed at several stations to a slight extent. Hepatic diseases, dysentery, and diarrhœa were less prevalent and much less fatal than in the preceding year.

Sunstroke.

470. The only station at which sunstroke was prevalent was at St. Thomas' Mount, where a Battery of Artillery newly arrived from England suffered severely. In this case the men had been generally ailing from symptoms of scurvy before the great heat of May set in, the high temperature being the immediately exciting cause of the disease.

Comparison of sickness and mortality in different Arms of the Service.

471. As noticed in the previous year the Artillery has had a heavier death-rate than either the Cavalry or Infantry. This is partially due to the arrival of new Batteries from England and to the prevalence of sunstroke at St. Thomas' Mount. The proportion of invaliding has, however, been less in the Artillery than in the Cavalry and Infantry. There has not been much difference in the ratios of admissions in the three arms of the service, though they have been highest in the Infantry.

Mortality according to age.

472. The results, as regards deaths of soldiers at different ages, are shown in the following table :—

Numbers under Observation in 1870	1,071	2,655	3,029	2,910	860	208
Years	Under 20 years.	20 to 24	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.
Mean of six years	8·02	13·73	22 21	30·62	38·09	51·17
1869	3 7	18·2	18·9	27·4	53 8	38·1
1870	7·5	9·8	20 8	23·02	53·5	24·04

The year 1870 shows only one deviation from the general law, that death-rates increase with age and length of service, and that is, the mortality in the quinquennial period, thirty-five to forty, is higher than in the small number of troops above the age of forty. It is only above the age of thirty that soldiers' mortality in India appears to become excessive.

It is deserving of notice, with reference to the alleged impolicy of sending very young troops to India, that the death registers of the Madras Army show that there is less mortality amongst the young than old men, and that the deaths of men under twenty years are proportionally the fewest.

Influence of marriage.

473. As regards the influence of marriage on health the returns available for comparison are incomplete, and contain particulars regarding 10,683 men out of a total strength of 10,733. Of these 1,415, or 13 per cent., were married. Of the married men the daily sick ratios and mortality were as follow :—

Daily sick	29·3	per mille.
Deaths	14·8	„
And of the unmarried		
Daily sick	72·6	„
Deaths	19·5	„

474. The returns showing the effect of intemperance available include 10,413 men, of whom 9,124 are returned as temperate, and 1,289 intemperate. The proportions of daily sick and mortality among these classes were :— Temperate and Intemperate men.

	Ratio per Mille.	
	Daily Sick.	Deaths.
Temperate	65·4	19·07
Intemperate	62·6	27·1

Showing that although intemperance seriously affects the rate of mortality, it does not influence the ratio of admissions.

475. The strength of Officers of British Troops was 414, the sick admissions numbered 486, and the deaths three. While the mortality has been small, the proportion of sick treated has been very little below the ratio of sickness among men in barracks. Sickness and mortality among Officers.

476. There were 1,329 married women with the British Army in this Presidency during the year, of this number 1,271 came under medical treatment and twenty-six died Of the latter number ten died from cholera or diarrhœa either at Thayetmyoo or Bangalore. Sickness and mortality among Soldiers' wives.

477. During the year the strength of European children coming under observation was 3,499. Amongst them there were 1,917 admissions into hospital and 171 deaths. Sickness and mortality of European children.

The strength of European children with British Regiments was 3,060, and the deaths among them 160, or in the ratio of 52·2 per mille.

The strength of children of European Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers with Native Troops was 439, and deaths 11, or in the proportion of 25·06 per mille.

The Sanitary Commissioner points out that this striking difference indicates that there are causes at work pressing with needless severity on the young children inhabiting the family quarters of our European barracks.

478. The Sanitary Commissioner brings prominently to notice the marked decrease of venereal diseases exhibited in the returns of the British Troops stationed at the Presidency Town of Madras, where the Civil population has been brought under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act. The effect has been, as shown in the margin, to reduce the venereal admissions from 562·2 per mille in 1866 to 186·4 in 1870. Venereal diseases.

Years. Venereal Admissions.
1866. 562·2 per mille
1867. 412·7 "
1868. 435·8 "
1869. 231·9 } Act in force only in these two years.
1870 186·4 }

Native Troops.

479. The strength of the Native Army of the Madras Presidency was 31,743 on the 1st January 1870, and on the 31st December of that year the numbers had decreased to 31,386. The gross decrease during the year was 357 men. Strength, sickness, and mortality by Medical Stational Returns.

The strength at the end of the year 1870 was—

Sappers	1,298
Artillery	462
Cavalry	1,328
Infantry	28,298
	31,386

The Native Army was increased during the year by 1,422 men as follows :—

Recruits	957
Transfers	449
Joined from desertion...	12
Other causes...	4
	1,422

The Army lost in the same time 1,779 men from the following causes :—

Invaliding	815
Reduction of establishment	10
Summary dismissal	145
Court Martial	45
Desertion	54
Deaths	436
Other causes	274
	1,779

The total decrement of the Native Army by deaths and invaliding was—

By death	13·8 per mille.
By invaliding	25·8 „
Total ...	39·6 „

Sickness and mortality in Madras Stations.

480. As regards the sickness and mortality of the Native Troops the Stational Returns dealt with by the Sanitary Commissioner refer to troops numbering 25,098 only, many Madras Regiments serving in other Presidencies or in Foreign States not being included in the Stational Returns. Of these 25,098 men, 15,028 were admitted into hospital. The average daily sick was 662·9 and the deaths 330, of which number 238 were in and 92 out of hospital In the table below are given the main facts of the past three years and a comparison of the stational mortality with that shown by the Adjutant-General's Return for the whole Native Army :—

		Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.					
		1868.	1869.			1870.	
By Stational Medical Returns.	Admissions	707·7		702·5			630·64
	Daily Sick	29·0		29·3			26·41
	Died in Hospital 8·6	10·0	{10·1	13·7		{9·48	13·14
	Do. out of do. 1·4		{3·6}			{3·66}	
By Adjutant-General's Returns for the whole Army.	Deaths	16·12		16·5			13·8
	Invaliding	18·61		25·8			25·8

481. There is considerable variety in the admission rates at different stations as exhibited in the table given below :— Admission rates at different stations compared.

Stations.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.			
	Mean Strength.	Admissions.	Average Daily Sick	Died.
Madras	2,115	499·4	22·0	11·1
Saint Thomas' Mount .. .	188	749 1	20·7	12·1
Vellore	742	562·6	32·9	22·9
Palaveram (*Foreign Service Depôt*)	147	1817 1	183·8	64·9
Waltair	806	512·1	31·6	14·5
Vizianagrum	681	240 5	12 1	9·3
Berhampore	515	402 4	25·0	15·2
Cuttack	614	889 1	26·9	11·8
Sumbulpore...	305	2153·5	49·2	29 9
Bangalore	1,895	794 3	30 6	11 8
Mercara	622	1072·5	39·9	14·9
Cannanore	1,524	407 2	17·8	7·9
Mangalore	746	423·2	17·1	11·5
Bellary	1,705	478·4	19 7	9·3
Kurnool	636	1294·9	44 3	13·8
Kamptee	1,578	933 3	31 1	10 6
Seetabuldee	178	1112 02	25 8	8·6
Raepore	661	1202·04	44 9	17·7
Hooshungabad	436	783·6	30·0	10 1
Seroncha	172	1053·8	32 5	11 2
Chandah	107	1811 7	51·0	13·9
Secunderabad	2,646	8..2 4	32·7	10·4
Trichinopoly .. .	1,301	281 1	13·4	10·2
Palamcottah	591	373·3	14·6	8·7
Quilon	169	352 7	21 1	8 7
Trichore	170	438 3	18 3	8 2
Trevandrum	79	130 5	17 0	5 1
Rangoon	1,033	613 1	34 6	8·8
Thayetmyoo	655	416 8	20 9	8 9
Tonghoo	525	1022 3	51 9	15 3
Shoaygheen	129	2032 3	82·9	16 9
Moulmein	515	818·2	41·7	18·0
Port Blair	215	1364 5	52·6	21 4
Malacca	159	884·5	31·5	7 9

The prevalent diseases among Native Troops are principally dependent upon innutrition and bad housing. They are very liable to malarious fevers, to diseases of the digestive system, and to skin disorders.

Although there has been throughout India a vast expenditure in adding to the comforts of British Troops, nothing scarcely has been done in improving the housing of the Native Army. The Sepoys' lines and huts remain in the Madras Presidency very much in the state in which they were three-quarters of a century ago. The rare exceptions are the Native Infantry Barracks at Perambore and Royapooram at Madras, and the new Sapper lines at Bangalore and Secunderabad.

The circumstances and habits of the Madras Sepoy, who lives surrounded with the whole of his immediate family and often with distant relations as hangers on, aggravate the evils of confined accommodation and defective ventilation, and to the pressure of these dependants on the Native Soldier's means of subsistence must also be attributed the frequency of maladies dependent on innutrition, which is noticed in the Sanitary Reports on the Native Army.

482. As stated above the Native Soldier appears peculiarly subject to climatic influences and to the attack of febrile diseases. These diseases are less frequent in stations on the sea coast and the plains, which are open to influences from the sea. As is shown by the following table, the admissions are much less numerous in such stations than on the table-lands of the interior, where the sea influences and equable temperature resulting therefrom are less felt :—

Influence of climate

Locality.	Stations.	Ratios per Mille.	
		Admitted.	Died.
Eastern Coast	Madras	360·44	11·08
	Vizagapatam	690 4	20 29
	Saint Thomas' Mount	774·72	10·98
	Means ...	608 52	14 11
Western Coast	Mangalore	357·14	7·14
	Quilon	353 84	8·78
	Trevandrum	481 01	...
	Cannanore	536·68	5·76
	Means	432 16	5·42
Plains	Vizianagrum	127 30	12·26
	Trichinopoly	353 63	9·53
	Berhampore	565 93	13·73
	Vellore	757 24	30·79
	Palamcottah	345 36	8·83
	Trichoor	305 38	11·97
	Cuttack...	381 57	10 22
	Means ...	404·91	13 90
Table-lands	Bellary	364 15	7·98
	Hooshungabad...	764·05	5·61
	Raepore	1348 87	36·76
	Seroncha	1402 87	14·38
	Bangalore	617·98	13 50
	Seetabuldee	960 26	8·82
	Secunderabad	521·52	12·08
	French Rocks	827·30	18 08
	Kamptee	742·03	14·32
	Kurnool...	630·27	5·82
	Chandah	2486·11	13·88
	Sumbulpore	1769 81	18·86
	Means ...	1036·26	14·17
Hill Station	Mercara	973·07	12·56
Foreign Stations... ...	Rangoon	635·15	11·90
	Port Blair	1167·91	29·85
	Moulmein	1310·81	29·72
	Shonygheen	1705 35	17·85
	Tonghoo	781·65	27·51
	Thayetmyoo	561·43	6·21
	Means ...	1027·05	20·50
Straits, &c.	Malacca...	1107·69	15·38

Jails.

483. This subject has already been treated of in the Judicial Section under the head of Jails, but as the report of the Sanitary Commissioner deals with the question of prison-sanitation at some length, the present opportunity may with advantage be taken, in order to show the progress which has been made during the last ten years, as well as to furnish means for a comparison of Jail Sanitary statistics with those pertaining to the Military and general population. In contrasting the sickness and mortality amongst prisoners and men in the Army, it must be remembered that the Jail populations change, on an average, about thrice in the year, while the changes in the Army during a similar period are confined to one-third or one-fourth of the population as regards Europeans, and to a still smaller proportion as regards Natives. Owing to the fluctuations in the Jail population, the sickness and mortality, other things being equal, must always be expected to show higher ratios than in the Army. According to the Medical Returns the average strength of prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during 1870 was 9,579. There were in all 7,043 admissions in hospital, the average daily sick was 262·7, and the total of deaths was 254. These figures being reduced to proportions per one thousand of strength, the results are as follow :— Strength, sickness, and mortality.

Admissions	735 2	per mille.
Daily Sick	27·4	,,
Deaths	26·5	,,

484 The sick and death rates of the Madras Jails have been lower in 1870 than they were ever known to be before, and the results are such as fully justify the measures of Government in adding to, and extending, the means of Jail accommodation, as well as the additional expense involved in the establishment of scales of dietary, sufficiently liberal to sustain men sentenced to hard labor in good health. The annexed table shows the proportions of sickness and mortality to strength of prisoners in Madras Jails from 1861 to 1870 :— Low ratios of sickness and mortality, and causes of the same.

Years.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1861-62	1502·6	93·0
1862-63	1319 0	89·4
1863-64	1373·6	107·6
1864-65	1491·1	101·5
1865	1290·6	126·3
1866	1249·7	124·5
1867	1012·4	53·9
1868	859·1	33·8
1869	804·7	41·8
1870	735·2	26·5

Thus in the space of ten years the hospital admissions have been reduced by more than one-half, and the mortality by nearly three-fourths, and both of these proportions, probably, are capable of even still further reduction. These results have not been obtained without a large expenditure. They are principally due to the following measures, viz., to the careful construction of Central Jails adapted for the reception and proper discipline of

men sentenced to long terms of imprisonment; to improvement in the accommodation of the old District Jails; to the system of re-placing old and unhealthy District Jails by new buildings on better chosen sites; and, lastly, to the introduction of an approved dietary, in the place of an unsuitable, and on the whole, insufficient allowance of food. There still remain jail buildings which are radically defective in sanitary requirements, but as regards these their faults of construction are recognized, and the error of over-crowding them is avoided It will be observed that the marked improvement in the health of prisoners, as a whole, began in the year 1867, and it was about this time that the new Central Jails began to be occupied, to the relief of the over-crowding of the old District Jails. Concurrently with this improved accommodation the prisoners, as a body, for the first time, began to experience the effects of the new dietary, the changes in which consisted, for the most part, on the substitution, wholly or in part, of the cheaper and more nutritious millets for rice, and in the substitution of a regulated allowance of animal food, fresh vegetables, oil, condiments, and salt, for an uncertain and irregular distribution of such articles in previous years. Since the introduction of a better scale of food, it is the experience of most officials of the Jail Department that prisoners admitted in a scorbutic condition speedily begin to amend, and that the usual sequelæ of scurvy (intractable forms of bowel-complaints, anæmia, and dropsy) are fast diminishing in frequency and severity It must be remembered that by the introduction of the system of feeding prisoners mainly with the staple food grains of the country, in lieu of rice, and supplementing these by a due proportion of animal and vegetable food, the people are provided with the kind of food which nine-tenths of them have been accustomed to use as free laborers, for in Southern India, except on the seaboard and amongst the wealthy, rice has never been the ordinary food of the people

Health of prisoners in new and Central Jails more satisfactory than in District and old Jails.

485. As might have been expected, from the fact that many of the old District Jail buildings are still defective in sanitary requirements, the sickness and mortality has been least in the Central Jails, which are all more or less models of order, discipline, cleanliness, and efficient sanitary control.

The following table of results for 1870 illustrates this very clearly :—

Jails.	Strength	Ratios of Sickness and Mortality		
		Admissions	Daily Sick.	Died
Central Jails	3,979	462 6	19 6	20 8
District do	5,600	928 9	32 7	30·5

The sick admissions have been nearly twice as great in the District Jails as in the new central buildings. This is partly due to the fact that the District Jails, containing more short-sentenced men, have a larger number exposed to sickness than the Central Jails, especially as prisoners recently admitted are more liable to suffer from the change of habits and life than those who have had time to accommodate themselves to the new conditions; but there can be no doubt, that much of the difference is explainable in the fact, that the older

jails are less suited for the maintenance of health than the new buildings, and this would seem to point to the inference that further improvements in the condition of prisoners must be mainly directed to the District Jails. In some stations, as Coimbatore, Calicut, Madura, and Palamcottah, the old buildings have been abandoned for newer and more suitable accommodation, and in this direction, as means and opportunities offer, there is still room for further improvement. An important point in connexion with the relative salubrity of old and new jails is the very general exemption of the prisoners in the new buildings from cholera. This was well exemplified during the year at Rajahmundry and Madura, where the few prisoners located in the old jails suffered from the invading epidemic of cholera, while the much larger bodies inhabiting the new buildings escaped altogether.

Cholera.

486. As a rule, the prisoners in the Madras Jails have been remarkably free from cholera during the year. At Nellore alone was the mortality heavy, where out of eight cases of malignant cholera seven ended fatally. The total number of deaths from cholera in all the jails was fifteen. The Sanitary Commissioner remarks on the beneficial influence of salt in warding off cholera. It was at one time proposed to reduce the prison ration of salt from one to half an ounce per man per diem. This proposal was negatived; but in certain jails, where dry grain is largely used, the daily allowance has been experimentally reduced to three-quarters of an ounce. Including seven fatal cases out of eight attacks in the Nellore Jail there were only fifteen deaths from cholera during the year, and not one of these occurred in a Central Jail.

Other diseases.

487. Intermittent, remittent, and continued fevers caused twenty deaths, and the proportion of mortality was higher from these diseases in the district than in the Central Jails. Dysentery and diarrhœa were less fatal than in the preceding year, causing only thirty-five and forty-five deaths, respectively, against sixty-five and seventy-two in 1869, and the same may be said of most of the other diseases depending on previous ill-health and defective vitality. Of thirteen cases of small-pox two were fatal, the deaths occurring in the Mangalore Jail.

In many of the jails the sickness and mortality rates were remarkably low, but in others, as Mangalore, Nellore, Rajahmundry District Jail, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly District Jail, the death ratios were exceptionally high.

District Jails classified according to locality.

488. Classifying the District Jails as in former reports according to locality, the following results as to death rates are obtained, which are compared with those of 1869:—

Locality	Year.	Died per mille of Strength.
Hill Stations	1869	41·8
	1870	6·59
East Coast	1869	36·5
	1870	22·9
West Coast	1869	72·0
	1070	28·34
Plains elevated and remote from the sea	1869	50·6
	1870	21·2.
Plains of less elevation and on the coast line though not on the sea	1869	38 3
	1870	37·54

General Population.

Population.

489. The population for which returns of births and deaths have been received was estimated by the last Census at 24,633,127. The total population of the Presidency is said to be (in round numbers) twenty-six millions, but from the large Zemindaries in Madura, as well as from the independent State of Poodoocottah, no returns whatever have been received.

System of registering births and deaths.

490. It is only recently that an attempt has been made to record the births as well as the deaths among the Civil population. Such success as has been attained is due to the working of the system under the Village Accountants, to whom registration has been entrusted in the rural districts. Each Village Accountant keeps the record of births and deaths occurring in his village, and transmits to the Collector of the district, through the Talook authorities, a monthly abstract therefrom, with particulars as to age and cause of death. The talooks have been constituted registration circles, and the Revenue Inspectors of each talook supervise the registration. The talook returns are tabulated in the Collector's office and forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner, who is also furnished with a detailed statement of every cholera-death in each circle. Municipal towns are now constituted separate registration circles, and in these the collection of vital statistics will devolve upon the Municipalities, which must employ special machinery for the purpose. In the Town of Madras the birth registration is improving, but a considerable portion of the population do not report births to the authorized Registrars, and in many districts the village system of registration shows much better results than the Special Registration Department of the Madras Municipality.

Births.

491. The annexed table shows the birth-rates of the several districts as returned by the Registrars. The figures must in many instances be taken as approximately correct, but in others fair conclusions may be drawn from them. It might naturally be expected that the rich and fertile District of Tanjore would furnish a high birth-rate, and the low birth-rates in Madura, Tinnevelly, and Godavery may be in some degree due to the fact that cholera was prevalent during the year in these districts.

Birth-rates of the several Districts.

	Per 1,000 of Population		Per 1,000 of Population.
1. Tanjore	31·4	12 Tinnevelly	20·2
2. Chingleput	27·6	13 Vizagapatam	18·8
3. Salem	27·4	14 South Arcot	18·6
4. North Arcot	24·8	15. Madras	18·08
5. Malabar	23·2	16. Godavery	17·2
6. Bellary	22·2	17. Neilgherries	16·8
7. Ganjam	22·1	18. Nellore	16·6
8. Kistna	21·8	19. Madura	16·4
9. Kurnool	21·8	20. Cuddapah	15·6
10. South Canara	21·4	21. Coimbatore	15·4
11. Trichinopoly	20·2		

492. The remarks as to the defective nature of the returns of births from many districts apply with greater force to the death returns. In the annexed table the death-ratios of each district are shown :— Deaths.

Death Ratios of the several Districts.			Remarks.
1. Ganjam ...	...	13·4 per mille.	Zemindary tracts imperfectly returned; district healthy; no epidemic cholera.
2. Vizagapatam	...	13·5 ,,	Do. do. do.
3. Malabar...	...	14·6 ,,	Absence of epidemic disease.
4. Neilgherries	...	15·02 ,,	Do do
5. Coimbatore	...	15·1 ,,	Very slight prevalence of cholera.
6. Nellore ...	...	15 2 ,,	No epidemic after February.
7. Cuddapah	...	15 8 ,,	No cholera Fever prevalent.
8. Madura ...	...	15·9 ,,	Zemindaries not included; cholera prevalent.
9. Bellary ...	...	16·5 ,,	Country tolerably healthy; not a case of cholera. Fever prevailing.
10. South Arcot	...	17·2 ,,	Slight cholera.
11. South Canara	...	17·4 ,,	Fever and small-pox in excess; very little cholera.
12. Kurnool...	...	19·3 ,,	Small-pox and fever in excess; no cholera.
13. North Arcot	..	19 3 ,,	Cholera prevalent for three months.
14. Chingleput	...	19 5 ,,	Do. do.
15. Kistna ...	...	19 6 ,,	Slight cholera an small-pox.
16. Trichinopoly	...	19 7 ,,	Cholera prevalent in the beginning and end of the year.
17. Salem ...	...	21·2 ,,	Epidemic prevalence of cholera and fever.
18. Tinnevelly	...	23 07 ,,	Do. slight fever prevalence.
19. Tanjore...	...	24 3 ,,	Cholera very fatal early in the year.
20. Madras (town)		26 4 ,,	Cholera in May, June, and July.
21. Godavery	...	27·1 ,,	Severe cholera in May, June, July, and August, followed by great prevalence of malarious fever.

It is manifest that death-rates, such as those set down for the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts, cannot be correct : were they so, these districts would be among the healthiest places in the world. There is no doubt, however, that Indian populations, where food is abundant and moderately priced, experience, in the absence of epidemics, very low death-rates, and these conditions have been common to many of the districts in the south of India during 1870. According to the returns the death-rate for the whole Presidency in 1870 was 18·6 per thousand. In 1869 it was 18·3.

493. The invading epidemic of cholera, which by the end of 1869 had passed down as far south as Tanjore and Trichinopoly, passed on to the southern districts of Madura and Tinnevelly. Thence, it invaded Ceylon, and having rounded Cape Comorin, became very prevalent in Cholera..

Travancore. In the Districts of Madras, North Arcot, and Salem, and some others which had been affected in the former year, cholera was reproduced, but the more northern districts of Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah were left quite free. The intensity of cholera in certain districts which had been attacked in the previous year was, in the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner, much increased by outbreaks at pilgrim-sites, particularly at Tripatore and Conjeveram. At the end of the year cholera had gradually declined, though a reproduction occurred in a few of the southern districts. A severe outbreak occurred in the Godavery District, which was traced to importation, the district having, in 1869, been singularly exempt from cholera. The total number of cholera-deaths in the Presidency was 55,867 (2·3 per mille of population) against 21,034 in 1869.

Small-pox.

494. The deaths from small-pox sunk lower in 1870 than in any previous year since mortality has been registered. In 1866-67 and 1868 a great wave of small-pox passed over the whole of India, and possibly other eastern countries as well. The westward extension of this wave is at the present moment, apparently, affecting the population of Great Britain, having passed over France and the city of Paris in the previous year. Since the end of 1868 there has been a general decline of small-pox not only in Madras, but in all other parts of India, and during 1870 in only two districts of the Presidency, viz., Kurnool and South Canara, did the small-pox mortality exceed the ratio of one per thousand of the population. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 11,252, against 17,448 in 1869. This decline of small-pox mortality is not directly attributable to any benefit derived from vaccination, but to the natural laws of the disease itself, which give to it the properties of increase and decay at fixed intervals of time. The period embraced in 1870 has been one of continuous decay of the small-pox contagion, but it is to be feared that it may shortly again resume a normal rate of increase. Indeed in one or two districts the activity of small-pox had already begun in 1870. The Sanitary Commissioner condemns the condition of the population of this Presidency in regard to vaccination. With regard to the semi-savage races abounding in the pariah settlements within the town of Madras, he urges the desirableness of making vaccination compulsory in the Municipal town. Mr. Cornish altogether distrusts the voluntary system of vaccination, but the introduction of compulsory measures would be beset with difficulty. A return received from the Superintendent-General of Vaccination shows that during the year 188,394 persons were vaccinated, of whom 22,507 were infants under one year of age. It must be owned that the latter number is very small, compared with the total number of registered births (439,063).

Fevers.

495. As regards the registration of deaths under the head of "Fevers" no attempt is made to classify the various forms of fever which cause mortality. In the South of India fevers of the contagious type are unknown. It is true that amongst the young soldiers of British Regiments enteric fever or "Typhoid" is occasionally seen, and it may be that the disease prevails to a limited extent amongst natives of the country, though undoubtedly amongst them the prevailing form of fever is the malarious remittent, or intermittent (possibly in proportion to the degree of malarial poisoning). The extent to which these malarious fevers prevail is very great, and there are considerable variations in the intensity of fever prevalence in

the various districts. The actual deaths registered, as due to fever during the year, are about thirty per cent. of the whole mortality, and in this registration, for obvious reasons, no attempt has been made to show the mortality actually due to malarial poisoning in the form of anæmia, dropsy, and bowel-complaints. Were the deaths from these indirect effects of malarial poisoning added to those which are the direct product of malaria, the proportion, one year with another, probably would not fall very short of fifty per cent. of the whole. In other words, probably one-half of the mortality in this portion of India is the direct or indirect result of malaria. The total number of deaths from fever in 1870 was 151,027, against 132,346 in 1869. Most of the districts in which there are hill ranges show a high mortality from febrile diseases.

During the year a very important question came up for discussion as to the influence of irrigation works on the increase of fever. The Sanitary Commissioner maintained that fever was not a necessary result of irrigation, and that the actual record of deaths proved a lower ratio of mortality in the great irrigation districts of Godavery, Kistna, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, than in the dry upland districts in the interior of the country, such as Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Salem, and Coimbatore. The results for the past year fully bear out the view that irrigation, *per se*, is not necessarily followed by an increase of fever in the irrigated districts. Sea air is antagonistic to malaria, and that the more a locality is exposed to influences direct from the sea, the freer will that locality be from the malaria-producing intermittent and remittent fevers. As regards the present year, Mr. Cornish appeals to the low fever death-rates in Tanjore, Chingleput, Madras, Tinnevelly, Madura, Nellore, and Kistna—all districts in which irrigation is largely practised, but which are within reach of sea breezes—in testimony of the fact that irrigation on the sea-board of this Presidency is not, under ordinary circumstances, inimical to health or life.

Popular opinion amongst the natives in the Godavery District, where irrigation has recently been largely extended, seems to show that the fever is worse now than before irrigation, but native opinion on such a subject is not of much value, the registration of deaths only dates back to the year 1866, while the irrigation of the district was commenced in 1850, so that the only fairly reliable data available for determining the effects of irrigation in the production of malaria are the death registers of the past five years. When these death registers are fairly looked into, two main facts are brought out: (*a*) The chief mortality from fever in the district occurs during the months of November, December, and January, a period corresponding with the prevalence of north-east winds, which winds in this district do not come direct from the sea, but reach it after traversing a long strip of hilly and malarious country. (*b*) The hilly and upland tracts of the district are subject to this periodical increase of fever mortality just as much as the irrigated lands in the delta of the Godavery. These considerations tell forcibly against the opinion that the irrigation works are the cause of the periodical fever.

496. During the year the hutting grounds and Pariah settlements within the city of Madras were carefully inspected. It is not very easy to understand how these temporary settlements sprung up within the town, but it seems probable that most of them date back so far as the Mysorean invasion of the Carnatic, when many thousands of persons

The hutting grounds of Madras.

flocked inside the walls of Madras for protection, and have subsequently made a home in the town. A very large proportion of the present population live habitually in mud or mat huts of the rudest description—huts which the people construct in their own fashion, without the smallest regard to the public convenience; and, as roadways and arrangements for drainage are never thought of by the owners of the property on which the huts are built, it follows that the difficulties of keeping such places clean are very great, and cause much embarrassment to the Municipal officers. As a matter of fact the people who inhabit these places—the Pariahs and lower castes of Sudras, —have been entirely neglected, and to this day their habits are as barbarous and uncivilized as were their rude ancestors of the "stone" age. These Pariah villages, like the residences of the poor in London and elsewhere, are exceedingly profitable to their owners, and one reason of their existence, in their present number, is doubtless because the owners of land find it to their interests to let it out for the erection of this low class of building. It is calculated that an acre of land let out as a hutting ground would bring in a return of from 200 to 350 rupees a year, whereas the same land under cultivation, or attached to a better class of house, as "garden" or "compound," would yield not more than a third or fourth of the sum. The landlords of these sites do nothing for the property beyond collecting their rents, which they generally receive monthly in advance. A native wishing to build a hut to shelter himself and family rents from a quarter to half "a ground" of land, for which he pays from four to eight annas a month. It is the object of every land-owner to encourage as many buildings and as many people as he can get to settle on his land. To remedy the neglect of a century is no easy task, but the Municipal Commissioners of Madras are fully alive to the evils attendant upon the hutting system, and if their present legal powers are found to be inadequate to compel owners of property to put the same into a decent condition, they will probably seek for larger powers. These hutting grounds and parcherries are dangerous *foci* of disease, hurtful not only to the health and longevity of the people inhabiting them, but to the richer portion of the community, who live in houses of solid construction. As a beginning, the Municipal Commissioners have laid out a model "Parcherry" under the superintendence of their own officials, and will either themselves become the landlords, or compel all persons building to conform to their specifications as to materials, elevations, drainage, &c.

MEDICAL.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

497. The working of these institutions during the year has been satisfactory. There has been a notable increase in the number of patients treated, and there can be no doubt that the people generally more and more appreciate the great benefits which these charitable hospitals place within their reach. The annexed table shows the numbers treated during the two past years :—

Years.	No. treated.
1869-70	297,886
1870-71	332,265
Increase ...	34,379

Of those treated in 1870-71, 21,148 were in-patients. Civil Dispensaries are yearly becoming less dependent on voluntary subscriptions. On the 31st December 1869 the invested capital at the credit of dispensaries was Rupees 4,37,124-5-10, and, on the same date of 1870, it amounted to Rupees 4,75,527-3-11, giving an increase of Rupees 38,402-14-1. Three new dispensaries, receiving aid from the State, have been opened during the year, viz., at Streevilliputoor, Nazareth, and Tuticorin.

SECTION XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MUNICIPALITIES.

498. The following table exhibits the net revenue and the expenditure of the Municipality of Madras for the year 1870 :—

Receipts.				Disbursements.			
Current Taxes, &c.							
	RS	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Rate on houses, &c.	2,16,134	11	7	Salaries and Establishments ...	81,028	9	0
Taxes on arts and trades ...	68,497	8	0	Conservancy	1,60,939	8	8
Tolls	48,600	0	0	Police	1,07,232	0	0
Taxes on vehicles, &c.	42,237	0	0	Communications ...	87,584	3	9
Registration of carts ...	12,386	8	0	Buildings	10,738	5	4
Liquor licenses	9,546	0	0	Drains and Improvements	35,046	9	11
	3,97,401	11	7	Lighting	22,359	0	7
Arrear Taxes, &c				Miscellaneous	34,267	1	0
Rate on houses, &c. ...	55,268	7	11	Advances and refunds	31,005	10	4
Taxes on arts & trades.	9,280	5	3	Deposits	3,321	3	0
Taxes on vehicles ...	13	8	0	Balance carried forward	20,436	1	2
Registration of carts ...	42	0	0				
Liquor licenses... ...	60	0	0				
	64,664	5	2				
Other Receipts.							
Deposits	3,453	5	0				
Government grant for roads	35,000	0	0				
Miscellaneous	50,294	10	1				
	88,747	15	1				
Advances recovered	12,324	13	0				
Balance	30,819	7	11				
	5,93,958	4	9		5,93,958	4	9

The gross receipts were less than in 1869 by nearly a lakh of rupees; those in the previous year being swollen by a large balance of Rupees 1,73,526. Besides the balance shown in the above abstract, the Commissioners possessed Rupees 37,300 in promissory notes. Taxes, current and arrears, show an increase of Rupees 45,227-1-2, or more than ten per cent. in excess of the collections of the previous year. The improvement is chiefly in the yield of current taxes.

The expenditure was necessarily contracted to coincide with the diminished receipts. It amounted to Rupees 5,73,522-3-7, against Rupees 6,57,489-5-4. The decrease occurred chiefly in the items salaries, conservancy, and communications. The report of the Commissioners for the year not having been received, the causes of the decreased outlay under these important heads cannot here be stated, but it is believed that efficiency has not suffered proportionately. The water-supply project was prosecuted during the year, and the credits and debits up to 31st December 1870 to this account, which is separately kept, were (excluding the deposit of the contractor, Rupees 40,500,)

Rupees 1,73,690-13-5 and Rupees 1,71,264-8-3. The outlay was chiefly on the delivery channel and on cast-iron pipes for distributing the water.

The number of towns constituted Municipalities under Act X. of 1865 was not increased during the year under review. In the Appendix will be found a table showing for each of the forty-four towns the receipts and expenditure in detail. The following is an abstract :—

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
Current Taxes, &c.							
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Rate on houses, &c	1,86,799	9	3	New Works	1,74,156	2	3
Taxes on arts, &c.	1,19,629	12	10	Repairs	1,41,191	0	7
Tolls	2,93,546	3	8	Conservancy	2,64,626	11	7
Taxes on vehicles, &c	61,028	4	8	Police	2,16,844	3	9
Registration of carts	17,114	14	2	Establishment	1,13,521	6	9
License fees	9,868	11	3		9,10,239	8	11
Fines, &c	18,439	11	5	Purposes other than those specified in Section 25	1,60,833	2	0
	7,06,427	3	3	Refunds and advances	31,748	8	6
Deduct refunds	1,180	1	11		11,02,821	3	5
	7,05,247	1	4	Net balance*	1,63,605	5	8
State contribution	1,66,915	10	4				
Arrear Taxes, &c.							
Rate on houses, &c.	34,308	14	4				
Taxes on arts, &c.	21,459	8	0				
Tolls	7,324	0	2				
State contribution	30,044	8	5				
Other items	482	5	8				
	93,609	4	7				
Other receipts	99,281	2	1				
Recoveries	18,043	7	8				
Balance	1,83,329	15	1				
	12,66,426	9	1		12,66,426	9	1

The sum realized from current taxes was less by Rupees 14,286-3-7 than in 1869-70. The causes of this were, that in many towns the demands were assessed for a year of eleven months only, it being anticipated that the new Towns' Improvement Act, which was under discussion in the Legislative Council, and which altered the date of commencement of the Municipal year, would come into force in the second half of 1870-71 ; and that, owing to the uncertainty induced by the same cause as to the duration and terms of the tolls contracts, the collections were leased out under very unfavorable circumstances. Hence the tolls collections fell from Rupees 3,10,327-15-9 in 1869-70 to Rupees 2,93,546-3-8. Notwithstanding the reduction of demand assessed under the other more important heads of revenue, viz., the house and land rates and the trades tax, the collections show a respectable increase. There seems reason to believe that the Municipal Revenues are fairly elastic. The slight decreases, as compared with 1869-70, in the totals of the Municipal accounts, in the expenditure on police, and in the receipts from State contribution are due to the fact that the system under which only three-fourths of the State contribution are paid in cash by the Municipality, the remainder being set off against the State contribution, was carried out everywhere during the year under review. The expenditure on town conservancy increased, but the

* The Municipalities of Ghooty and Tuticorin exceeded their receipts by Rupees 873-10-6. This they did by drawing on deposits, which are not properly part of the Municipal Fund, and are excluded from the tables in the Appendix.

expenditure for works and improvements of all kinds decreased, but not considerably. Much was done towards improving lighting in many towns, and this mode of expenditure of Municipal Funds is much appreciated. The Municipal Act has been, on the whole, administered judiciously and with little oppression during the year under review; and the Government believe that the institutions are now well established.

POSTAL.

General features of the year.

1. Reduction of postage on correspondence to Prince Edward Island.
2. Uniform rate of charge for banghy parcels irrespective of distance.
3. Adoption of New Brindisi German route and alteration of postage rates to United Kingdom, &c.
4. Withdrawal of limit of weight for inland books and patterns.
5. Through rates of postage to Foreign Countries viâ Italy.

499. The principal alterations made during the year in the general regulations of the Postal Department are noted in the margin. The principal event of the year has been the accomplishment of through communication between Madras, Bombay, and the other Presidencies. By the extension of the North-West line of the Madras Railway from Ghooty to Raichore in December 1870, and of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Goolburgah to Kistna in January 1871, a gap of only twelve miles was left, across which a line has subsequently been carried; and a Travelling Post Office for performing the duties of frontier sorting, which previously devolved on the Post Office at Raichore, has since been organized. Through communication by rail has resulted in great immediate gain in post time; for, whereas in 1868-69, the time occupied between Madras and Bombay was four days, and between Madras and Calcutta eight days, it is now only two and five days respectively. Allusion must also be made to the accelerated speed of the post between London and Madras. Overland letters from London are now received at Madras, viâ Marseilles, in twenty-three days, and viâ Southampton, in twenty-nine days, the time occupied in each case being five days less than it was four years ago.

Imperial Post Correspondence.

500. The number of covers received for despatch during the year was 13,410,312, against 13,170,747 in 1869-70, showing an increase of 239,565; and covers posted for despatch rose from 13,533,113 to 14,096,085. The increase which has occurred under almost every head except "Service parcels" is most satisfactory, and attests the increased confidence with which the Postal Department is generally regarded. The total number of letters received in the Dead Letter Office was 216,106, against 208,051 in 1869-70.

Modifications of Postal Establishments.

501. With a view to meeting the ever-varying conditions of the Postal Service, as well as on economical grounds, the Postmaster-General has remodelled the Office and Road Establishments. This has resulted in a decrease of the fixed charges to the extent of Rupees 16,187. The largest item of reduction is due to the abolition of the mail-cart line between Goolburgah and Hyderabad.

Number of Offices.

502. The following table shows the number and nature of the Post Offices at the close of the year under review, as compared with the preceding year. There is an increase under every head except

that of Receiving Houses. The number of covers posted in Railway letter boxes shows an increase of 67,373, as compared with the preceding year :—

	1869-70			1870-71.		
——	Post Offices.	Receiving Houses.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Receiving Houses.	Letter Boxes.
Permanent	311	18	109	316	16	118
Experimental	10	6	9	13	4	14

503. The appended table shows the mileage, average cost, and speed of the different descriptions of mail lines in operation at the close of the year under review, as compared with the preceding year :— Postal lines.

——	Miles.	Total Monthly Cost.	Average Cost per mile.	Average Rate of Travelling per hour.	
				Dry Season.	Wet Season.
1869-70.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	M. F.	M. F.
Railway	892¾	705 0 0	0 12 8	19 0	19 0
Mail cart lines	370⅞	13,361 7 9	36 0 5	6 7	6 4
Horse lines	...	... ...	... .	... ...	... ...
Foot lines	6,655	24,376 12 1	3 10 7	4 5	4 3
Boats	...	506 8 1	... ...	... ...	... ...
Total Miles...	7,918⅝	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
1870-71					
Railway	1,017¾	*825 0 0	0 12 11	19 1	19 1
Mail cart lines	142⅞	4,648 5 5	32 4 11	6 6	6 2
Horse lines	...	... ...	... .	... ...	... ...
Foot lines	†6,272	18,597 13 1	2 15 5	4 5	4 4
Boats	...	‡448 4 6	... ...	... ...	... ...
Total Miles ...	7,433⅝	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

There is a decrease of 485 miles in the total mileage. The increase of 125 miles under Railways is due to the extension of the North-Western branch of the Madras Railway from Raichore to Ghooty (92¾ miles), and to the Bellary branch extension (32¼ miles). The decrease of 227 miles under "Mail cart" is made up of 140 miles, on which mail-cart service was discontinued, owing to the Railway extension from Goolburgah to Kistna, and of 87 miles between Raichore and Ghooty, on which the Railway superseded the mail-cart. The

* Exclusive of chargeable banghy parcels Rupees 262-7-8.

† This includes 1,581 miles, over which a distinct Banghy Establishment is maintained on the same lines as those on which the letter mails are conveyed.

‡ This includes both fixed and monsoon ferries.

decrease under "Runners" is due to many unimportant lines having been abolished owing to the extensions of the Railway.

District Post.

504. The table below shows the correspondence which passed through the District Post in 1870-71 and in the preceding year:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Sent to General Post Office for despatch	724,679	773,715
Received from General Post Office for delivery	1,122,586	1,118,217
Returned to General Post Office as undelivered	73,719	77,402

As was noticed in last year's report, there is a gradual tendency towards the supersession of the District by the Imperial Post.

EMIGRATION.

British Colonies.

505. There has been a decrease in emigration to the British Colonies during the past year. Four ships, carrying 1,049 emigrants, left Madras for the Mauritius, and, although, before the first requisition for coolies had been completed, a fresh application for more was received, none were obtainable. The due proportion of females to males has been maintained as regards adults; the numbers have been 262 to 646, which is more than the per-centage required. Seven vessels from the Mauritius arrived with return emigrants, four at Madras with 412, and three at Tranquebar with 271, making in all 683. Nine deaths occurred in two of the Madras ships from various causes which require no special notice. There has been no emigration to Natal, nor have any emigrants returned from that Colony during the official year. The Natal Emigration Agency Office was closed under orders, and the records were forwarded to the Master Attendant for transmission by the first opportunity to the Natal Government. The amount collected for fees and licenses at Madras was Rupees 1,893-12-0, and the disbursements Rupees 3,083-4-6. The expenses have exceeded the receipts by Rupees 1,189-8-6. In 1869-70 the expenses were Rupees 3,360-2-6, and the receipts Rupees 2,196-0-6.

French Colonies.

506. There has been no emigration to any of the French Colonies from the port of Madras; but a considerable number of emigrants, 2,259 in all, were shipped at Pondicherry and Karikal during the year, many of whom were recruited at Madras. Two ships left Pondicherry and Karikal for Guadaloupe with 937 emigrants, and three from the same ports for Martinique with 1,322. This is a considerable increase on the numbers which embarked in 1869-70. Rupees 767 were collected on account of emigration to the French Colonies, and Rupees 600 were expended in Madras. The total collections in the Presidency were Rupees 5,351, and the disbursements Rupees 7,547. The amount of the Emigration Fee Fund having been found insufficient to cover the expenditure of the establishment, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to increase the fee payable under Sections 19, 27, 31, and 34 of Act. No. XIII. of 1864 by 50 per cent.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS, &c.

507. The total number of publications registered during 1870 was 529, or 107 in excess of those entered in 1869. This increase is chiefly under the important head of books, as will be seen from the marginal abstract classified for 1870 and the preceding year under the three general groups, "Books," "Pamphlets," and "Miscellaneous." The following comparative table gives the languages in which the registered publications were printed The publications are sub-divided into three great classes as follow:—

Number and languages of publications registered.

CLASS.	1869.	1870.
Books	232	327
Pamphlets ...	178	189
Miscellaneous ...	12	13
Total ...	422	529

Class.	English.	VERNACULAR AND ORIENTAL LANGUAGE.										Total for 1870.
		Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Kodagu.	Tulu.	Hindustani.	Sanskrit.	Arabic and Persian.	Total.	
Original works	32	43	12	5	2	...	...	..	2	...	64	96
Translations	1	26	10	15	9	.	1	1	1	...	63	64
Republications	59	122	74	23	21	1	1	2	66	...	310	369
Total for 1870	92	191	96	43	32	1	2	3	69	...	437	529
Do. 1869	82	201	63	28	14	...	...	7	22	5	340	422

The preponderance of republications or reprints of old books and the first editions of ancient manuscript works, hitherto not printed, is strongly marked, being about seventy per cent. of the entire number of works The number of original works is very limited, especially in the vernacular languages, and most of these are of little permanent value. The English publications, though absolutely more, are relatively less than before, being but eighteen per cent. of the whole, which is two per cent. less than the proportion noticed in the report for the last year. The rapid increase in the number of Sanskrit books, consisting chiefly of the reprints of standard classical poems and sacred works in that language, shows an onward movement among Hindoo readers, and is perhaps in part due to the impetus lately given to the study of Sanskrit in colleges and schools. The three Hindustani works entered above are published by Missionary or Educational Societies, and there is not a single indigenous publication printed or lithographed in this language. This fact and the entire absence of all Arabic and Persian works are a sign either of the utter stagnation of interest in the Mahomedan section of the community in all literary matters, or of the preference of the Mussulmans for the written form, and the slowness of their taste in suiting itself to typography, or of their poverty and consequent inability to incur the expense of even lithographed productions of their own literature. The Tamil works, instead of outnumbering, as they did last year, those in all other vernacular languages taken together, are nearly balanced by the latter in point of numbers, owing to a perceptible increase in the Telugu and Malayalum works, and a slight decrease in the Tamil. Another noteworthy fact is the appearance during the year

for the first time, of two pamphlets in Tulu, and a song-book in Kodagu or Coorg; and, both being but the rude-spoken dialects of hill tribes, they are printed in the Canarese character. They are not indigenous, but Missionary publications.

Character of publication.

508. The books, &c., may be sub-divided under fifteen heads as follows, with reference to their subject matter, the English being distinguished from the vernacular works in each group :—

No.	Subject.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Biography	...	4	4	1 of these is a school-book or a test-book for examination.
2	Drama	..	13	13	1 Do. do.
3	Fiction	...	16	16	2 of these are school-books or test-books for examination.
4	History	3	10	13	13 Do. do.
5	Language	32	60	92	57 Do. do.
6	Law..	14	13	27	6 Do. do.
7	Medicine	1	10	11	2 Do. do.
8	Miscellaneous	24	11	35	13 Do. do.
9	Poetry	3	85	88	58 Do. do.
10	Politics	3	.	3	
11	Philosophy	...	11	11	1 of these is a school-book or a test-book for examination.
12	Religion	6	185	191	4 of these are school-books or test-books for examination.
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	5	7	12	6 Do. do.
14	Do. (natural and other).	..	12	12	
15	Voyages and travels ...	1	...	1	
	Total ...	92	437	529	164 Do. do.

Printing Presses.

509. The number of Printing Presses which have brought out the publications of the year is forty-six, of which forty are native establishments, and the remaining six are under the management of Europeans and East Indians. As usual, the S. P. C K. Press in Madras, and the Bâsle Mission Press on the Western Coast have decidedly taken the lead, so far as the total out-turn of work is concerned. Next to these stands the Prabhakara Press at Chintadrepetta, conducted purely by native agency, and employed chiefly in reprinting cheap editions of classical and religious works in Sanskrit, Tamil, and Telugu, for which there is a constant demand. The Foster Press, the Adelphi Press, the Bhasha Sunjeveni Press, and the Scottish Press, all in Madras, seem to have also turned out fair work. Generally speaking, there has been some improvement in the quality of the printing and binding of the books issued from other than Native Presses, compared with the ordinary run of work turned out in former years, and not one of the forty-six Presses has lent its aid to the publication of any indecent or otherwise objectionable matter during the year under review.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Quantity and cost of work performed.

510. The total quantity of work executed at the Government Press during the year 1870-71, reduced as is usual to solid foolscap pages, was 168,917 pages, against 173,476 in 1869-70. Of the former quantity pages 43,977 were re-made up matter.

The subjoined table shows the work turned out in each department during 1869-70 and 1870-71, excluding re-made up matter:—

Department.	Quantity of Work executed.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.
Chief Secretary's	13,519	11,448
Military	13,573	11,425
Revenue	12,493	10,901
Public Works	20,123	30,611
Revenue Board	26,534	19,934
Gazette	7,895	9,919
Secret	1,540	551
Miscellaneous, including Penitentiary ...	24,350	21,001
Book...	9,875	9,150
Total ..	129,902	124,940

A decrease, it will be observed, has occurred in all the departments, except the Public Works and Gazette. The large increase in the former department is principally due to Budget-estimates requiring emendation. The financial results of the year are shown below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Actual cost of printing	1,16,408	1	3
Depreciation of stock	17,985	13	2
Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on estimated value of stock	8,380	11	10
House-rent	3,000	0	0
Cost of printing ink	2,226	9	6
Total ...	1,48,001	3	9

The cost per page of original matter, including all numbers, was Rupees 1-2-11, against Rupees 1-3-1 in 1869-70. Including re-made up matter the cost per page was Rupees 1-0-3, against Rupees 1-0-7 in the preceding year. Under the head of salaries a saving of Rupees 5,963 has been effected. The economy with which the Press has been worked during the year is very satisfactory. Its operations result in a clear gain to Government.

511. At the Penitentiary, although a smaller number of pages were printed, there was an increase of Rupees 3,259-13-4 in the value of the work done, from the very heavy amount of press and machine work. In 1869-70 the earnings of the Penitentiary Branch were Rupees 29,815-13-2, and the cost, including prisoners' labor, Rs. 12,839-13-7. In 1870-71 the total earnings amounted to Rupees 33,075-10-6, as shown below :— Penitentiary.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Composition, 4,698 pages	4,698	0	0
Striking off 20,381,528 copies	23,855	4	0
Binding, stitching, &c.	4,522	6	6
Total ...	33,075	10	6

The cost, including superintendence (Rupees 2,000), horse allowance, establishment, contingent, and extra hands, was—

	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendence, &c.	7,587	10	5
Convict labor	7,778	12	0
Total ...	15,366	6	5

showing a clear profit of Rupees 17,709-4-1. These profits would have been even larger, but that it was necessary to employ a great amount of skilled labor to fold, stitch, pack, and despatch the heavy numbers of Acts and Census forms.

OBSERVATORY.

512. The proceedings of the Madras Observatory have, during the past year, been regulated as strictly as possible by the Code of Instructions mentioned in the last report, as approved by the Government of India, for the future management of the Observatory. The general tenor of the Code is to urge upon the present and future Astronomers the necessity of not undertaking too much at once, and of ensuring prompt publication of results, so as to render Madras observations of every kind early available to the scientific public, instead of as formerly permitting the accumulation of masses of records of unproved value.

Code of Instructions.

513. The Meridian Circle remains in its usual effective condition, but has been less used than in former years. The out-turn of meridian work during the calendar year 1870 consisted of 1,662 complete observations of fixed stars, fifty-five of the moon, and thirty-three of minor planets. This brings the total number of unpublished observations with the new Transit Circle up to 19,277.

Meridian Circle.

514. Except on special occasions, as for instance, the oppositions of minor planets too far south for observation in Europe, or of those discovered by the Astronomer, the apparition of a new comet, or the investigation of the Solar Parallax by means of the planet Mars in opposition, the equatoreals have been but little used; preparations for the publication of past labors being now far more important than additional records. The Variable Star Atlas, the Southern Celestial Survey, and the comparisons of Variable Stars have been completely suspended. The minor planets Isis, Ariadne, Hestia, Sappho, and Thisbe were observed on seventeen nights, and twenty-four observations of Mars were taken at the opposition of last March. These constituted the fifth series of measurements made since 1862 for the purpose of correcting the constant of Solar Parallax, agreeably to the method suggested by the Astronomer Royal in the year 1857. For the accomplishment of this important work the Madras Observatory is more favorably situated than any other in the world on account of its proximity to the Equator.

Equatoreal Observations.

515. A very important change was effected in October last in the mode of communicating Madras mean time to the shipping in the Roads and to the public in general. For nearly three-quarters of a century no better method had been devised than that of noting

Time Signals.

the time of the flash of the evening gun fired at Fort Saint George at 8 P.M., and communicating the observed time to the Master Attendant's Office on the following day. The invention of a new and very ingenious apparatus by Mr. G. K. Winter, the Telegraph Engineer to the Madras Railway, and the construction of a new line of telegraph between the Observatory and Fort Saint George, has enabled the Astronomer to undertake the firing of both the noon and 8 P.M. guns with strict accuracy, so that since last October there have been usually two signals per day available at the moment, for determining the error and rate of a chronometer in the Roads. A steamer remaining only a few hours is thus pretty sure of being able to secure reliable time, and the value of such a safe-guard to the navigation of any vessel is too obvious to need comment. Occasional failures arising in most cases from a friction tube missing fire are unavoidable; but in such cases a second current is transmitted precisely five minutes later, an arrangement which has been duly notified to the Marine community. An Electrical Motor Clock, for the express purpose of discharging the gun with mechanical precision, always within one-tenth of a second, and of regulating three sympathetic clocks in various parts of Madras, is expected out shortly from England, and will, it is hoped, be in action before the publication of the next annual report.

METEOROLOGICAL

516. The Meteorological Establishment of the Madras Presidency has now been steadily at work for three years, and progress has been made in tabulating the results. The Superintendent has found it necessary so far to have all the calculations made under his own eye in the Madras Observatory, and this unexpected addition to his numerous other duties has hitherto prevented the reports from appearing, as originally intended, within a few months of the completion of each successive year; but there is every reason to hope that the three already overdue will soon be circulated, and future arrears avoided. The stations now in operation besides Madras are Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Salem, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly, and Wellington. Meteorological Establishment

No printed instructions have yet been issued to the Assistants; for, as nearly every Assistant was in the first instance trained at the Madras Observatory, and no reductions or calculations have yet been required from the Observers, it was considered better to work the establishment for two or three years, and to find by experience what the men (mostly natives) were capable of, or could be safely entrusted to accomplish. The Superintendent now considers that the Assistants may be entrusted with working out the reductions as well as recording the observations; and with this view printed instructions, of the most simple nature possible, will be shortly prepared and supplied to them, together with tables specially adapted for Indian extremes of temperature and dryness, and the diurnal variations peculiar to tropical countries.

517. The rain registers at 216 Revenue Board Stations are now upon a much better footing than in past years. New and sufficiently accurate gauges have been everywhere supplied, and the measurements seem to be much more carefully looked after than formerly. The results for 1870 were all published in the Meteorological Supplements Rain Registers.

of the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, and those for 1871 will, in like manner, accompany the Monthly Meteorological results of the Presidency Stations about to be published.

MUSEUMS.

Government Central Museum.

518. The total number of specimens added to the collection during 1870-71 was 5,875 ; of these 5,220 were rare marine and land shells. One specimen of *Felis tigris* was presented by the Committee of the People's Park. The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 110,177, of whom 9,573 made their signatures in English. The total receipts were Rupees 6,609, of which the greater portion was made up of Government contributions, and the total disbursements Rupees 5,124.

Rajahmundry Local Museum.

519. This institution still continues a subject of interest with the local public. The total receipts were Rupees 881, including a monthly contribution from Government of 55 rupees, and the disbursements Rupees 747.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

A.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1870-71, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to provide for the collection of tolls and license fees on canals, lines of navigation and ferries, for the management of ferries, and for the construction and improvement of lines of navigation within the Madras Presidency.	By the Local Government.	The object and character of this Act is sufficiently indicated by its title. It is, however, chiefly designed to regulate the use of the canals in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, which, it is believed, were, previous to the enactment of this measure, managed in a very unsatisfactory manner.	13th May 1870.
An act to amend Madras Act VI. of 1866 (*An Act for repealing Madras Act V of* 1862, *and for regulating the Bank of Madras*); to give validity to certain acts done by the Directors of the Bank of Madras; and to enable out-going Directors to be re-elected.	Do.	To give validity to a practice which had been adopted by the Directors of the Madras Bank of transacting business by a quorum of less than nine Directors (the number prescribed by Section 13 of Madras Act VI. of 1866); to provide a quorum of three for the future; and to enable out-going Directors to be re-elected.	6th March 1871.
An Act to declare the meaning of clause 4, Section 11 of Madras Act VIII. of 1865.	Do.	To declare expressly that the intention of the Legislature in framing clause 4, Section 11 of Madras Act VIII. of 1865, was that a landholder should have power to raise his rents in two cases, first, where he had improved the land at his own expense; and, secondly, where he had been compelled to pay an additional assessment for improvements effected at the expense of Government.	18th March 1871.
An Act to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of towns in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of	By the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot.	To effect changes in the Mofussil Municipal Law, which the experience derived from the working of Madras Act X. of 1865 has shown to be very necessary; the most important of those changes being, 1st, as to the constitution of the Municipal Commissions; 2nd, the application of Municipal Funds to educational and other purposes, such, for instance, as the construction and maintenance	28th March 1871.

the inhabitants of the said towns.		of hospitals, the training and employment of medical practitioners, sanitary inspection, the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act, and the collection of statistics of births and deaths; 3rd, the withdrawal of the grant, which, under Madras Act X. of 1865, the Government was bound to contribute in aid of the charge for conservancy; 4th, the exemption of the Municipalities from their liability under that Act to defray a portion of the cost of the Town Police; 5th, the raising of the registration fee on carts from one to two rupees; and, 6th, the fixing of the maximum rates of tolls on carriages and other vehicles and animals entering the town.	
An Act to provide funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute local boards for the due administration of such funds.	Do.	To provide for a complete system of local taxation and of local administration in the rural districts, and this is effected by the provision made to merge in the present measure the Education Act of 1863, the District Road Cess Act of 1866, and the Wynaad Road Tolls Act of 1868, and to levy any one or more of the following rates, tolls, and taxes, viz, 1st, a rate not exceeding one anna in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied land; 2nd, a house-tax ranging from four annas to five rupees per annum, and, 3rd tolls on carriages and other vehicles and animals passing along roads within every circle to which this Act is extended The funds raised under this Act are to be applied to the following purposes, viz —(i.) the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and communications, (ii) the diffusion of education, and, with this object in view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants in-aid, the inspection of schools, and the training of teachers, and (iii) the construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, choultries, markets, tanks, and wells; the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings have been constructed; the training and employment of vaccinators and medical practitioners; the sanitary inspection of towns and villages, the cleansing of the roads, streets, and tanks, and any other local works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the people.	Do.

A.—(*Continued*).

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1870-71, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to amend Madras Act IX. of 1867 (*the Madras Municipal Act of* 1867).	By the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot.	To assimilate the Presidency Town Municipal Act in respect of the purposes to which the Municipal Funds can be applied by the Towns' Improvement Act, 1871; to relieve the Municipality of its liability under Madras Act IX of 1867; to pay the cost of the Town Police; to provide for the grant of pensions and gratuities to the officers and servants of the Municipality; and to assign adequate allowance to persons appointed temporarily to perform the duties of certain offices in the Municipality.	1st April 1871.

B.

Statement of Bill proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Madras Presidency in the official year 1870-71.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
A Bill to reduce the duty on salt imported by sea into the Madras Presidency.	By the Local Government.	To bring the rate of import duty upon salt in this Presidency in conformity with the amount of the net profit derived by the State from the monopoly of the Indian manufacture and first sale.	7th January 1871.	27th January 1871.	Withdrawn in consequence of the introduction into the Governor-General's Council of the Indian Tariff Bill (since passed as Act XIII. of 1871) in which the same rate of import duty on salt is fixed, as that proposed by the Bill, viz., Rs. 1-13-0.

C.

Statement of Draft Bill submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the official year 1870-71.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and Character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
A Bill to exempt title-deeds issued by the Inam Commissioner in the Presidency of Fort Saint George from compulsory registration under "the Indian Registration Act, 1866"	By the Board of Revenue and Local Government	The object of this Bill is sufficiently indicated by its title.	The provisions of this Bill have been embodied in the Indian Registration Bill, which has since been passed by the Council of the Governor-General as Act VIII. of 1871.

APPEN

A.

No. I.—

Table showing the Various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square-miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Village Officers (exercising Civil and Criminal powers).	53,910	2¾	470	(a) 30,102	One Judge	12 hours' imprisonment or 6 hours' stocks in petty assaults, thefts, &c., Final Jurisdiction in Civil suits, the value of which does not exceed 10 rupees, or on agreement of the parties in suits not exceeding Rs. 100.	Hereditary.
2. Taluk Sub-Magistrates (exercising Criminal powers).	155	925	171,190	155	do.	Powers of 1st and 2nd-class Sub-Magistrates	Special Test Examination in Law of Evidence, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and Rules of Practice, *Language* English. Special Test in Revenue Acts, Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, Taluk and Village Account system, and Rules of the Stamp Department.
3. Other local Sub-Magistrates.	308	462	85,595	308	do.		
4. Cantonment Judges (exercising the powers of a Small Cause Court and Criminal powers).	5	2½	12,140	5	do.	Full powers of a Magistrate, powers of a Justice of the Peace, and Civil Jurisdiction within the Cantonment in suits not exceeding Rs. 500.	Special Test Examination in law of Evidence, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and in Small Cause Court Acts XXVI. of 1864 and XI. of 1865.
5. District Munsiffs (exercising Civil powers).	110	1,300	240,870	110	do.	Original suits up to Rs. 1,000 and Small Cause suits below Rupees 50 (Regulation VI. of 1816 and Madras IV. of 1863)	Special Test Examination in Law of Evidence, Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, Rules of Practice, Civil and Criminal, Law of Contracts and of Torts, Equity and the Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws.
6. Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers) having no independent local jurisdiction.	...	...	...	63	do.	Full powers of a Magistrate or powers of a Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class as the case may be.	*Assistant Collector and Magistrates.* Covenanted Civil Service Examination. *Deputy Collector and Magistrates.* Special Test Examination in Law and in Revenue. *Vide* Sub-Magistrates.

(a.) *i.e.*, The number who actually exercised jurisdiction.
(b.) *i.e.*, One-fifth of the establishment provided for Revenue and Judicial works.

DIX II.

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31*st December* 1870.

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	(*a*) 30,102	...	Grants in land and fees in kind.	.	Revenue Executive.		..	26,810	41,521	...	...	...
...	..	10	145	2,220	2,256	(*b*) 1,102	Revenue Executive .		...	84,334	(*c*) 270	. .	...	...
...	...	6	302	1,290	840	(*b*) 125								
...	5	.	..	8,400		1,392	None.	(*d*) 288	...	2,047	1,254	...	1	...
..	..	16	92	2,880	2,472	1,800	do.	252	15	...	121,368	...	...	...
32	...	15	16	5,736	4,320	...	Revenue Executive	288	...	5,422	...	...	841	...
...	...	..	..	...	..	...								

(*c*.) Civil work performed by the Sub-Magistrates of Anjengo, Vythri, and Gudalur in the Calicut Zillah, and by the Sub-Magistrate of the Pulney Hills.

(*d*.) The Small Cause Court is closed for two months in the year.

No. I.—

Table showing the Various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square-miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals	Constitution of Tribunals stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Assistant Agents and Commissioners (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers).	3	2,622	356,498	3	One Judge.	Full powers of a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace Civil Jurisdiction in cases referred. Powers of a Collector in Revenue suits (Act XXIV. of 1839 and Madras Act I. of 1868).	Covenanted Officers.
8. Divisional Officers (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	52	...	..	52	do.	Full powers of a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace—Powers of a Collector in Revenue suits.	Covenanted and Uncovenanted, Sec. 6...
9. Police Magistrates (Presidency Town)	2	13	225,000	2	One Magistrate singly or two together	Justice of the Peace and Magisterial powers under Madras Act VIII. of 1867.	None ... ...
10. Small Cause Courts (confined to proper functions).	1	...	...	1	One Judge	Small Causes, the value of which does not exceed 500 rupees.	Covenanted Officers and Uncovenanted.
11. Small Cause Courts (exercising also the powers of a Principal Sadr Amin).	6	4,280	985,790	6	do.	Small Causes, &c., Original suits exceeding Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 10,000. Appellate Jurisdiction in appeals referred for disposal	No special qualification.
12. Small Cause Courts (Presidency Town)	1	26	450,000	1	Four Judges	Small Cause suits above Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs 1,000—Suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 with consent of the parties (Acts IX. of 1850 and XXVI. of 1864.)	The First Judge must be a Barrister.
13. Principal Sadr Amins (exercising ordinary Civil powers).	7	4,590	1,029,490	7	One Judge	Original suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs 10,000 and Appellate Jurisdiction in appeals referred.	Special Test Examination in Law. *Vide* District Munsiffs.
14. Principal Sadr Amins (exercising also the powers of Small Cause Courts).	5			5	do.	Small Causes exceeding Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 500.	do. ...
15. District Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	18	6,654	129,588	18	do.	Full powers of a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, judicial powers under special Revenue Acts. Regulations XII. of 1816, XX. of 1822, VI. of 1831, and Madras Act VIII. of 1865.	Covenanted Officers... do. ...
16. Agents and Commissioner (exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers).	3	7,867	1,069,496	3	One Judge with Assessors in Criminal Cases	Powers of a Collector in Revenue matters. Powers of a Civil and Session Judge.	do. ...

(b.) The Deputy Collector of Manantoddy exercises the powers of a District Munsiff also.
(c.) The Judge of the Small Cause Court at Masulipatam exercises the powers of a Magistrate.
(d.) One Judge sits two days a week during the vacation.

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1870.—(Continued.)

Total Number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	...	...	...	12,550	...	(a) 552	Revenue Executive		...	92	357	...	3	...
34	...	3	15	11,080	4,200		do.		...	4,158	(b) 55	...	1,317	...
...	1	2	1	12,000	9,600	8,178	None.	274	8 Law Agents & all Advocates, Attorneys, and Vakils of the HC	11,085	...	...	...	...
5	...	2	...	13,740	...	4,980	do.	236	10	(c) 15	10,747	...	...	(c) 461
...	...	3	1	14,000	12,000	81,534	do.	(d) 261	...	...	24,258	...	...	...
...	...	2	10	6,000	6,000	5,832	do.	236	11	(e) 39	2,650	(f) 2,409	...	3,358
18 3	...	...	...	28,260	...	(a) 5,090	Chief Executive Officer of the District.	288	...	642	...	...	583	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	8	...	7	7

(c.) The Principal Sadr Amin of Rajahmundry exercises the powers of a Magistrate.

(f.) This shows the total number of suits decided by all grades of Revenue Officers during the year, but the Returns do not show in detail what number were decided by each grade.

(a.) *i. e.*, One-fifth of the establishment provided for Revenue and Judicial works.

No. I.—

Table showing the Various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate,

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in Square-miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals stating number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to appointment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Civil and Session Courts (exercising Civil and Criminal powers).	18	6,800	1,259,530	21	One Judge with Assessors in Criminal Cases and in 6 Zillahs with Jury in certain offences.	All civil suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 where there is a Principal Sadr Amin: all exceeding Rs. 1,000 where none: appellate jurisdiction from decrees of Principal Sadr Amins and District Munsiffs. Where Small Cause jurisdiction exists, suits not exceeding Rs. 500.	Covenanted Officers.
18. Civil and Session Courts (exercising also the powers of Small Cause Courts).	3						
	697			760			
19. High Court (Original Side)	1	26	450,000	1	One.	Ordinary original jurisdiction in all matters within the Presidency Town.	According to Letters Patent.
19. High Court (Appellate Side.)	1	143,380	2,65,34,400	1	Two.	Regular Appellate jurisdiction from decrees and sentences and orders of Civil and Session Courts. Special Appellate jurisdiction from decrees, &c., and orders of Lower Appellate Courts. General powers of revision.	

CIVIL.

existing in the Presidency of Madras on the 31st December 1870.—(Continued.)

TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.		Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Work.	Average Number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each Tribunal.	NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
21	...	...	...	26,500	...	7,080	None.	236	28	1,523	703	...	497	6,319
116	6	61	582							1,09,404	161,670	2,409	3,249	10,145
5	Appointed by Letters Patent.			48,000	...	75,544 (a) 79,968	...	243	42	50	631	...	...	Reg. 131 Sp. 557

(a.) Not including the pay of menial servants.

No. II.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several Classes of Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870.

Nature of Claim.	Number of Cases of different Courts.													High Court.	Grand Total.
	Ordinary Suits.							Small Causes.							
	Village Munsiffs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of S. C. Courts as P. Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	Total.	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Mofussil Small Cause Courts.	Judges of Madras Small Cause Court.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	Ordinary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Civil Court Cases.															
Money due on Contract. — On written promise for sum certain	7,283	...	23,828	416	119	238	31,884	40,272	889	8,560	5,964	66	49,787	394	88,029
Money due on Contract. — On unwritten promise for sum certain	21,944	...	1,975	23	1	10	23,953	14,657	174	584	1,617	1	15,416	11	40,997
Money due on Contract. — On account stated	5,059	...	1,325	32	7	19	6,442	5,562	81	1,199	2,484	26	6,868	29	15,823
Money due on Contract. — Money paid or received	937	...	341	9	...	4	1,291	1,505	...	194	664	..	1,699	21	3,675
Money due on Contract. — For goods sold and delivered ...	3,131	...	348	3	3	16	3,491	1,493	11	653	7,519	...	2,157	48	13,215
Rent	399	...	1,139	5	3	18	1,564	3,769	85	482	1,833	2	4,338	5	7,740
Recovery of personal property or value thereof ...	1,564	...	1,020	25	5	6	2,620	2,531	84	234	597	1	2,850	22	6,089
Damages — For injuries to person	...	...	23	1	2	...	26	2	...	4	5	...	6	3	40
Damages — For injuries to property	2	...	256	1	1	2	262	242	3	92	72	1	338	2	674
Damages — For defamation...	...	...	119	2	...	4	125	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	138
Damages — For other injuries not included in the above	...	...	135	8	...	5	148	32	3	1	...	...	36	...	184
Damages — For breaches of contract not included in the above	2	...	423	2	1	12	440	646	2	56	3,127	...	704	7	4,278
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts ...	...	...	301	6	...	6	313	38	...	...	...	...	38	10	361
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident	...	...	32	...	2	5	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39

Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction	...	...	117	2	...	5	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	125
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	61	...	87	5	4	6	163	122	...	...	...	...	122	15	300
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	8
Suits connected with religion and caste	...	...	33	2	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	38
Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments	...	...	38	4	...	14	56	4	...	...	...	...	4	7	67
Suits relating to marriage dower and divorce	1	...	178	3	1	7	190	34	1	11	1	2	48	3	242
Suits to establish or dispute adoption	...	...	18	3	...	5	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics	...	...	17	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	...	...	546	3	3	12	564	27	...	3	...	...	30	7	601
Suits to establish or contest wills	...	...	24	...	3	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Claims to inheritance. Under Hindoo Law	1	...	542	25	4	29	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	612
Claims to inheritance. do. Mahomedan Law	...	...	94	7	...	4	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	108
Claims to inheritance. do. any other Law	...	...	66	2	...	1	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	71
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows	...	...	63	2	...	8	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Suits relating to the Revenue	1	...	208	1	...	1	211	236	1	...	...	...	237	...	448
Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property	...	...	8,969	71	55	60	9,155	...	...	...	2	...	...	113	9,270
Claims in right of pre-emption	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16
Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands	...	...	58	...	...	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land other than rent suits	...	...	862	1	1	34	898	19	...	...	...	...	19	...	917
Suits for partition of immoveable property	...	...	723	21	17	27	788	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	816
Suits regarding boundaries	...	...	81	...	...	2	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Suits for, or relating to, real property not included in the above	...	...	8,932	149	41	82	9,204	8	...	..	186	...	8	57	9,455
REVENUE COURT CASES.															
Claims connected with boundary and cultivation disputes (Regulation XII. of 1816, Section 4)	...	17	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Claims to hereditary offices or their emoluments (Regulation VI. of 1831, Section 3.)	...	557	1	...	...	...	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558
Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent (Madras Act VIII. of 1865, Sections 8, 9, 10, and 11)	...	1,413	...	...	...	..	1,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,413
Suits relating to ejectment (Section 12.)	...	134	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Suits regarding illegal exaction, distraint, &c., (Sections 5, 17, 20, 35, 36, 49, and 80)	...	578	...	...	...	...	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578
Total	40,385	2,699	52,940	834	273	636	97,767	71,213	1,334	12,073	24,071	99	84,719	806	207,363

No. III.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870.

Value.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.																
	Ordinary Suits.								Small Causes.							High Court.	
	Village Munsiffs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Suits.	Total Value in Rupees.	District Munsiffs, Assistant Agents, and Commissioner.	Principal Sadr Amins.	Judges of Mofussil Small Cause Courts.	Judges of Madras Small Cause Court.	Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Causes	Total Value in Rupees.	Ordinary Suits.	Total Value in Rupees.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Not exceeding Rs. 5 ...	20,267	182	637	5	...	1	21,092	61,624	3,351	14	498	6,345	...	10,208	38,476	...	...
,, 20 ...	20,990	476	4,357	36	5	3	25,867	2,37,369	28,492	108	1,364	10,548	...	40,512	4,72,638	...	...
,, 100 ...	258	672	24,110	113	17	9	25,179	14,95,822	39,110	759	4,852	5,758	46	50,525	20,69,538	1	...
,, 500 ...	4	212	19,107	107	17	20	19,467	42,26,058	36	724	4,989	1,457	61	7,267	15,57,880	96	...
,, 1,000 ...	...	18	2,829	37	2	10	2,896	27,94,034	...	...	...	150	...	150	99,445	94	...
,, 5,000 ...	...	19	12	650	241	360	1,282	23,94,777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	...
,, 10,000 ...	1	1	...	94	16	51	163	11,50,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...
,, 100,000 ...	...	...	...	...	...	129	129	41,42,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...
Exceeding 100,000 ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	67,36,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits of which it is not possible to estimate the money value	1	829	9		...	7	849	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...
Total ...	41,521	2,409	51,061	1,045	298	604	96,938	2,32,38,227	70,989	1,605	11,703	24,258	107	108,662	42,37,977	631	...

No. IV.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from 1869.	Filed in 1870 (including Suits remanded.)	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transfer to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Uncontested.						Contested.		Total.		Pending.			Average duration of Suit.		Referred for arbitration.
							Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Over twelve months.	Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Village Courts	*11,807	40,385	...	52,192	...	...	6,825	1,680	8,083	6,337	8,492	408	8,689	1,007	41,521	10,671	1,901	1,879	1,986	76	72	11
Revenue Courts	685	2,699	88	3,472	88	447	239	155	209	67	59	83	975	622	2,409	975	361	402	131	191	95	33
District Munsiffs. {Ordinary ...	35,565	53,896	1,049	90,510	1,403	142	1,983	1,834	9,074	4,141	10,354	1,677	14,986	7,012	51,061	38,046	9,299	14,180	6,207	438	246	162
{Small Causes...	5,391	71,822	31	77,244	150	71	3,917	2,602	11,491	10,021	16,019	3,174	16,684	7,081	70,989	6,105	1,052	104	2	53	40	53
Mofussil SmallCause Courts. {As P. S. Amins.	148	284	45	477	1	6	20	11	40	25	64	1	90	47	298	178	50	43	39	266	200	6
{Small Causes...	622	12,082	...	12,704	...	54	451	89	3,471	1,657	3,151	160	1,905	819	11,703	1,001	77	6	1	22	18	1
Madras Small Cause Court ...	2,340	24,071	...	26,411	...	...	2,739	2	7,337	1,192	6,867	...	5,608	513	24,258	2,153	1,728	411	14	...	...	113
Principal Sadr Amins {Ordinary ...	839	858	189	1,886	223	...	64	22	139	39	124	7	398	252	1,045	618	149	188	114	442	146	3
{Small Causes...	129	1,347	577	2,053	78	...	70	9	296	251	421	10	367	181	1,605	370	34	83	...	37	51	...
Civil Courts. {Ordinary ...	420	651	255	1,326	168	4	25	31	77	43	93	...	204	131	604	554	84	150	134	348	259	7
{Small Causes...	20	99	2	121	...	...	3	10	21	...	1	...	68	4	107	14	2	1	...	39	37	...
Total ...	57,966	208,194	2,236	2,68,396	2,111	724	16,336	6,445	40,238	23,773	45,645	5,520	49,974	17,669	2,05,600	60,685	14,737	7,447	8,628	...	...	389
High Court (Original Side)...	288	806	...	1,094	...	...	13	161	5	...	...	...	383	69	631	463	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The difference of 502 suits is owing to the impossibility of tracing out the suits pending before Village Munsiffs after the abolition of the Cheyur District Munsiff's Court in Coimbatore.

No. V.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Business of the Appellate Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870.

Class of Courts.	Remaining from 1869.	Instituted in 1870 (including Appeals remanded).	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861.	Heard ex parte.			Contested.			Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Pending.		Objections under Section 348 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Objections allowed.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.				Over four months.	Over twelve months.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Principal Sadr Amins and Assistant Agents	1,618	93	3,130	4,841	239	146	84	14	17	1,724	355	584	195	3,358	1,483	1,069	156	44	32
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Principal Sadr Amins ...	308	39	429	776	5	58	6	...	...	242	49	79	22	461	315	55	118	8	2
Civil Courts. Revenue ...	99	247	...	346	...	14	24	1	4	93	10	15	7	168	178	42	4	...	...
Civil Courts. Civil	3,873	5,778	130	9,781	3,443	115	165	58	23	1,503	253	448	150	6,158	3,623	1,008	983	27	11
Total ...	5,898	6,157	3,689	15,744	3,687	333	279	73	44	3,562	667	1,126	374	10,145	5,599	2,174	1,261	79	45
High Court. Regular Appeals	108	129	...	237	...	2	4	...	...	72	25	21	7	131	106	89	17	10	...
High Court. Special Appeals	382	576	...	958	...	17	101	1	3	370	21	26	18	557	401	371	30	25	...

No. VI.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870.

Class of Courts.		Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees.		Pending at the end of 1870.	Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.					Orders under Section 243 of the Civil Procedure Code.
		Pending from 1869.	Filed in 1870.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.		Imprisonment of Person.	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.		
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents.	Ordinary ...	9,046	50,327	1,391	60,764	31,525	19,986	9,253	10,265	7,835	2,341	15,194	8,105	65
	Small Causes ...	5,130	45,452	478	51,060	30,431	15,657	4,972	9,618	8,578	2,188	2,577	1,157	3
Judges of Mofussil Small Cause Courts.	As P. S. Amins...	57	604	2	663	339	249	75	54	103	31	241	164	...
	Small Causes ...	278	9,326	39	9,643	5,293	4,058	292	5,865	1,924	820	...	...	...
Judges of Madras Small Cause Court ...		842	6,351	...	7,193	4,935	608	1,650	790	661	336	...	...	...
Principal Sadr Amins.	Ordinary ...	422	1,504	12	1,938	1,108	490	340	259	132	64	649	413	28
	Small Causes ...	110	865	...	975	759	118	98	39	100	41	...	...	...
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary ...	290	1,156	137	1,583	866	380	337	299	175	109	354	308	15
	Small Causes ...	11	76	...	87	59	21	7	4	10	11	4	9	...
	Total ...	16,186	115,661	2,059	133,906	75,315	41,567	17,024	27,193	19,518	5,941	19,019	10,156	111

No. VII.—*CIVIL.*

Table showing the Number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the Presidency of Madras, classified according to the years in which they were instituted.

Courts.	Years in which instituted.												Total.		Remarks.
	Previous to or in 1865.		In 1866.		In 1867.		In 1868.		In 1869.		In 1870.				
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents. — Ordinary ...	35	...	70	...	294	...	755	...	5,513	...	31,379	...	38,046	...	The annual returns of the Madras Small Cause Court for 1865, 1866, and 1867 being defective, the number of suits pending in those years cannot be given accurately.
Small Causes ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6,103	...	6,105	...	
Judges of Mofussil Small Cause Courts. — As P. S. Amins ...	...	...	3	...	1	17	12	96	30	14	132	188	178	315	
Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,000	...	1,001	...	
Judges of Madras Small Cause Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,937	...	2,333	...	2,143	...	...	...	
Principal Sadr Amins. — Ordinary	...	6	3	...	4	9	33	49	94	218	484	1,201	618	1,483	
Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	370	...	
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner. — Ordinary	3	...	6	...	4	4	13	50	110	875	418	2,872	554	3,801	
Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	
Total ...	39	6	82	...	303	30	2,750	195	8,082	1,107	42,043	4,261	46,886	5,599	
High Court	...	93	...	78	...	107	...	155	...	68	...	6	...	507	

B.

No. I.—*CRIMINAL.*

Table showing the Result of Appeal in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870.

COURTS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.									PENDING.	
	Appeals remaining from 1869.	Filed in 1870.	Total.	Appeals rejected under Section 417.	After perusal of records.						
					Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Total.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Divisional Magistrates	289	5,775	6,064	1,019	2,767	351	1,630	5,767	130	103	297
District Magistrates	83	1,482	1,565	241	798	135	334	1,508	20	29	57
Courts of Session...	37	897	934	269	347	64	219	899	7	23	35
Total ...	409	8,154	8,563	1,529	3,912	550	2,183	8,174	157	155	389
High Court (Appellate Side) ...	102	564	666	360	87	76	51	574	14	31	92

No. II.—*CRIMINAL.*

Table showing the Use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Madras in the year 1870.

COURTS.	Established or Average Number of Juries or Assessors.	COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN JURY TRIALS.			NUMBER OF PERSONS IN ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			
				Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	After trial.		Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	After trial.		
		Cases.	Persons.		Convicted.	Acquitted.		Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge differing from the Assessor.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with the Assessors only.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10	11
Courts of Session. Assessors.	2	1,476	3,060	1	41	24	139	2,172	577	106
Courts of Session. Jury...	5	94	*323	15	144	162	...	...	...	...
High Court ...Jury...	12	50	60	4	34	†22	...	...	...	...

* Two accused died in Jail before trial.

† This includes two persons covicted by the Jury, but whose convictions were afterwards quashed upon cases reserved.

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	OPERATIONS				
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1870.	Persons concerned.	Property		Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.
			Lost.	Recovered.	
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.					
Murder	219	455	1,579	314	83
Attempt to murder	57	74	69	41	25
Culpable homicide	107	199	...	...	59
Attempt at do.	1	1	...	...	1
Abetment of suicide	1	1	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	210	211	...	...	113
Causing miscarriage	76	121	...	...	8
Exposure or abandonment of children	20	20	...	...	11
Concealment of birth	47	61	...	...	19
Causing grievous hurt	365	792	...	...	183
Causing hurt	340	746	110	74	180
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	6,334	18,495	...	...	2,497
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	23	115	...	...	6
Wrongful restraint	1,285	3,156	632	26	325
Do. to extort confession	10	22	...	...	5
Assault	259	597	7	...	147
Petty assault	23,026	58,560	...	...	4,974
Assault in attempting theft	20	37	54	28	10
Kidnapping or abducting	89	192	237	...	25
Do. with intent to take property	9	14	220	31	5
Slave-dealing	2	7	...	...	1
Prostitution of minors	7	9	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	1	1	...	...	...
Rape	95	112	10	...	19
Unnatural offences	15	17	...	...	6
Total of No. 1	32,618	84,009	2,918	514	8,702
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.					
Robbery	354	846	14,859	2,133	143
Robbery on the highway	95	218	3,666	642	41
Robbery (aggravated)	52	126	1,455	528	21
Attempt at robbery	33	95	...	...	2
Dacoity	282	3,291	84,177	9,324	80
Dacoity (aggravated)	18	280	22,176	1,618	8
Being a dacoit, &c.	6	23	...	...	4
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	4	33	...	...	1
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	183	393	580	409	110
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking	828	1,144	26,452	5,961	464
House-breaking by night	5,415	8,416	4,40,197	55,688	1,314
Do. with aggravating circumstances	7	17	113	...	3
Breaking open closed receptacle of property.	154	248	4,069	300	40
Total of No. 2	7,431	15,130	5,97,744	76,603	2,231

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.

OF THE POLICE.			JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.								
			SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.								
			Bailed by Police.		By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.			
Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
382	...	382	7	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	3	57	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
183	...	183	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
180	8	188	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	
69	15	84	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43	...	43	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
452	128	580	6	19	1	1	1	121	245	116	
430	146	576	1	1	...	...	...	128	264	138	
601	16,789	17,390	4	...	2,955	8,457	3,471	922	2,715	1,127	
82	24	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
616	2,171	2,787	...	10	378	858	335	194	558	207	
10	12	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
289	189	478	...	...	9	36	18	108	242	120	
1,440	52,955	54,395	...	...	5,072	13,736	5,431	1,829	5,220	2,016	
21	6	27	...	...	10	18	8	4	7	5	
126	25	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
64	29	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
5,089	72,501	77,590	27	65	8,425	23,106	9,264	3,307	9,252	3,729	
389	...	389	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
102	...	102	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
66	1	67	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	...	20	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,060	...	1,060	10	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	
123	...	123	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
245	60	305	1	4	65	119	66	61	133	95	
745	30	775	5	8	...	...	...	309	417	321	
3,154	15	3,169	40	96	...	...	...	805	1,360	947	
13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
88	14	102	1	1	...	...	...	23	42	30	
6,047	120	6,167	63	169	65	119	66	1,198	1,952	1,393	

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
	By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			Total.		
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.						
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	168	169	110	168	169	110
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth	18	24	15	18	24	15
Causing grievous hurt	108	210	108	230	456	225
Causing hurt	114	264	180	242	528	318
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	342	699	331	4,219	11,871	4,929
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint	104	265	94	676	1,681	636
Do. to extort confession	9	21	7	9	21	7
Assault	102	190	114	219	468	252
Petty assault	2,146	3,601	1,430	9,047	22,557	8,877
Assault in attempting theft	1	2	2	15	27	15
Kidnapping or abducting	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with intent to take property	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	...	...	...	1	1	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 1	3,112	5,445	2,391	14,844	37,803	15,384
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.						
Robbery	170	332	205	170	332	205
Robbery on the highway	38	78	67	38	78	67
Robbery (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at robbery	3	6	3	3	6	3
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Being a dacoit, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	22	46	28	148	298	189
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking	233	325	231	542	742	552
House-breaking by night	807	1,464	856	1,612	2,824	1,803
Do. with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breaking open closed receptacle of property	25	49	33	48	91	63
Total of No. 2	1,298	2,300	1,423	2,561	4,371	2,882

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

OPERATIONS IN COMMITABLE CASES.

By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
85	202	76	145	46	76	40	60	24	76	21	59
23	32	16	20	8	9	8	9	9	14	6	6
53	79	44	57	29	62	23	41	12	30	10	24
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
31	54	19	23	8	13	3	8	6	9	1	1
5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	12	6	10	3	4	1	2	...	...	...	...
21	43	15	26	17	31	14	24	8	19	8	19
8	16	2	2	4	5	4	5	5	15	5	15
8	41	8	41	8	12	8	12	...	...	...	...
11	49	2	10	6	28	5	19	5	28	4	22
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	72	19	23	19	44	11	32	14	25	7	11
4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
2	7	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	2	2	4	1	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	35	11	17	24	30	19	24	23	24	5	6
5	5	2	2	4	5	3	4	3	4	2	3
331	662	234	393	185	330	147	249	117	253	77	174
15	32	15	28	6	18	5	10	2	3	2	3
5	17	3	6	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
13	22	12	21	12	24	9	15	8	19	8	19
3	5	2	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	645	95	481	33	186	27	118	16	161	10	112
6	55	5	45	4	47	4	39	3	20	2	11
3	9	3	9	...	...	...	...	3	14	2	6
3	19	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	9	5	6	2	6	2	6	3	8	3	8
53	163	39	115	25	56	24	51	17	30	17	29
2	7	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	6	2	2
5	8	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
223	991	185	738	84	343	72	241	57	263	48	192

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF OPERATIONS IN By Principal Sadr Amins.				
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Person convicted.	Committed to Higher Court. Cases.	Committed to Higher Court. Persons.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person					
Murder	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	2	2	1	...	...
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth	1	2	...	...	...
Causing grievous hurt	1	1	...	...	...
Causing hurt	...	...	...	...	...
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	...	...	...	...	...
Causing hurt or grevious hurt to extort confession	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint	1	1	...	...	...
Do. to extort confession	...	...	...	...	...
Assault	...	...	...	...	...
Petty assault	...	...	...	...	...
Assault in attempting theft	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping or abducting	...	...	...	...	...
Do. with intent to take property	...	...	...	...	...
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 1	5	6	1	...	...
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence....					
Robbery	2	3	2	...	...
Robbery on the highway	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt at robbery	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	...
Being a dacoit, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	...	...	...	...	...
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking	1	1	1	...	...
House-breaking by night	10	22	20	...	...
Do. with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	...
Breaking open closed receptacle of property	3	6	6	...	...
Total of No. 2	16	32	29	...	...

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

COMMITTABLE CASES.

By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates, and tried by Courts.
Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
134	261	111	1	1	..	135	262	111	135
30	35	29	...	...	...	30	35	29	30
74	118	82	3	3	1	77	121	83	77
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	2	...	...	...	5	5	3	173
22	31	11	...	...	...	22	31	11	22
11	11	10	1	1	1	12	12	11	12
6	10	7	...	...	...	7	12	7	25
34	66	52	1	1	1	36	68	53	266
10	21	6	1	1	1	11	22	7	253
16	53	48	...	...	...	16	53	48	4,235
11	51	20	...	...	...	11	51	20	11
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	678
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,047
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
34	62	48	3	4	2	37	66	50	37
5	5	5	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
1	4	4	...	...	...	1	4	4	1
3	4	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
35	47	22	...	...	...	35	47	22	35
6	7	6	1	2	2	7	9	8	7
438	792	465	11	13	8	454	811	474	15,298
20	38	30	...	...	...	22	41	32	192
6	10	7	...	...	...	6	10	7	44
29	55	38	...	...	...	29	55	38	29
2	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5
132	709	333	...	...	...	132	709	333	132
11	95	40	...	...	...	11	95	40	11
5	15	12	...	...	...	5	15	12	5
2	14	8	...	...	...	2	14	8	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
9	19	13	...	...	...	10	20	14	552
69	172	98	1	1	1	80	195	119	1,692
3	6	6	...	...	...	3	6	6	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	6	51
288	1,136	585	1	1	1	305	1,169	615	2,866

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.				
	Adults.		Juveniles.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.					
Murder	97	14	...	...	111
Attempt to murder	25	3	1	...	29
Culpable homicide	81	2	...	...	83
Attempt at do.	1	...	...	...	1
Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	74	39	...	...	113
Causing miscarriage	...	11	...	...	11
Exposure or abandonment of children	3	8	...	...	11
Concealment of birth	1	21	...	...	22
Causing grievous hurt	271	6	1	...	278
Causing hurt	316	8	1	...	325
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	4,660	297	17	3	4,977
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	20	...	...	...	20
Wrongful restraint	624	12	...	...	636
Do. to extort confession	8	...	...	...	8
Assault	245	7	...	...	252
Petty assault	8,274	593	9	1	8,877
Assault in attempting theft	14	1	...	...	15
Kidnapping or abducting	47	3	...	...	50
Do. with intent to take property	5	...	...	...	5
Slave-dealing	4	...	...	...	4
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	22	...	...	...	22
Unnatural offences	7	...	1	...	8
Total of No. 1	14,799	1,025	30	4	15,858
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.					
Robbery	235	1	1	...	237
Robbery on the highway	74	...	...	...	74
Robbery (aggravated)	37	1	...	...	38
Attempt at robbery	3	...	...	...	3
Dacoity	333	...	...	...	333
Dacoity (aggravated)	40	...	...	...	40
Being a dacoit, &c.	12	...	...	...	12
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	8	...	...	...	8
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	179	8	1	1	189
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking	477	54	33	2	566
House-breaking by night	1,816	55	50	1	1,922
Do. with aggravating circumstances	6	...	...	...	6
Breaking open closed receptacle of property	67	2	...	...	69
Total of No. 2	3,287	121	85	4	3,497

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.														
	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.										
Death.	Life.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Life.	Not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. ten years.	Do seven years	Do. five years.	Do three years.	Do. two years.	Do. one year.	Do. six months.	Do. one month.
72	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	10	6	4	2	...	1	1	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	3	5	27	9	11	10	15	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	3	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	11	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	8	18	20	105	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	20	92	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	96	877
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	8	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	105
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	38	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	57	829
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	2	17	20	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	7	1	1	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	1	...
72	42	...	1	...	...	17	21	61	35	50	102	521	2,117
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	7	53	66	78	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	10	26	20	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	7	8	5	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	10	2	...	...	...	33	91	124	31	25	6	9	2
1	18	6	...	...	...	9	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	29	140
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	29	34	281	107
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	21	221	201	1,006	156
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	46	9
1	30	8	...	...	...	44	113	186	79	355	349	1,469	430

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.						
	Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishment.	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		Insane.
			Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	
No. 1.—Offences against the Person.							
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Attempt to murder	1	...	...	...	3	115	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	6	320	...
Attempt at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	...	...	...	...	2	50	...
Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure or abandonment of children ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of birth	...	...	1	100	...	...	...
Causing grievous hurt	1	...	39	667	58	3,432	...
Causing hurt	...	...	123	2,826	38	1,002	...
Causing hurt (Petty cases)	1	...	4,018	23,831	270	3,769	...
Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession	...	...	...	...	6	900	...
Wrongful restraint	...	...	492	5,100	45	635	...
Do. to extort confession	...	...	...	...	2	105	...
Assault	...	...	170	2,078	9	113	...
Petty assault	1	...	8,003	33,872	227	2,317	...
Assault in attempting theft	...	...	3	53	1	30	...
Kidnapping or abducting	...	...	...	...	1	25	...
Do. with intent to take property ...	...	...	...	...	1	100	...
Slave-dealing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution of minors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 1 ...	7	...	12,849	68,527	669	12,913	1
No. 2.—Offences against Property with violence.							
Robbery	9	...	3	6	22	1,087	...
Robbery on the highway	1	...	2	30	7	311	...
Robbery (aggravated)	1	...	...	...	1	200	...
Attempt at robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	4	...	...	51	5,105	...
Dacoity (aggravated)	...	...	...	...	10	9,000	...
Being a dacoit, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preparing or assembling for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence	1	...	17	177	76	1,177	...
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking ...	102	20	2	40	24	684	...
House-breaking by night	272	45	6	130	124	7,603	...
Do. with aggravating circumstances	...	...	...	...	1	30	...
Breaking open closed receptacle of property ...	5	2	...	...	5	130	...
Total of No. 2 ...	392	71	31	383	321	25,327	...

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Discharged without trial by Magistracy.		Went by default and withdrawn by parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities; Juveniles handed over to Parents; Cautioned; Escaped from custody; Died before conclusion of trial.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	9	9	10	10
1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
2	3	2	7	...	...	4	10
1	1	4	6	...	...	5	7
276	807	1,623	4,718	3	8	1,902	5,533
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
71	158	357	871	33	78	461	1,107
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	10	...	...	7	10
1,133	2,729	11,986	28,708	363	1,054	13,482	32,491
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	7	...	...	2	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	4	4	...	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,489	3,704	13,986	34,333	414	1,155	15,889	39,192
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	6	2	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3
...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
...	...	1	3	6	11	7	14

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; and the

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	OPERATIONS				
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1870.	Persons concerned.	Property		Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.
			Lost.	Recovered.	
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	75	122	119	11	38
Theft	17,690	31,260	3,77,793	1,03,016	8,091
Extortion	322	832	1,662	67	55
Misappropriation	799	1,676	21,387	7,481	407
Criminal breach of trust	1,120	1,539	87,776	11,333	391
Receiving or possessing stolen property ...	544	890	1,840	3,884	348
Cheating	423	703	18,768	4,244	122
Total of No. 3 ...	20,973	37,022	5,09,345	1,30,036	9,452
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief	4,743	15,554	3,497	121	1,114
Mischief to animals	177	372	1,622	46	48
Mischief with aggravating circumstances ...	216	1,027	305	...	71
Mischief by fire	262	394	22,908	...	16
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c	30	52	...	...	11
Mischief by causing inundation to public drainage	27	76	...	...	8
Total of No. 4 ...	5,455	17,475	28,332	167	1,268
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	7	11	1	1	5
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin	101	115	1	1	42
Other offences relating to coin	1	1	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	4	5	...	...	2
Forgery	209	524	300	...	58
Offences relating to trade and property marks.	8	28	...	...	3
Total of No. 5 ...	330	684	302	2	110
No. 6.—Contempt & Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders	2,441	4,479	...	...	2,002
Withholding information	42	53	...	...	23
Giving false information	81	135	...	...	49
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	1	1	...	...	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant..	135	338	...	...	87
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	1	3	...	...	...
False evidence	332	449	...	..	158
Causing disappearance of evidence	22	40	...	...	7
False personation in judicial proceeding ...	7	10	...	...	3
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims	66	208	80	60	21
False charge	191	311	...	...	71
Harbouring offenders	14	30	...	...	7
Compounding offences	35	80	...	...	12

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

OF THE POLICE.					JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.					
					SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
					By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.		
Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Bailed by Police.		Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
			Cases.	Persons.						
36	66	102	...	...	...	...	...	35	72	50
16,865	2,086	18,951	100	181	5,061	10,302	6,911	2,728	5,008	3,334
303	336	639	...	...	...	...	...	135	348	43
577	929	1,506	1	1	428	883	419	162	331	142
754	431	1,185	1	1	...	...	...	238	352	119
802	25	827	2	4	...	...	...	177	283	174
233	349	582	...	...	...	...	...	152	242	57
19,570	4,222	23,792	104	187	5,489	11,185	7,330	3,627	6,636	3,919
697	13,089	13,786	...	...	1,513	4,384	1,771	537	1,606	589
114	177	291	...	...	...	...	...	79	181	42
366	427	793	1	6	...	...	...	108	456	104
142	11	153	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	5	36	...	...	...	...	...	14	21	15
27	41	68	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	3
1,377	13,750	15,127	6	13	1,513	4,384	1,771	744	2,279	753
11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	5	103	4	4	...	...	...	18	18	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
292	146	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	9	20	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	3
417	160	577	4	4	...	...	...	25	36	13
2,279	1,963	4,242	...	...	1,745	3,187	2,698	409	768	622
23	24	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	68	115	1	3	...	...	...	27	45	33
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	193	297	...	...	...	...	...	68	142	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
301	123	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	5	29	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	127	172	...	...	...	...	...	28	115	25
138	110	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	28	52	...	...	7	18	6	2	5	1

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
	By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			Total.		
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.						
Frauds relating to weights and measures... ...	27	30	17	62	102	67
Theft	2,178	3,253	2,515	9,967	18,563	12,760
Extortion	109	261	38	244	609	81
Misappropriation	72	131	51	662	1,345	612
Criminal breach of trust	503	673	326	741	1,025	445
Receiving or possessing stolen property	313	472	280	490	755	454
Cheating	150	225	88	302	467	145
Total of No. 3...	3,352	5,045	3,315	12,468	22,866	14,564
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.						
Mischief	132	292	122	2,182	6,282	2,482
Mischief to animals	53	85	32	132	266	74
Mischief with aggravating circumstances... ...	63	263	73	171	719	177
Mischief by fire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	6	16	1	20	37	16
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage	14	38	10	20	53	13
Total of No. 4 ...	268	694	238	2,525	7,357	2,762
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.						
Counterfeiting or altering coin	2	3	2	2	3	2
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin.	24	24	13	42	42	23
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	2	2	1	3	3	1
Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	1	3	1	7	20	4
Total of No. 5 ...	29	32	17	54	68	30
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.						
Contempt of legal process or orders	168	254	199	2,322	4,209	3,519
Withholding information	34	47	24	34	47	24
Giving false information	44	65	38	71	110	71
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	52	147	65	120	289	165
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing disappearance of evidence	4	4	1	5	5	2
False personation in judicial proceeding	3	4	2	3	4	2
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims...	26	43	8	54	158	33
False charge	99	134	59	99	134	59
Harbouring offenders	9	10	8	9	10	8
Compounding offences	12	13	8	21	36	15

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

OPERATIONS IN COMMITABLE CASES.

By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	30	23	30	10	25	10	17	19	31	19	30
4	12	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	4
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	8	2	8
18	27	5	8	5	5	5	5	11	11	11	11
16	33	9	14	7	14	7	14	5	9	5	9
8	12	2	3	1	5	1	3	5	10	5	9
70	116	42	60	25	53	25	42	43	73	43	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	24	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	89	25	40	24	37	12	13	8	15	3	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	133	30	65	24	37	12	13	8	15	3	5
1	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	4	1	3
31	39	21	22	11	14	7	10	4	4	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	222	36	81	41	107	20	44	58	108	36	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	264	59	106	54	124	29	57	64	116	40	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	156	89	100	59	97	44	60	118	142	92	99
10	17	7	11	2	2	2	2	1	2	...	...
1	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	56	22	34	13	33	9	17	12	15	12	15
1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
6	15	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF				
	OPERATIONS IN				
	By Principal Sadr Amins.				
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Committed to Higher Court.	
				Cases.	Persons.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	4	11	10	...	...
Extortion	2	3	...	...	...
Misappropriation	1	2	2	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	6	9	1	...	...
Receiving or possessing stolen property	2	5	4	...	...
Cheating	1	2	2	...	...
Total of No. 3 ...	16	32	19	...	...
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief to animals	1	1	1	...	...
Mischief with aggravating circumstances	3	22	14	..	...
Mischief by fire	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage.	1	2	...	...	...
Total of No. 4 ...	5	25	15	...	...
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering or possessing conterfeit or altered coin ...	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery	...	...	...	1	1
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 5 ...	...	...	...	1	1
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders...	...	...	...	...	...
Withholding information	...	...	...	...	...
Giving false information	...	...	...	...	...
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	1	2	...	...	...
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	...	...	...	4	4
Causing disappearance of evidence	...	...	...	...	...
False personation in judicial proceeding	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims...	1	1	...	...	...
False charge	3	3	...	...	...
Harbouring offenders	...	...	...	...	...
Compounding offences	...	...	...	...	...

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

COMMITABLE CASES.

By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates, and tried by Courts.
Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
41	57	45	7	7	7	52	75	62	10,019
2	6	2	...	...	...	4	9	2	248
2	8	...	1	1	1	4	11	3	666
7	7	7	7	7	3	20	23	11	761
15	28	16	3	3	2	20	36	22	510
2	4	3	5	9	5	8	15	10	310
69	110	73	23	27	18	108	169	110	12,576
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,182
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	133
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	14	174
40	58	20	...	...	...	40	58	20	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	21
40	58	20	...	...	...	45	83	35	2,570
4	7	6	...	...	...	4	7	6	6
31	35	21	...	...	...	31	35	21	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	4
78	167	93	9	12	8	87	179	101	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
114	211	122	9	12	8	123	223	130	177
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,322
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
233	267	163	2	2	2	235	269	165	235
9	13	7	...	...	...	9	13	7	14
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	55
35	58	25	1	1	...	39	62	25	138
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10
2	5	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	23

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.				
	Adults.		Juveniles.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	61	6	...	...	67
Theft	11,926	555	316	25	12,822
Extortion	83	...	...	...	83
Misappropriation	587	21	7	...	615
Criminal breach of trust	433	21	2	...	456
Receiving or possessing stolen property	389	76	9	2	476
Cheating	148	7	...	...	155
Total of No. 3 ...	13,627	686	334	27	14,674
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief	2,436	44	2	...	2,482
Mischief to animals	71	...	4	...	75
Mischief with aggravating circumstances... ...	187	4	...	...	191
Mischief by fire	19	1	...	...	20
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	16	...	...	...	16
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage	13	...	...	...	13
Total of No. 4 ...	2,742	49	6	...	2,797
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	8	...	...	...	8
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin.	42	2	...	...	44
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	3	...	...	...	3
Forgery	101	...	...	...	101
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	4	...	...	...	4
Total of No. 5 ...	158	2	...	...	160
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders	3,431	88	...	...	3,519
Withholding information	24	...	...	...	24
Giving false information	69	2	...	...	71
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	160	5	...	...	165
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	150	10	5	...	165
Causing disappearance of evidence	9	...	...	...	9
False personation in judicial proceeding	3	...	...	...	3
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims.	33	...	...	...	33
False charge	82	2	...	...	84
Harbouring offenders	8	...	...	...	8
Compounding offences	15	...	...	...	15

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.															
	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.											
Death.	Life.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Life.	Not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. ten years.	Do. seven years.	Do. five years.	Do. three years.	Do. two years.	Do. one year.	Do. six months.	Do. one month.	Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishment.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	11	217	244	1,906	6,772	1,247	213
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	6	26	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	38	246	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	29	35	223	112	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	5	17	25	220	116	17	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	12	82	26	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	5	3	11	22	273	325	2,497	7,281	1,271	213
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	270	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	26	20	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	29	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	4	3	1	1	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	5	7	51	326	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	6	16	4	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	19	22	32	16	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	21	25	40	25	24	7	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	140	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	55	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	22	36	32	39	16	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	13	7	30	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	..

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870 ; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.				
	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		
	Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	Insane.
No. 3.—Offences against Property without violence.					
Frauds relating to weights and measures ...	64	715	1	5	...
Theft	2,419	14,478	1,262	20,639	3
Extortion	34	1,294	18	1,533	...
Misappropriation	324	2,860	57	1,455	...
Criminal breach of trust	51	1,414	64	16,927	...
Receiving or possessing stolen property	68	1,024	35	5,860	...
Cheating	29	807	43	5,545	...
Total of No. 3 ...	2,989	22,592	1,480	51,964	3
No. 4.—Malicious Offences against Property.					
Mischief	2,216	10,504	90	886	...
Mischief to animals	22	291	9	175	...
Mischief with aggravating circumstances ...	151	2,705	18	370	...
Mischief by fire	...	...	1	60	1
Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, &c.	11	155	...	...	...
Mischief by causing inundation to a public drainage	8	175	5	145	...
Total of No. 4 ...	2,408	13,830	123	1,636	1
No. 5.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.					
Counterfeiting or altering coin	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering or possessing counterfeit or altered coin.	8	210	1	5	...
Other offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...
Frauds relating to stamps	1	20	...	...	...
Forgery	1	200	21	6,755	...
Offences relating to trade and property marks ...	3	375	...	...	...
Total of No. 5 ...	13	805	22	6,760	...
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences against Public Justice.					
Contempt of legal process or orders	3,381	11,098	19	199	...
Withholding information	10	370	4	1,710	...
Giving false information	51	1,274	7	685	...
False statement to a public servant on oath ...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing or omitting to aid public servant ...	100	1,564	11	130	...
Illegal bidding at authorized sale	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence	...	...	28	2,425	...
Causing disappearance of evidence	2	33	4	325	...
False personation in judicial proceeding ...	1	10	...	...	...
Fraudulent disposal of property and false claims.	25	328	6	575	...
False charge	22	849	16	1,670	...
Harbouring offenders	...	...	1	100	...
Compounding offences	7	69	1	50	...

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Discharged without trial by Magistracy.		Went by default and withdrawn by parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities; Juveniles handed over to Parents; Cautioned; Escaped from custody; Died before conclusion of trial.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
55	169	7	17	11	11	73	197
15	24	5	9	1	1	21	34
30	80	20	88	...	...	50	168
15	26	94	108	1	1	110	135
1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
7	13	49	79	...	...	56	92
124	316	175	301	13	13	312	630
350	956	2,159	6,652	65	211	2,574	7,819
1	1	5	7	...	...	6	8
5	15	5	18	...	...	10	33
...	...	...	...	1	5	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	12	...	...	2	12
356	972	2,171	6,689	66	216	2,593	7,877
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	13	2	2	...	...	6	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	13	2	2	...	...	6	15
13	26	6	20	1	1	20	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	5	...	...	3	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	5	5	1	1	8	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	3	3	...	...	4	7
2	12	3	3	...	...	5	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; and the

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	OPERATIONS				
	Number of offences committed and charges preferred in 1870.	Persons concerned.	Property		Number of cases detected in which convictions followed.
			Lost.	Recovered.	
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.),					
Taking gift to recover stolen property ...	11	35	42	12	3
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	8	11	...	...	3
Negligent escape	73	118	...	...	43
Escape	277	378	79	...	196
Rescue	31	100	...	...	17
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	128	145	...	...	126
Total of No. 6 ...	3,896	6,924	201	72	2,828
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	54	91	...	...	35
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	1	2	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours ...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	173	2,029	...	...	82
Rioting	645	7,298	...	...	340
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot.	1	3	...	...	...
Affray	220	963	...	...	197
Giving or receiving illegal gratification ...	141	231	365	4	29
Breaches of duty by public servant ...	21	50	...	...	7
Personating public servant	23	33	...	...	12
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c. ...	6	10	...	...	4
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c...	23	34	...	...	16
Nuisance	1,238	4,110	...	...	977
Acts against public safety	229	356	432	...	140
Acts against decency	31	75	...	...	27
Offences against religion	39	168	...	...	22
Criminal trespass	7,977	24,145	...	...	1,323
House-trespass	717	1,873	...	...	300
Criminal breach of contract	23	42	10	10	9
Bigamy	8	21	...	...	...
Adultery	143	177	1,916	1,000	23
Other offences relating to marriage... ...	163	270	195	...	36
Defamation	223	447	...	...	57
Insult	716	1,437	...	...	273
Criminal intimidation...	86	243	...	...	21
Misconduct in public by a drunken person..	99	133	...	...	92
Attempts not otherwise provided for ...	1,881	2,490	...	...	138
Total of No. 7 ...	14,881	46,731	2,918	1,014	4,161
Grand Total ...	85,584	2,07,975	11,41,760	2,08,408	28,752

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

OF THE POLICE.					JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.					
					SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES.					
			Bailed by Police.		By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.			By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.		
Persons arrested with and without warrant.	Persons summoned.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Cases.	Persons.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
32	2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
76	28	104	...	...	...	...	...	23	35	21
296	15	311	...	...	...	...	...	100	119	101
71	11	82	...	...	...	...	...	13	33	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	35	120	...	...	82	94	92	38	40	39
3,573	2,737	6,310	1	3	1,835	3,300	2,797	709	1,304	968
63	24	87	...	...	7	12	8	14	20	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
762	902	1,664	2	14	87	861	516	30	349	193
2,839	2,993	5,832	1	2	431	3,944	2,165	106	954	359
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
361	551	912	...	...	126	521	409	63	310	264
42	137	179	...	...	4	12	3	16	24	6
15	30	45	...	...	...	...	...	9	17	3
14	12	26	...	...	10	14	8	3	3	1
3	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	5
14	16	30	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	6
935	2,834	3,769	2	3	873	2,581	2,120	217	971	748
207	115	322	...	...	112	153	110	61	94	56
58	8	66	...	...	...	...	...	14	38	36
40	114	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,208	19,396	20,604	1	4	2,360	6,881	2,064	908	2,459	684
631	901	1,532	6	9	323	795	309	189	468	194
7	34	41	...	...	...	...	...	8	23	17
3	17	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	85	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	139	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	325	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	1,219	1,314	...	...	271	549	228	132	254	89
46	127	173	...	...	...	...	...	21	41	8
92	41	133	...	...	70	100	98	26	29	25
275	35	310	2	6	68	88	61	75	108	67
7,917	30,062	37,979	14	38	4,742	16,511	8,099	1,905	6,181	2,775
43,990	1,23,552	1,67,542	219	479	22,069	58,605	29,327	11,515	27,640	13,550

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; and the

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY MAGISTRATES. By Justices and Magistrates with full powers. Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Total. Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)						
Taking gift to recover stolen property ...	10	34	4	10	34	4
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	4	4	1	5	6	3
Negligent escape	42	69	40	65	104	61
Escape	115	140	119	215	259	220
Rescue	15	49	14	28	82	38
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	7	7	7	127	141	138
Total of No. 6 ...	645	1,025	597	3,189	5,629	4,362
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.						
Abetment	22	32	20	43	64	42
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	..	...	...	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	17	238	111	134	1,448	820
Rioting	48	622	343	585	5,520	2,867
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray...	19	69	58	268	900	731
Giving or receiving illegal gratification ...	89	134	27	109	170	36
Breaches of duty by public servant ...	4	13	6	13	30	9
Personating public servant	6	9	4	19	26	13
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c. .c.	3	4	2	6	10	7
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c...	13	17	14	23	30	20
Nuisance	24	56	45	1,114	3,608	2,913
Acts against public safety	25	43	24	198	290	190
Acts against decency	13	23	22	27	61	58
Offences against religion	36	134	71	36	134	71
Criminal trespass	86	214	55	3,354	9,554	2,803
House-trespass	53	110	37	565	1,373	540
Criminal breach of contract	4	4	2	12	27	19
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences relating to marriage ...	97	148	37	97	148	37
Defamation	153	294	75	153	294	75
Insult	98	163	96	501	966	413
Criminal intimidation	43	104	22	64	145	30
Misconduct in public by a drunken person.	3	3	2	99	132	125
Attempts not otherwise provided for ...	57	87	50	200	283	178
Total of No. 7 ...	913	2,521	1,123	7,560	25,213	11,997
Grand Total ...	9,617	17,062	9,104	43,201	1,03,307	51,981

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued).

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

OPERATIONS IN COMMITABLE CASES.

By Sub-Magistrates of 2nd Class.				By Sub-Magistrates of 1st Class.				By Justices and Magistrates with full powers.			
Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.		Number of cases inquired into.	Persons charged.	Committed to Higher Court.	
		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.			Cases	Persons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	8	7	7	6	18	6	18	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
182	263	129	160	84	156	65	103	134	162	106	116
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	21	8	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	14	1	14	3	89	3	73	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	4	2	4
5	12	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	2	5
37	45	11	13	22	24	8	8	49	56	19	20
11	20	4	4	8	22	...	...	1	1	1	1
1	7	1	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	17	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	8	6	6	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
82	152	30	59	41	148	16	88	69	93	37	48
1,077	2,581	709	1,51	497	1,191	366	793	492	975	354	677

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF				
	OPERATIONS IN				
	By Principal Sadr Amins.				
	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Committed to Higher Court.	
				Cases.	Persons.
No. 6.—*Contempt and Offences, &c.*—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property	...	...	...	...	...
Omission to apprehend by public servant	...	...	...	...	...
Negligent escape	...	...	...	...	...
Escape	1	1	1	...	...
Rescue	...	...	...	...	...
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 6 ...	6	7	1	4	4
No. 7.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*					
Abetment	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...
Rioting	2	59	21	...	...
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot... ...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	...	...	...	...	...
Giving or receiving illegal gratification	...	...	...	...	...
Breaches of duty by public servant	...	...	...	...	...
Personating public servant	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...
Acts against public safety	1	9	...	...	...
Acts against decency	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences relating to marriage	1	1	..	...	...
Defamation	1	7	2	...	...
Insult	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation	...	...	...	...	...
Misconduct in public by a drunken person	...	...	...	...	...
Attempts not otherwise provided for	...	...	...	...	...
Total of No. 7 ...	5	76	23	...	...
Grand Total ...	53	178	88	5	5

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.

COMMITABLE CASES.

By Session Judges.			By High Court.			Total.			Total number of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates, and tried by Courts.
Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Number of cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Cases tried.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2	4	1	...	...	...	2	4	1	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
12	24	23	...	...	...	13	25	24	228
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
295	373	220	3	3	2	304	383	223	3,493
7	8	3	3	7	6	10	15	9	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	589
2	28	15	...	...	...	4	87	36	1
1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	208
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
2	4	2	...	...	...	2	4	2	17
4	4	2	...	...	...	4	4	2	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,114
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,354
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	4	...	1	1	...	2	5	...	38
36	39	22	2	2	1	38	41	23	102
4	4	3	...	...	...	5	5	3	154
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	501
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
13	13	6	...	...	...	13	13	6	
72	109	53	6	10	7	83	195	83	7,643
1,316	2,789	1,538	53	66	44	1,422	3,033	1,670	44,623

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870 ; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	JUDICIAL OPERATIONS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND OTHER COURTS.				
	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED BY MAGISTRATES AND COURTS.				
	Adults.		Juveniles		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. 6.—Contempt and Offences, &c.—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property ...	4	...	...	...	4
Omission to apprehend by public servant ...	4	...	...	...	4
Negligent escape	61	...	...	...	61
Escape	232	11	1	...	244
Rescue	38	...	...	...	38
Return from transportation...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	134	4	...	...	138
Total of No. 6 ...	4,457	122	6	...	4,585
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	42	9	...	...	51
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	815	4	1	...	820
Rioting	2,823	78	2	...	2,903
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot ...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	654	77	...	...	731
Giving or receiving illegal gratification	38	...	...	...	38
Breaches of duty by public servant	11	...	...	...	11
Personating public servant	13	...	...	...	13
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c...	5	2	...	...	7
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c... ...	20	...	...	...	20
Nuisance	2,793	118	2	...	2,913
Acts against public safety	181	3	6	..	190
Acts against decency	48	10	...	...	58
Offences against religion	71	...	...	...	71
Criminal trespass	2,760	41	1	1	2,803
House-trespass	514	25	1	...	540
Criminal breach of contract	19	...	...	...	19
Bigamy	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery	23	...	...	...	23
Other offences relating to marriage	40	...	...	...	40
Defamation	75	2	...	...	77
Insult	375	37	1	...	413
Criminal intimidation	29	1	...	...	30
Misconduct in public by a drunken person ...	124	1	...	...	125
Attempts not otherwise provided for	178	4	2	...	184
Total of No. 7 ...	11,651	412	16	1	12,080
Grand Total ...	50,721	2,417	477	36	53,651

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

PUNISHMENTS.																
	TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.												
Death.	Life.	Ten years.	Seven years.	Life.	Not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. ten years.	Do. seven years.	Do. five years.	Do. three years.	Do. two years.	Do. one year.	Do. six months.	Do. one month.	Flogged.	Flogged in addition to other punishment.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	34	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	98	87	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	26	67	60	253	367	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	18	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	192	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	173	522	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	91	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	31	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	35	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	252	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	153	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	24	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	59	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	9	74	76	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	15	33	443	1,651	12	...
73	72	8	1	...	2	66	146	301	190	805	901	5,258	12,179	1,697	284

No. III.—

Number of Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and for the year 1870; *and the*

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.				
	Fined.		Fined in addition to other punishment.		
	Persons.	Amount.	Persons.	Amount.	Insane.
No. 6.—Contempt and offences, &c.—(Contd.)					
Taking gift to recover stolen property	...	...	2	75	...
Omission to apprehend by public servant... ...	...	...	...	...	...
Negligent escape	14	101	1	30	...
Escape	30	187	2	80	...
Rescue	14	288	1	30	...
Return from transportation	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of Court	130	880	1	50	...
Total of No. 6 ...	3,787	17,051	104	8,134	...
No. 7.—Offences not included in the above Classes.					
Abetment	13	327	7	1,060	...
Concealment of criminal designs	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...
Spreading false and alarming rumours	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of Military and Naval offences... ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly	597	4,381	56	630	...
Rioting	2,201	20,676	283	7,018	...
Landholders, &c., failing to prevent a riot ...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	626	2,357	29	256	...
Giving or receiving illegal gratification	22	1,177	8	345	...
Breaches of duty by public servant	9	229	...	...	...
Personating public servant	8	68	2	200	...
Spreading dangerous diseases, &c....	4	41	1	10	...
Adulteration and selling noxious food, &c. ...	16	208	1	10	...
Nuisance	2,817	5,414	8	14	...
Acts against public safety	152	1,351	4	215	...
Acts against decency...	45	216	...	...	...
Offences against religion	19	857	33	1,055	...
Criminal trespass	2,525	13,226	93	1,027	...
House-trespass	362	3,519	53	713	...
Criminal breach of contract	8	40	...	...	...
Bigamy...	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery	3	135	2	110	...
Other offences relating to marriage	4	205	10	1,375	...
Defamation	55	1,844	11	1,670	...
Insult	351	2,256	5	172	...
Criminal intimidation	16	367	5	140	...
Misconduct in public by a drunken person ...	73	163	8	56	...
Attempts not otherwise provided for	17	140	15	221	1
Total of No. 7 ...	9,943	59,197	634	16,297	1
Grand Total ...	32,020	1,82,385	3,353	1,23,031	6

CRIMINAL.

of Persons concerned in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, Result of the Proceedings.—(Continued.)

CASES OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.							
Discharged without trial by Magistracy.		Went by default and withdrawn by parties.		Transferred to Military Authorities; Juveniles handed over to Parents; Cautioned; Escaped from custody; Died before conclusion of trial.		Total.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	1	2	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
21	50	20	37	3	4	44	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	24	19	177	...	...	23	201
6	60	17	163	...	...	23	223
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	19	...	...	6	19
6	9	1	2	...	...	7	11
...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	33	44	145	...	...	53	178
1	2	12	21	...	...	13	23
1	1	2	4	...	...	3	5
...	...	1	20	...	...	1	20
688	1,771	3,548	9,805	52	132	4,268	11,708
14	35	38	135	...	...	52	170
1	1	9	13	...	...	10	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	7	21	28	...	...	24	35
3	6	11	11	...	...	14	17
17	40	37	69	...	...	54	109
30	77	142	274	4	9	176	360
3	44	2	2	...	...	5	46
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
3	4	2	2	...	...	5	6
769	2,114	3,915	10,893	56	141	4,740	13,148
2,763	7,169	20,270	52,258	558	1,540	23,591	60,967

No. IV.—*CRIMINAL.*

Table showing the Total Number of Offences committed in 1870, *and the Judicial Action with respect to them, as compared with the Results of the three preceding years.*

Under	Offences committed and charged.	Persons arrested and summoned.	Tried by all Magistrates and Courts.				Cases and Persons convicted and punished.				Went by default, &c.				Property		
			Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Cases	Percentage.	Persons.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1870.																	
Penal Code	85,584	167,542	44,623	52·1	106,340	63·5	28,752	33·6	53,651	32	23,810	27·8	61,446	36·7	1,141,760	208,408	18·3
Special Laws	58,322	93,931	48,494	83·1	81,419	86·7	42,710	73·2	67,738	72·1	8,512	14·6	12,776	13·6	3,903	2,909	74·5
Total ...	143,906	261,473	93,117	64·7	187,759	71·8	71,462	49·7	121,389	46·4	32,322	22·5	74,222	28·4	1,145,663	211,317	18·4
Compare **1869.**																	
Penal Code	80,134	152,520	41,819	52·2	100,261	65·7	27,729	34·6	52,437	34·4	19,987	24·9	50,859	33·3	1,081,648	246,883	22·8
Special Laws	58,220	95,389	48,632	83·5	82,966	87	43,387	74·5	69,726	73·1	8,501	14·6	12,555	13·2	2,999	2,398	80
Total ...	138,354	247,909	90,451	65·4	183,227	73·9	71,116	51·4	122,163	49·3	28,488	20·6	63,414	25·6	1,084,647	249,281	23
Compare **1868.**																	
Penal Code	78,798	147,156	41,069	52·1	97,241	66·1	27,499	34·9	51,343	34·9	19,707	25	48,865	32·2	1,033,132	230,922	22·3
Special Laws	52,532	86,975	44,192	84·1	75,718	87·1	38,798	73·8	62,453	71·8	7,465	14·2	11,393	13·1	3,865	2,666	69
Total ...	131,330	234,131	85,261	64·9	172,954	73·9	66,297	50·4	113,796	48·6	27,172	20·7	60,258	25·7	1,036,997	233,588	22·5
Compare **1867.**																	
Penal Code	75,311	128,969	39,332	52·2	90,974	30·5	27,135	36	51,047	39·6	15,265	20·2	36,982	28·6	1,078,366	226,659	21
Special Laws	57,075	94,791	47,582	83·4	82,518	87·1	40,284	70·6	65,756	69·4	7,848	13·8	12,411	13·1	15,543	6,429	41·3
Total ...	132,386	223,760	86,914	65·6	173,492	77·5	67,419	50·9	116,803	52·2	23,113	17·4	49,393	22·1	1,093,909	233,088	21·3

No. V.—*CRIMINAL.*

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Offences committed and charged.	Persons arrested and summoned.	CASES, &C., BROUGHT TO TRIAL.				CONVICTED AND PUNISHED.				WITHDRAWN AND WENT BY DEFAULT.				PROPERTY		
			Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.				
			Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
I.—Offences against person... ...	32,618	77,590	15,298	46·9	38,614	49·8	8,702	26·7	15,858	20·4	15,916	48·8	39,257	50·6	2,918	514	17·6
II.— Do. do. property with violence	7,431	6,167	2,866	38·6	5,540	89·8	2,231	30	3,497	56 7	70	·9	183	3	597,744	76,603	12·8
III.— Do. do. do. without violence	20,973	23,792	12,576	60	23,035	96·8	9,452	45·1	14,674	61·7	416	2	817	3·4	509,345	130,036	25·5
IV.—Malicious offences against property	5,455	15,127	2,570	47·1	7,440	49·2	1,268	23·2	2,797	18·5	2,599	47·6	7,890	52·3	28,332	167	·6
V.—Forgery and offences against currency	330	577	177	53·6	291	50·4	110	33·3	160	27·7	10	3	19	3·3	302	2	·7
VI.—Contempt and offences against public justice	3,896	6,310	3,493	89·7	6,012	95·3	2,828	72·6	4,585	72·7	45	1·2	94	1·5	201	72	35·8
VII.—Miscellaneous	14,881	37,979	7,643	51·4	25,408	66 9	4,161	28	12,080	31·8	4 754	31·9	13,186	34·7	2,918	1,014	34·7
Total ...	85,584	167,542	44,623	52·1	106340	63·5	28,752	33·6	53,651	32	23,810	27·8	61,446	36·7	1,141,760	208,408	18·3
Compare—																	
1869	80,134	152,520	41,819	52·2	100261	65·7	27,729	34·6	52,437	34·4	19,987	24·9	50,859	33·3	1,081,648	246,883	22·8
1868	78,798	147,156	41,069	52·1	97,241	66·1	27,499	34·9	51,343	34·9	19,707	25	48,865	33·2	1,033,132	230,922	22·4
1867	75,311	128,969	39,332	52·2	90,974	70·5	27,135	36	51,047	39·6	15,265	20·2	36,982	28·7	1,078,366	226,659	21

No. VI.—*CRIMINAL.*

Operations of the Higher Courts.

—	Principal Sadr Amins.				Sessions Court.				High Court.				Total.			
		Persons.				Persons.				Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
Under Penal Code	53	178	88	49·4	1,316	2,789	1,538	55·1	53	66	44	66·7	1,422	3,033	1,670	55·1
Do. Special Laws ...	...	...	...	...	13	23	15	65·2	2	2	1	50	15	25	16	64
Total ...	53	178	88	49·4	1,329	2,812	1,553	55·2	55	68	45	66·2	1,437	3,058	1,686	55·1
Compare—																
1869...	89	163	75	46	1,435	3,216	1,827	56·8	63	83	61	73·5	1,587	3,462	1,963	56·7
1868...	136	214	101	47·2	1,432	3,273	1,889	57·7	52	69	53	76·8	1,620	3,556	2,043	57·4
1867...	181	327	187	57·1	1,491	3,312	1,873	56·5	147	195	147	75·3	1,819	3,834	2,207	57·5

No. VII.—*CRIMINAL.*

Punishments.

——	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Deaths	51	53	42	37	65	105	101	91	96	98	78	73
Transportation.												
For life	...	...	...	70	80	140	124	106	123	81	85	72
,, 10 years and upwards	33	37	37	...	...	169	183	111	24	56	15	8
,, 7 do. do.	...	...	...	109	372	307	188	320	39	43	5	1
Total ...	33	37	37	179	452	616	495	537	186	180	105	81
Imprisonment.												
For life...	1	1	...	2	...	11	2	...	...	...	4	...
Not exceeding 14 years	286	219	328	109	7	4	12	...	5	2	30	2
Do. 10 do.	76	61	104	239	65	73	68	150	84	127	107	66
Do. 7 do.	223	177	188	272	122	225	236	295	220	182	208	148
Do. 5 do.	224	163	266	270	264	331	487	651	388	294	339	302
Do. 3 do.	112	73	114	264	312	274	369	534	254	276	217	190
Do. 2 do.	266	310	470	764	765	799	803	1,150	844	899	859	811
Do. 1 year	609	587	922	867	1,010	1,149	989	1,427	1,001	1,076	976	909
Do. 6 months	1,172	1,340	2,040	2,989	2,725	3,404	3,837	7,105	4,446	4,665	4,855	5,441
Do. 1 month	14,671	14,375	19,057	24,745	28,886	31,162	39,532	54,237	42,161	40,418	41,714	38,695
Imprisoned, Total ...	17,640	17,306	23,489	30,521	34,156	37,432	46,329	65,549	49,403	47,939	49,309	46,564
Whipping, simple	785	604	1,102	...	...	2,436	3,753	5,727	2,932	2,132	1,900	1,724
Do. with other punishment .	...	...	...	...	...	94	233	351	375	353	285	284
Whipped, Total ...	785	604	1,102	...	...	2,530	3,986	6,078	3,307	2,485	2,185	2,008
Fined, simple	45,983	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,258	66,395	65,633	59,214	63,823	62,836	70,448	72,489
Do. with other punishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,610	2,333	2,909	2,734	2,635	2,909	3,419
Fined, Total ...	45,983	48,147	57,426	36,524	44,258	69,005	67,966	62,123	66,557	65,471	73,357	75,908
Punished, Grand Total ...	64,492	66,147	82,096	67,261	78,931	109,688	118,877	134,378	119,549	116,173	125,034	124,634

C.

POLICE.

Ranges.	Districts.	POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.											
						POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.							
		Area.	Population.	Sanctioned Strength for 1870-71.	Strength of Force on 31st March 1870.	Supervising Staff.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Office Establishment.	Inspectors.	Constables General duty.	Salt Guard.*	Jail Guard.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Inspr. Genl. & Asst. Inspr. Genl., including Establishment.	...	...	58	58	2	...	...	46	...	13	...	...
	Madras Town, including Establishment...	27	460,000	1,209	1,117	...	†1	†2	27	13	914	...	66
Northern Range.	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam ...	7,757	1,235,790	1,537	1,457	...	1	2	...	22	1,052	220	38
	Vizagapatam.	9,935	1,604,558	1,530	1,449	...	1	2	...	22	1,083	104	38
	Jeypore ...	9,000	330,000	425	373	...	1	...	...	7	344	...	...
	Godavery ...	7,534	1,427,472	1,470	1,343	...	1	1	...	28	1,077	95	90
	Kistna ...	8,353	1,296,652	1,425	1,364	...	1	1	...	21	1,057	138	34
	Total...	42,579	5,894,472	6,388	5,987	1	5	6	...	100	4,613	557	200
Central Range.	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	8,341	1,168,664	1,428	1,232	...	1	1	...	20	935	210	14
	Kurnool ...	7,470	770,857	1,005	855	...	1	1	...	16	621	...	26
	Bellary... ...	11,496	1,304,998	1,395	1,076	...	1	2	...	25	763	...	61
	Cuddapah ...	9,177	1,144,759	1,220	1,052	...	1	2	...	21	884	...	27
	North Arcot.	7 526	1,787,134	1,400	1,238	...	1	1	...	20	1,068	...	103
	Chingleput ...	3,100	804,283	1,006	955	...	1	...	...	14	517	319	35
	Total...	47,110	6,980,695	7,455	6,409	1	6	7	...	116	4,788	529	266
Southern Range.	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot...	4,765	1,261,846	1,229	1,156	...	1	1	...	16	835	127	36
	Tanjore ...	3,736	1,731,619	1,474	1,448	...	1	1	...	19	1,073	166	54
	Trichinopoly.	3,097	1,006,826	853	707	...	1	...	...	13	616	...	91
	Madura ...	8,790	1,946,389	1,351	1,238	...	1	1	...	21	951	81	45
	Tinnevelly ...	5,144	1,521,168	1,127	1,032	...	1	1	...	18	843	45	56
	Total...	25,532	7,467,848	6,035	5,582	1	5	4	...	87	4,318	419	282
Western Range.	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	7,617	1,619,233	1,148	1,100	...	1	1	...	21	952	...	51
	Coimbatore...	8,417	1,430,738	1,251	1,112	...	1	2	...	20	899	...	103
	South Malabar / North Malabar	6,259	1,856,378	847 / 583	776 / 450	...	1	1	...	19 / 10	670 / 412	...	23 / 16
	South Canara	4,305	839,688	860	704	...	1	...	...	11	546	97	17
	Total...	26,498	5,746,037	4,690	4,143	1	5	4	...	81	3,479	97	210
	Grand Total...	141,746	26,549,052	25,835	23,296	6	22	23	73	397	18,125	1,602	1,024

* The column headed "Salt Guard" includes Temporary Salt Guard employed during the manufacturing season of the year 1870-71.

† Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners of Police.

C.

POLICE.

Ranges.	Districts.	POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND COST FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.—(*Continued.*) Land Custom Guard.	Total Strength on 31st March 1871.	Pay and Allowances.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Rent, Stationery, and other Charges.	Total.	Village Police.		Grand Total.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22
	Inspr. Genl. & Asst. Inspr. Genl., including Establishment.	...	61	61,500	178	10,933	72,611	...	...	72,611
	Madras Town, including Establishment...	...	1,023	1,86,674	12,785	11,045	2,10,504	...	...	2,10,504
Northern Range.	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police	...	1	12,000	...	2,040	14,040	...	...	14,040
	Ganjam ...	...	1,335	1,73,391	11,137	18,043	2,02,571	70	3,002	2,05,573
	Vizagapatam.	...	1,250	1,66,676	10,846	15,727	1,93,249	48	1,179	1,94,428
	Jeypore ...	...	352	43,562	2,188	4,132	49,882	130	3,615	53,497
	Godavery ...	13	1,305	1,55,685	11,690	13,707	1,81,082	34	825	1,81,907
	Kistna ...	...	1,252	1,47,131	10,011	10,333	1,67,475	19	689	1,68,164
	Total...	13	5,495	6,98,445	45,872	63,982	8,08,299	301	9,310	8,17,609
Central Range.	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police	...	1	11,649	...	2,191	13,840	...	...	13,840
	Nellore... ...	...	1,181	1,37,817	10,312	8,969	1,57,098	92	3,287	1,60,385
	Kurnool ...	...	665	1,07,522	5,731	5,221	1,18,474	...	...	1,18,474
	Bellary... ...	...	852	1,41,194	8,702	10,231	1,60,127	...	...	1,60,127
	Cuddapah ...	...	935	1,30,952	8,647	10,685	1,50,284	...	...	1,50,284
	North Arcot.	...	1,193	1,45,807	10,177	11,897	1,67,881	...	...	1,67,881
	Chingleput ...	...	886	1,04,650	6,597	6,872	1,18,119	...	...	1,18,119
	Total...	...	5,713	7,79,591	50,166	56,066	8,85,823	92	3,287	8,89,110
Southern Range.	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police	...	1	12,000	...	1,532	13,532	...	...	13,532
	South Arcot...	83	1,099	1,29,578	8,599	10,220	1,48,397	...	...	1,48,397
	Tanjore ...	47	1,361	1,56,510	11,188	12,882	1,80,580	...	...	1,80,580
	Trichinopoly.	...	721	85,786	7,888	9,098	1,02,772	...	...	1,02,772
	Madura... ...	...	1,100	1,43,062	10,163	10,768	1,63,993	...	...	1,63,993
	Tinnevelly ...	...	964	1,31,205	7,355	9,431	1,47,991	...	...	1,47,991
	Total...	130	5,246	6,58,141	45,193	53,931	7,57,265	...	...	7,57,265
Western Range.	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police	...	1	12,600	...	1,191	13,791	...	...	13,791
	Salem	...	1,026	1,39,581	7,982	10,090	1,57,653	...	...	1,57,653
	Coimbatore ...	...	1,025	1,58,280	9,187	13,774	1,81,241	15	717	1,81,958
	South Malabar	...	714	1,00,087	6,974	11,251	1,18,312	...	...	1,18,312
	North Malabar	28	467	59,057	3,607	3,689	66,353	...	...	66,353
	South Canara	...	672	78,347	7,222	6,597	92,166	...	...	92,166
	Total...	28	3,905	5,47,952	34,972	46,592	6,29,516	15	717	6,30,233
	Grand Total...	171	21,443	29,32,303	1,89,166	2,42,549	33,64,018	408	13,314	33,77,332

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	STRENGTH OF FORCE, ENLISTMENTS, AND CASUALTIES DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1870-71.								
		Sanctioned Strength of Force.	Actual Strength of Force on 31st March 1870.	Actual Strength of Force on 31st March 1871.	Casualties during the year.					
					Dismissed.	Resigned and Deserted.	Discharged on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Total.	Per-centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Madras Town ...	1,122	1,085	1,002	93	45	16	8	162	16·1
Northern Range.	Ganjam	1,534	1,394	1,354	38	51	5	20	114	8·4
	Vizagapatam ...	1,527	1,399	1,241	107	36	12	19	174	14·0
	Jeypore	424	372	344	42	35	1	13	91	26·4
	Godavery	1,468	1,345	1,257	36	47	4	36	123	9·8
	Kistna	1,423	1,317	1,264	27	30	38	29	124	9·8
	Total ...	6,376	5,827	5,460	250	199	60	117	626	11·5
Central Range.	Nellore	1,426	1,216	1,179	29	52	32	6	119	10·1
	Kurnool	1,003	854	902	41	80	8	11	140	15·5
	Bellary	1,392	1,077	1,119	115	66	1	6	188	16·8
	Cuddapah	1,217	1,064	957	39	45	45	18	147	15·4
	North Arcot ...	1,398	1,238	1,190	84	60	33	12	189	15·9
	Madras	1,005	924	869	39	49	41	5	134	15·4
	Total ...	7,441	6,373	6,216	347	352	160	58	917	14·8
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	1,227	1,118	1,056	64	36	26	6	132	12·5
	Tanjore	1,472	1,436	1,362	35	34	36	12	117	8 6
	Trichinopoly ...	852	758	723	36	37	7	7	87	12 0
	Madura	1,348	1,235	1,084	75	82	40	15	212	19·6
	Tinnevelly	1,125	1,043	966	39	48	13	9	109	11·3
	Total ...	6,024	5,590	5,191	249	237	122	49	657	12·7
Western Range.	Salem	1,227	1,100	1,024	27	58	16	22	123	12·0
	Coimbatore	1,472	1,188	1,084	36	87	16	10	149	13·7
	South Malabar ...	852	778	716	63	21	27	8	119	16·6
	North Malabar ...	1,348	500	486	39	32	4	9	84	17·3
	South Canara ...	1,125	694	676	22	99	4	23	148	21·9
	Total ...	6,024	4,260	3,986	187	297	67	72	623	15·6
	Grand Total ...	26,987	23,135	21,855	1,126	1,130	425	304	2,985	13·7

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	STRENGTH OF FORCE, ENLISTMENTS, AND CASUALTIES DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1870-71.—(*Continued.*)			
		Enlisted during the year.	Fined.		Reduced.
			Number.	Amount.	
		12	13	14	15
				RS. A. P.	
	Madras Town	79	457	405 0 6	45
Northern Range.	Ganjam	74	108	77 1 6	47
	Vizagapatam	18	406	415 11 2	56
	Jeypore	62	74	78 4 7	15
	Godavery	35	466	302 2 5	38
	Kistna	71	396	579 2 1	34
	Total ...	260	1,450	1,452 5 9	190
Central Range.	Nellore	82	643	548 5 1	57
	Kurnool	189	295	280 15 3	56
	Bellary	230	591	570 8 7	45
	Cuddapah	41	415	553 4 7	22
	North Arcot	141	515	563 2 7	78
	Madras	79	482	483 3 3	29
	Total ...	762	2,941	2,999 7 4	287
Southern Range.	South Arcot	70	608	437 15 8	48
	Tanjore	43	1,479	1,119 0 2	46
	Trichinopoly	52	142	148 15 1	23
	Madura	61	743	679 10 2	110
	Tinnevelly	32	474	521 8 2	44
	Total ...	258	3,446	2,907 1 3	271
Western Range.	Salem	47	394	471 12 2	46
	Coimbatore	45	557	521 4 7	36
	South Malabar	57	1,275	1,057 13 3	28
	North Malabar	70	951	733 7 9	8
	South Canara	130	331	415 12 1	44
	Total ...	349	3,508	3,200 1 10	162
	Grand Total ...	1,708	11,802	10,964 0 8	955

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	STATE OF EDUCATION ON 31ST DECEMBER 1870.		
		Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Passed General Test.
1	2	3	4	5
	Madras Town	639	306	1
Northern Range.	Ganjam	495	807	3
	Vizagapatam	684	581	1
	Jeypore	159	190	1
	Godavery	709	542	6
	Kistna	579	637	4
	Total ...	2,626	2,757	15
Central Range.	Nellore	486	646	8
	Kurnool	317	576	5
	Bellary	488	627	14
	Cuddapah	383	591	...
	North Arcot	846	353	7
	Chingleput	598	240	4
	Total ...	3,118	3,033	38
Southern Range.	South Arcot	643	379	...
	Tanjore	1,291	57	9
	Trichinopoly	613	103	4
	Madura	1,099	61	14
	Tinnevelly	731	250	9
	Total ...	4,377	850	36
Western Range.	Salem	706	337	12
	Coimbatore	611	298	4
	Neilgherries	111	71	...
	South Malabar	544	187	4
	North Malabar	378	105	1
	South Canara	454	204	5
	Total ...	2,804	1,202	26
	Grand Total ...	13,564	8,148	116

Abstract of the above according to Grades.

Rank.	Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.	Passed General Test.
Inspectors	442	...	83
Head Constables...	1,124	33	25
Deputy Constables	1,525	94	7
Constables	10,473	8,021	1
Total ...	13,564	8,148	116

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	INSTRUCTION DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1870.		
		Number who have been in District Head-Quarter School.	Passed prescribed Test of Rank.	Passed Inspectors' Test.
1	2	3	4	5
	Madras Town	61	21	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	238	84	...
	Vizagapatam	242	155	...
	Jeypore	2	8	...
	Godavery...	154	106	...
	Kistna	183	133	...
	Total ...	841	486	...
Central Range.	Nellore	89	25	...
	Kurnool	222	36	...
	Bellary	78	34	...
	Cuddapah	131	65	...
	North Arcot	92	19	...
	Chingleput	61	54	...
	Total ...	673	233	...
Southern Range.	South Arcot	89	24	2
	Tanjore	112	90	2
	Trichinopoly	56	19	...
	Madura	152	81	...
	Tinnevelly	141	95	...
	Total ...	550	309	4
Western Range.	Salem	83	53	...
	Coimbatore	55	27	...
	Neilgherries	9	5	...
	South Malabar	116	42	...
	North Malabar	24	...	...
	South Canara	83	10	...
	Total ...	370	137	...
	Grand Total ...	2,495	1,186	4

Abstract of the above according to Grades.

Rank.	Number who have been in District Head-Quarter School.	Passed prescribed Test of Rank.	Passed Inspectors' Test.
Inspectors	14	...	4
Head Constables	60	31	...
Deputy Constables	123	66	...
Constables	2,298	1,089	...
Total ...	2,495	1,186	4

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	POLICE OFFICERS CONVICTED IN 1870. Convicted by Magistrates.																							
		Causing Hurt.	Assault and Criminal Force.	Wrongful Confinement.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft and receiving.	Extortion and Bribery.	Criminal Breach of Trust and Misappropriation.	Contempt of Court and Legal Processes.	Withholding Information.	Furnishing False Information	Negligent Escape.	Omission to apprehend by Public Servant.	Rioting.	Nuisances.	House-trespass.	Criminal trespass.	Enticing a Married Woman.	Defamation.	Neglect of Duty.	Receiving Unauthorized Fees and Extortion.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Madras Town.	...	1	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	12
	Vizagapatam.	...	2	...	...	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	19
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
	Godavery ...	7	...	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	23
	Kistna ...	1	9	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	2	29
	Total ...	9	11	2	...	...	12	14	2	...	1	...	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	2	4	93
Central Range.	Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
	Kurnool ...	3	1	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	19
	Bellary ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	12
	Cuddapah ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
	North Arcot..	2	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	15
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	17
	Total ...	6	2	13	...	1	10	3	2	...	1	...	10	1	7	1	2	...	...	2	8	5	1	75
Southern Range.	South Arcot.	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	15
	Tanjore ...	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	19
	Trichinopoly .	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	14
	Madura ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	16
	Tinnevelly ...	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	28
	Total ...	6	9	...	1	1	10	5	2	9	2	1	9	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	23	3	6	92
Western Range.	Salem ...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	...	13
	Coimbatore ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	11
	Neilgherries..	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
	South Malabar	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	14
	North Malabar	5	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	1	24
	South Canara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6	17	1	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	24	2	2	69
	Grand Total ...	27	40	16	1	2	44	25	8	9	4	1	48	5	7	4	4	3	1	4	63	12	13	341

Abstract of the above according to Grades.

Rank.	Number convicted by Magistrates.
Inspectors	3
Head Constables	18
Deputy Constables	18
Constables	302
Total ...	341

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	POLICE OFFICERS CONVICTED IN 1870.—(*Continued.*) Convicted by Courts. Culpable Homicide.	Dacoity (aggravated.)	Voluntarily Causing Hurt.	Causing Grievous Hurt.	Causing Hurt to extort Confession.	False Evidence.	Contempt of Legal Process or Orders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Madras Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	4
Central Range.	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Madura	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4
Western Range.	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Neilgherries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Malabar ...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	6
	North Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total ...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	8
	Grand Total ...	1	1	3	3	2	6	1	17

Abstract of the above according to Grades.

Rank.	Number convicted by Courts.
Inspectors	...
Head Constables	1
Deputy Head Constables	2
Constables	14
Total ...	17

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	CASTES AND RACES ON 31st MARCH 1871. — Inspectors.										
		Europeans.	East Indians.	Foreigners not British Subjects.	Brahmins.	Rajputs and Mahrattas.	Naidus.	Moodeliars.	Sattanies.	Chetties.	Komaties.	Vunniers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Madras	9	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	3	3	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	2	2	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavery	7	2	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	1	...
	Kistna	1	1	...	5	2	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13	8	...	14	5	36	...	...	...	1	...
Central Range.	Nellore	2	2	...	6	1	1	6	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	5	...	4	3	3	...	...	...	1	...
	Bellary	...	3	...	9	4	4	...	...	...	1	...
	Cuddapah	2	4	...	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	3	1	...	6	...	5	4	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput	3	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	17	...	33	10	17	12	...	...	2	...
Southern Range.	South Arcot	4	2	1	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	5	...	...	5	...	2	4	...	...	...	1
	Trichinopoly	1	2	...	4	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Madura	5	2	...	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly	2	2	...	3	...	3	7	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	17	8	1	21	...	6	26	...	...	...	1
Western Range.	Salem	4	2	...	7	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	2	5	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
	South Malabar ...	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Malabar ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara... ...	1	..	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9	16	1	17	3	7	2	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	58	51	3	85	18	67	40	...	...	3	1

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	CASTES AND RACES ON 31ST MARCH 1871. (*Continued.*) — INSPECTORS.—(*Continued.*)											
		Weavers.	Yeddiers.	Nairs.	Moplas.	Teers.	Oryas.	Christians.	Coniopolies.	Mahomedans.	Pariahs.	Koravers, &c.	Total.
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Northern Range.	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	22
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	22
	Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	7
	Godavery ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	28
	Kistna	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	21
	Total ...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	10	...	6	100
Central Range.	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	20
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	24
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	21
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	20
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	14
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	3	115
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	16
	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	19
	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13
	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	21
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	18
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	87
Western Range.	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	21
	Coimbatore ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	20
	South Malabar ...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	19
	North Malabar ...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	12
	Total ...	...	1	9	1	5	...	4	...	4	...	3	82
	Grand Total ...	...	3	9	1	5	3	12	...	25	...	13	397

POLICE.—

CASTES AND RACES ON 31ST MARCH 1871.—(*Continued.*)

CONSTABULARY.

Ranges.	Districts.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Foreigners not British Subjects.	Brahmins.	Rajputs and Mahrattas.	Naidus.	Moodeliars.	Sattanies.	Chetties.	Komaties.	Vunniers.	Weavers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Madras Town ...	16	12	...	31	90	303	129	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	...	1	...	1	10	725	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	...	4	...	21	5	468	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	3	10	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavery ...	3	3	...	27	43	649	...	...	...	1	...	16
	Kistna ...	...	5	...	28	50	627	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Total ..	3	13	...	80	118	2,548	1	...	...	1	...	31
Central Range.	Nellore ...	1	1	...	44	80	413	18	2	...	4	...	4
	Kurnool ...	1	...	...	38	113	146	33	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary ...	1	2	...	68	76	178	50	...	...	...	...	3
	Cuddapah ...	...	3	...	19	68	280	39	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot ...	3	1	...	33	144	286	106	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ...	4	4	...	7	28	189	94	...	7	...	93	...
	Total ...	10	11	...	209	509	1,492	340	2	7	4	93	7
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	1	9	1	7	39	226	153	...	...	...	...	12
	Tanjore ...	5	6	...	12	105	515	313	3	...	...	35	...
	Trichinopoly ...	6	2	...	7	27	115	89	3	11	...	2	1
	Madura ...	1	3	...	16	27	230	305	...	...	..	175	...
	Tinnevelly ...	2	3	...	6	38	249	302	...	...	...	..	20
	Total ...	15	23	1	48	236	1,335	1,162	6	11	...	212	33
Western Range.	Salem ...	2	3	...	77	62	276	165	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	4	6	...	48	68	224	45	...	22	...	...	...
	South Malabar.	...	2	...	...	5	14	...	...	2	...	...	...
	North Malabar.	...	6	...	3	11	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	6	17	...	147	155	514	218	...	24	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	50	76	1	515	1,108	6,192	1,850	8	42	5	305	71

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	CASTES AND RACES ON 31st MARCH 1871.—(*Continued.*) CONSTABULARY.—(*Continued.*) Yeddiers.	Conicopolies.	Nairs.	Moplas.	Teers.	Oryas.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Parjahs.	Koravers.	Total.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Madras Town ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	26	285	...	90	989
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	89	6	...	1,332
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	..	...	163	2	149	23	383	1,219
	Jeypore ...	16	...	...	...	...	95	...	18	...	116	337
	Godavery ...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	11	70	1,229
	Kistna ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	476	2	31	1,243
	Total ...	60	...	...	...	...	758	3	1,102	42	600	5,360
Central Range.	Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	516	6	65	1,159
	Kurnool ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	6	478	...	57	886
	Bellary ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	562	32	107	1,095
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	484	...	38	936
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16	466	9	106	1,170
	Chingleput ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	44	302	26	31	855
	Total ...	47	...	...	...	...	2	83	2,808	73	404	6,101
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	28	394	20	133	1,040
	Tanjore ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	19	137	...	149	1,343
	Trichinopoly ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	6	202	5	213	710
	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	206	7	56	1,063
	Tinnevelly ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	32	205	6	46	948
	Total ...	121	...	...	...	...	...	122	1,144	38	597	5,104
Western Range.	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	371	8	32	1,003
	Coimbatore ...	94	...	...	...	...	...	36	392	17	108	1,064
	South Malabar ...	12	...	404	81	42	...	20	106	7	2	697
	North Malabar ...	...	...	256	7	76	...	6	65	4	34	476
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	143	130	...	362	664
	Total ...	106	...	660	89	118	...	212	1,064	36	538	3,904
	Grand Total ...	341	...	660	89	118	760	446	6,403	189	2,229	21,458

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	POLICE PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1870. Number of Men Treated in Hospital.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Madras Town	404	
Northern Range.	Ganjam	1,582	
	Vizagapatam	527	
	Jeypore	333	
	Godavery	871	
	Kistna	545	
	Total ...	3,858	
Central Range.	Nellore	333	
	Kurnool	540	
	Bellary	459	
	Cuddapah	442	
	North Arcot	490	
	Chingleput	208	
	Total ...	2,472	
Southern Range.	South Arcot	254	
	Tanjore	870	
	Trichinopoly	166	
	Madura	395	
	Tinnevelly	155	
	Total ...	1,840	
Western Range.	Salem	529	
	Coimbatore	569	
	Neilgherries	241	
	South Malabar	441	
	North Malabar	189	
	South Canara	179	
	Total ...	2,148	
	Grand Total ...	10,722	

(Continued).

Ranges.	Districts.	WARRANTS AND SUMMONS ISSUED BY MAGISTRATES, SUB-MAGISTRATES, AND COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1870.								
		Grave Cases.						Total.		
		Warrants originally issued.		Warrants issued on neglect of Summons.		Summons.				
		Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Proportion to Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Madras Town ...	35	45	22	26	25	25	82	70	6,571
Northern Range.	Ganjam	226	226	99	99	2,668	2,668	2,993	2,894	393
	Vizagapatam ...	642	687	323	346	5,719	5,719	6,684	6,406	221
	Jeypore	15	15	3	3	45	45	63	60	5,000
	Godavery ...	515	515	82	82	4,060	4,060	4,657	4,575	299
	Kistna	409	409	13	13	3,162	3,162	3,584	3,571	334
	Total ...	1,807	1,852	520	543	15,654	15,654	17,981	17,506	309
Central Range.	Nellore	215	215	3	3	1,231	1,231	1,449	1,446	691
	Kurnool	150	150	129	133	3,591	3,591	3,870	3,741	194
	Bellary	456	458	15	15	4,991	4,991	5,462	5,449	227
	Cuddapah ...	476	480	...	...	2,590	2,590	3,066	3,070	342
	North Arcot ...	718	718	33	33	6,260	6,260	7,011	6,978	237
	Chingleput ...	298	298	...	...	2,798	2,798	3,096	3,096	218
	Total ...	2,313	2,319	180	184	21,461	21,461	23,954	23,780	267
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	380	380	28	28	3,404	3,404	3,812	3,784	298
	Tanjore	1,095	1,095	66	66	7,970	7,970	9,131	9,065	182
	Trichinopoly ...	435	435	76	76	5,069	5,069	5,580	5,504	171
	Madura	516	516	253	253	7,406	7,406	8,175	7,922	234
	Tinnevelly ...	1,344	1,344	91	91	9,934	9,934	11,369	11,278	148
	Total ...	3,770	3,770	514	514	33,783	33,783	38,067	37,553	193
Western Range.	Salem	1,012	1,012	...	...	8,825	8,825	9,837	9,837	152
	Coimbatore ...	381	381	77	77	3,384	3,384	3,842	3,765	298
	Neilgherries	41	41	...	...	270	270	311	311	
	South Malabar ...	751	787	85	85	2,873	2,887	3,709	3,674	335
	North Malabar ...	209	209	31	31	1,223	1,223	1,463	1,432	
	South Canara ...	413	413	98	98	4,521	4,521	5,032	4,934	160
	Total ...	2,807	2,843	291	291	21,096	21,110	24,194	23,953	217
	Grand Total ...	10,732	10,829	1,527	1,558	92,019	92,033	104278	102862	240

N.B.—Persons against whom Warrants have been issued on neglect of Summons (Col. 6) are included in Total number of Persons (Col. 10.)

POLICE.—

WARRANTS AND SUMMONS ISSUED BY MAGISTRATES, SUB-MAGISTRATES, AND COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1870.

Ranges.	Districts.	Petty Cases.						Total.		Proportion to Population.
		Warrants originally issued.		Warrants issued on neglect of Summons.		Summons.				
		Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Madras Town ...	85	85	440	445	12,601	16,764	13,126	16,849	27
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	222	222	446	446	15,470	15,470	16,138	15,692	72
	Vizagapatam ...	579	614	1,032	1,053	26,283	26,283	27,894	26,897	53
	Jeypore ...	13	13	11	11	267	267	291	280	1071
	Godavery ...	418	418	990	990	19,613	19,613	21,021	20,031	68
	Kistna ...	1,463	1,463	418	418	17,523	17,523	19,404	18,986	63
	Total ...	2,695	2,730	2,897	2,918	79,156	79,156	84,748	81,886	66
Central Range.	Nellore ...	358	358	308	308	17,566	17,566	18,232	17,924	56
	Kurnool ...	123	124	501	516	10,902	10,902	11,526	11,026	66
	Bellary ...	449	454	433	500	10,535	10,535	11,417	10,989	112
	Cuddapah ...	829	829	275	275	12,403	12,403	13,507	13,232	79
	North Arcot ...	319	319	278	278	15,360	15,360	15,957	15,679	106
	Chingleput ...	211	211	1,055	1,055	9,353	9,353	10,619	9,564	71
	Total ...	2,289	2,295	2,850	2,932	76,119	76,119	81,258	78,414	81
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	1,260	1,266	221	221	15,712	15,712	17,193	16,978	66
	Tanjore ...	581	581	128	128	22,767	22,767	23,476	23,348	71
	Trichinopoly ...	80	80	255	255	6,187	6,187	6,522	6,267	150
	Madura ...	63	63	472	472	20,926	20,926	21,461	20,989	88
	Tinnevelly ...	723	723	414	414	14,899	14,899	16,036	15,622	107
	Total ...	2,707	2,713	1,490	1,490	80,491	80,491	84,688	83,204	87
Western Range.	Salem ...	388	388	763	763	13,055	13,055	14,206	13,443	111
	Coimbatore ...	219	219	376	376	17,381	17,381	17,976	17,600	66
	Neilgherries ...	12	12	5	5	884	884	901	896	
	South Malabar .	221	227	498	499	13,093	13,201	13,812	13,428	95
	North Malabar .	54	54	153	153	4,530	4,530	4,737	4,584	
	South Canara...	182	184	99	92	7,826	7,826	8,100	8,010	98
	Total ...	1,076	1,084	1,887	1,888	56,769	56,877	59,732	57,961	90
	Grand Total ...	8,852	8,907	9,564	9,673	3,05,136	3,09,407	3,23,552	3,18,314	77

N.B.—Persons against whom Warrants have been issued on neglect of Summons (Col. 6.) are not included in Total Number of Persons (Col. 10).

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	MISCELLANEOUS PROCESSES ISSUED IN 1870.			
		NUMBER OF MISCELLANEOUS PROCESSES, INCLUDING REMAND WARRANTS, LEVY OF DISTRESS, COMMITTALS, &c.			
		Number of Processes.	Number of Persons.	Number of Search Warrants.	Number of Houses searched.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Madras Town	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	1,796	1,914	12	12
	Vizagapatam	1,189	1,527	88	117
	Jeypore	131	165	...	...
	Godavery	2,810	3,969	74	81
	Kistna	1,750	2,548	123	144
	Total ...	7,676	10,123	297	354
Central Range.	Nellore	1,057	1,248	22	24
	Kurnool	294	392	69	75
	Bellary	1,891	2,353	34	41
	Cuddapah	606	650	34	34
	North Arcot	1,650	1,953	89	89
	Chingleput	378	380	18	18
	Total ...	5,876	6,976	266	281
Southern Range.	South Arcot	2,410	3,322	100	106
	Tanjore	2,865	2,881	182	182
	Trichinopoly	1,567	1,808	53	53
	Madura	1,873	1,947	43	43
	Tinnevelly	2,201	2,454	72	72
	Total ...	10,916	12,412	450	456
Western Range.	Salem	2,920	3,147	54	54
	Coimbatore	1,974	2,485	25	25
	Neilgherries	88	102	...	...
	South Malabar	2,301	2,791	82	105
	North Malabar	1,313	1,604	42	55
	South Canara	1,569	1,660	163	165
	Total ...	10,165	11,789	366	404
	Grand Total ...	34,633	41,300	1,379	1,495

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	CONVICTS GUARDED IN JAILS IN 1870-71.		
		Average Number of Prisoners.	Police Guards.	
			No.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5
	Madras Town	493	59	RS. A. P. 6,748 14 8
Northern Range.	Ganjam	237	35	3,654 0 0
	Vizagapatam	256	48	5,508 0 0
	Jeypore*	...	...	... ...
	Godavery	931	99	11,040 0 0
	Kistna	204	34	3,564 0 0
	Total ...	1,628	216	23,766 0 0
Central Range.	Nellore	169	16	1,686 0 0
	Kurnool	136	16	1,686 0 0
	Bellary	388	61	6,486 0 0
	Cuddapah	208	31	3,732 0 0
	North Arcot	981	106	11,286 0 0
	Chingleput	287	41	4,494 0 0
	Total ...	2,169	271	29,370 0 0
Southern Range.	South Arcot	296	32	3,372 0 0
	Tanjore	430	55	5,772 0 0
	Trichinopoly	879	86	9,054 0 0
	Madura	309	44	4,524 0 0
	Tinnevelly	369	70	8,220 0 0
	Total ...	2,283	287	30,942 0 0
Western Range.	Salem	469	46	5,328 0 0
	Coimbatore	1,482	118	18,984 0 0
	South Malabar	163	26	2,658 0 0
	North Malabar	559	81	8,982 0 0
	South Canara	138	20	2,046 0 0
	Total ...	2,811	291	37,998 0 0
	Grand Total ...	9,384	1,124	1,28,824 14 8

* No Jails in this District.

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	SHORT-SENTENCED PRISONERS IN SUBSIDIARY JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1870.			
		Number of Jails.	Total Number of Convicts during the year.	Total Number of Days.	Average Duration of Confinement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Madras Town	...	...	...	...
Northern Range.	Ganjam	4	278	3,961	14·2
	Vizagapatam	14	554	5,751	10·4
	Jeypore	3	122	2,001	16·4
	Godavery	21	693	8,636	12·5
	Kistna	21	410	3,211	7·8
	Total ...	63	2,057	23,560	11·5
Central Range.	Nellore	17	514	4,811	9·4
	Kurnool	13	713	6,757	9·5
	Bellary	20	920	8,577	9·3
	Cuddapah	11	313	4,091	13·1
	North Arcot	19	1,262	12,529	9·9
	Chingleput	11	1,260	14,574	11·6
	Total ...	91	4,982	51,339	10·3
Southern Range.	South Arcot	18	1,246	8,702	7
	Tanjore	9	1,049	13,842	13·2
	Trichinopoly	6	376	3,048	8·1
	Madura	15	783	9,952	12·7
	Tinnevelly	18	680	8,905	13·1
	Total ...	66	4,134	44,449	10·8
Western Range.	Salem	14	1,070	12,269	11·5
	Coimbatore	16	1,099	11,826	10·8
	Neilgherries	2	30	204	6·8
	South Malabar	13	986	10,995	11·2
	North Malabar	10	536	6,263	11·7
	South Canara	9	328	3,049	9·3
	Total ...	64	4,049	44,606	11
	Grand Total ...	284	15,222	163,954	10·8

POLICE.—

Ranges.	Districts.	PRISONERS ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR 1870.									
		From Jails.				From Subsidiary Jails.		From other Custody.		Total.	
		Escaped.									
		Intramural.	Extramural.	Total.	Re-captured.	Escaped.	Re-captured.	Escaped.	Re-captured.	Escaped.	Re-captured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Madras Town...	6	...	6	6	...	...	7	6	13	12
Northern Range.	Ganjam ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	10	8	12	8
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	9	7	12	11	21	18
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	3	9	4
	Godavery ...	...	...	...	2	12	12	8	5	20	19
	Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	5	3
	Total ...	...	2	2	2	28	23	37	27	67	52
Central Range.	Nellore ...	2	...	2	2	...	...	18	18	20	20
	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	9	11	11
	Bellary ...	3	...	3	1	...	...	13	10	16	11
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	10
	North Arcot ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	25	21	26	22
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	19	10	21	12
	Total ...	5	1	6	4	4	4	94	78	104	86
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	1	1	1	2	2	12	7	15	10
	Tanjore ...	...	5	5	6	2	2	9	5	16	12
	Trichinopoly ...	20	...	20	10	2	2	...	...	22	12
	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	27	24	31	28
	Tinnevelly ...	...	3	3	2	1	1	7	6	11	9
	Total ...	20	9	29	18	11	11	55	42	95	71
Western Range.	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	30	25	34	29
	Coimbatore ...	1	...	1	1	3	2	9	6	13	9
	Neilgherries ...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4
	South Malabar.	13	...	13	11	2	2	20	17	35	30
	North Malabar.	1	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	4
	South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3
	Total ...	16	...	16	14	15	14	62	51	93	79
	Grand Total ...	47	12	59	44	58	52	255	204	372	300

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	DEPREDATORS, OFFENDERS, AND SUSPECTED PERSONS. — NUMBER OF DEPREDATORS, OFFENDERS, AND SUSPECTED PERSONS AT LARGE ON 31ST DECEMBER 1870.					
		Known Thieves and Depredators.		Receivers of Stolen Goods.		Suspected Persons.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Madras Town ...	527	63	100	26	115	10
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	650	21	51	3	311	9
	Vizagapatam ...	882	71	92	31	1,216	79
	Jeypore ...	149	2	2	...	20	...
	Godavery ...	240	12	35	9	470	33
	Kistna ...	851	38	101	20	717	57
	Total ...	2,772	144	281	63	2,734	178
Central Range.	Nellore ...	1,577	101	159	11	1,169	53
	Kurnool ...	1,226	33	46	7	1,047	33
	Bellary ...	1,091	56	127	25	852	48
	Cuddapah ...	981	44	141	7	1,166	63
	North Arcot ...	930	22	124	13	581	32
	Chingleput ...	656	13	22	...	173	3
	Total ...	6,461	269	619	63	4,988	232
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	1,522	18	175	29	1,029	44
	Tanjore ...	1,525	117	130	14	762	20
	Trichinopoly ...	641	12	24	4	572	6
	Madura ...	1,891	51	147	11	1,022	29
	Tinnevelly ...	533	7	94	8	826	8
	Total ...	6,112	205	570	66	4,211	107
Western Range.	Salem ...	699		41	5	714	12
	Coimbatore ...	539		23	3	440	21
	Neilgherries ...	35	1	6	3	17	1
	South Malabar..	741	...	38	1	447	...
	North Malabar.	340	4	8	...	89	...
	South Canara ...	112	2	20	...	129	...
	Total ...	2,466	18	136	12	1,836	34
	Grand Total ...	18,338	701	1,706	230	13,884	561

POLICE.—

DEPREDATORS, OFFENDERS, AND SUSPECTED PERSONS.—(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	Districts.	Number of Depredators, Offenders, and Suspected Persons at large on 31st December 1870.				Number of Depredators convicted.	Number of Suspected Persons convicted.	Number of Houses of Bad Repute.			
		Vagrants and Wandering Gangs.		Total.				Toddy Shops resorted to by Thieves, &c.	Brothels in Cantonments.	Receivers of Stolen Goods.	Notorious Gambling Houses.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Madras Town ...	103	35	845	136	114	3	35	...	65	14
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	148	145	1,160	178	144	85	7	...	37	37
	Vizagapatam ...	86	17	2,276	198	680	613	236	...	109	230
	Jeypore ...	...	...	171	2	...	...	11	...	19	11
	Godavery ...	886	734	1,631	788	33	53	41	...	35	220
	Kistna ...	3,928	3,869	5,597	3,984	2	106	61	...	79	25
	Total ...	5,048	4,765	10,835	5,150	859	857	356	...	279	523
Central Range.	Nellore ...	3,455	3,164	6,360	3,329	59	97	77	...	182	23
	Kurnool ...	95	76	2,414	149	70	81	65	...	27	30
	Bellary ...	2,355	1,670	4,425	1,799	87	48	134	...	94	105
	Cuddapah ...	3,491	2,942	5,779	3,056	51	51	162	...	112	68
	North Arcot ...	517	390	2,152	457	297	311	92	...	89	118
	Chingleput ...	15	10	866	26	41	22	6	...	19	6
	Total ...	9,928	8,252	21,996	8,816	605	610	536	...	523	350
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	279	191	3,005	282	158	351	69	...	113	29
	Tanjore ...	60	26	2,477	177	291	61	96	...	86	60
	Trichinopoly ...	57	60	1,294	82	145	155	36	6	4	22
	Madura ...	27	3	3,037	94	270	284	109	...	43	53
	Tinnevelly ...	20	11	1,473	34	68	81	15	...	75	71
	Total ...	443	291	11,286	669	932	932	325	6	321	235
Western Range.	Salem ...	27	16	1,48[illegible]	34	82	122	20	...	30	15
	Coimbatore ...	61	...	1,06[illegible]	34	96	119	9	...	24	19
	Neilgherries ...	4	4	62	9	9	2	...	2	9	2
	South Malabar..	12	...	1,238	1	48	84	19	...	28	34
	North Malabar..	5	...	442	4	178	49	...	...	2	9
	South Canara ...	16	1	277	3	2	4	7	...	5	29
	Total ...	125	21	4,563	85	415	380	55	2	98	108
	Grand Total ...	15,647	13,364	49,575	14,856	2,925	2,782	1,307	8	1,286	1,230

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN 1870.											
		Accidental Deaths											
		By Drowning.		By Wild Beasts.		By Snakes.		By Railway.		By Other Causes.		Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Madras Town.	34	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	38	12	72	30
Northern Range.	Ganjam	57	67	58	30	11	7	...	...	62	30	188	134
	Vizagapatam...	161	103	33	13	16	2	...	...	112	39	322	157
	Jeypore... ...	13	7	20	3	6	2	...	...	18	3	57	15
	Godavery ...	132	101	7	...	17	5	...	...	61	18	217	124
	Kistna	114	91	...	...	7	...	...	...	54	32	175	123
	Total ...	477	369	118	46	57	16	...	...	307	122	959	553
Central Range.	Nellore	148	148	4	...	40	24	...	...	44	20	236	192
	Kurnool... ...	51	93	20	6	...	3	...	...	28	10	99	112
	Bellary	118	168	1	...	19	8	5	1	93	47	236	224
	Cuddapah ...	120	208	1	...	4	...	8	1	43	10	176	219
	North Arcot...	232	406	...	...	19	12	2	...	107	22	360	440
	Chingleput ...	111	93	...	...	11	8	...	...	24	7	146	108
	Total ...	780	1,116	26	6	93	55	15	2	339	116	1,253	1,295
Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	189	174	...	...	13	4	...	...	43	21	245	199
	Tanjore	162	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	13	207	150
	Trichinopoly...	87	14	2	...	2	2	...	...	42	13	133	29
	Madura	127	135	2	...	...	...	...	...	47	13	176	148
	Tinnevelly ...	156	156	...	...	1	...	...	...	64	19	221	175
	Total ...	721	616	4	...	16	6	...	...	241	79	982	701
Western Range.	Salem	220	232	2	...	16	4	...	...	44	8	282	244
	Coimbatore ...	200	248	10	2	15	4	...	...	34	15	259	269
	Neilgherries...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	7	3
	South Malabar	104	95	4	...	2	...	1	...	94	7	205	102
	North Malabar	49	36	4	...	1	...	...	...	19	...	73	36
	South Canara.	133	111	12	2	12	9	...	...	84	10	241	132
	Total ...	708	722	32	4	46	17	1	...	280	43	1,067	786
	Grand Total ...	2,720	2,840	180	56	212	95	16	2	1,205	372	4,333	3,365

POLICE.—

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN 1870.—(*Continued.*)

Ranges.	Districts.	Suicides											
		By Drowning		By Hanging.		By Poison.		By Lethal Weapons.		By Other Causes.		Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Madras Town ...	10	15	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	14	18
Northern Range.	Ganjam	...	11	19	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	21
	Vizagapatam ...	16	29	11	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	29	41
	Jeypore	1	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
	Godavery	26	98	2	6	1	3	1	...	...	...	30	107
	Kistna	19	61	3	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	23	67
	Total ...	62	200	39	36	1	4	4	...	1	...	107	240
Central Range.	Nellore	21	49	3	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	27	52
	Kurnool	10	27	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	30
	Bellary	14	56	5	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	21	61
	Cuddapah	12	67	8	4	1	...	1	...	8	2	30	73
	North Arcot	10	53	22	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	34	56
	Chingleput	7	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13
	Total ...	74	265	55	11	3	...	4	3	11	6	147	285
Southern Range.	South Arcot	11	13	5	6	2	4	1	...	...	...	19	23
	Tanjore	1	...	5	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	6
	Trichinopoly ...	2	12	7	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	15
	Madura	9	24	12	7	1	1	2	...	...	1	24	33
	Tinnevelly	10	24	10	22	6	6	...	...	...	...	26	52
	Total ...	33	73	39	42	9	13	3	...	1	1	85	129
Western Range.	Salem	16	22	11	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	28	29
	Coimbatore	29	49	25	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	56
	Neilgherries	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	South Malabar ...	4	7	31	9	...	1	8	2	...	...	43	19
	North Malabar ...	2	1	14	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	20	2
	South Canara ...	4	10	24	10	1	2	1	...	...	...	30	22
	Total ...	55	89	105	32	2	5	12	2	2	...	176	128
	Grand Total ...	234	642	238	122	18	24	24	5	15	7	529	800

(Continued.)

Ranges.	Districts.	STATEMENT OF FIRES AND PROPERTY LOST DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1870.			
		Number of Fires.	Number of Houses, &c., burnt.	Value of Property destroyed.	Number of Lives lost.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Madras Town	17	22	199	1
				RS.	
Northern Range.	Ganjam	404	3,044	64,951	6
	Vizagapatam	462	7,410	55,621	5
	Jeypore	17	148	12,917	...
	Godavery	717	7,727	70,303	19
	Kistna	355	2,973	79,402	8
	Total ...	1,955	21,302	2,83,194	38
Central Range.	Nellore	280	926	19,193	2
	Kurnool	171	555	20,529	1
	Bellary	523	985	18,891	10
	Cuddapah	162	508	21,001	1
	North Arcot	424	739	28,457	...
	Chingleput	188	247	9,206	1
	Total ...	1,748	3,960	1,17,277	15
Southern Range.	South Arcot	342	924	43,367	2
	Tanjore	565	835	8,368	6
	Trichinopoly	369	1,646	24,521	12
	Madura	449	3,178	49,801	7
	Tinnevelly	523	2,656	63,477	6
	Total ...	2,248	9,239	1,89,534	33
Western Range.	Salem	368	2,024	60,935	11
	Coimbatore	262	1,127	20,056	8
	Neilgherries	5	5	75	...
	South Malabar	211	272	40,777	1
	North Malabar	119	119	10,435	1
	South Canara	375	554	87,902	7
	Total ...	1,340	4,101	2,20,180	28
	Grand Total ...	7,308	38,624	8,10,384	115

D.

No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing Sickness and Mortality in the under-mentioned Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1870.

Subsidiary Jails.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners during the year.		Number Sick on 31st December 1869.		Cholera.				Small-pox.				Fevers.				Diarrhœa.				Dysentery.				Dropsy.				Other Diseases.				Total Admissions.		Total Deaths.		Number Sick on 31st December 1870.		Average Daily Sick during the year.	
					Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Ganjam.																																						
Chicacole... ...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narasannapetta ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teckelly	1	·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Itchapore... ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore Town...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	5	...	...	40	5	...	...	1	1
Poorooshottapore ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Chetterpore ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	24	2	...	...	...	...
Somepetta ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purlakimedy ...	3·61	·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aska	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russulcondah ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suradah	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40·61	9·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	7	...	...	64	8	...	1	...	1

| | | |

No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing Sickness and Mortality in the under-mentioned Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1870.—(Continued.)

Subsidiary Jails.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners during the year.		Number Sick on 31st December 1869.		Cholera.				Small-pox.				Fevers.				Diarrhœa				Dysentery.				Dropsy.				Other Diseases.				Total Admissions.		Total Deaths.		Number Sick on 31st December 1870.		Average Daily Sick during the year.	
					Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Vizagapatam.—(*Cd.*)																																						
Yernagudem ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polavaram	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peddapore	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prattipad	2·50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viravasaram ...	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellore	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chintalapudi ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocanada	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Coringa	3	·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pittapore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinalli	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	65·50	27·17	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kistna.																																						
Repalli	8·68	1·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tinalli	2·17	1·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robertsonspetta ...	2·22	1·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inuguduru	89 6	2·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avinigadda	2·37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bunder Fort ...	1·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing Sickness and Mortality in the under-mentioned Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1870.—(Continued.)

SUBSIDIARY JAILS.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners during the year.		Number Sick on 31st December 1869.		CHOLERA.				SMALL-POX.				FEVERS.				DIARRHŒA.				DYSENTERY.				DROPSY.				OTHER DISEASES.				Total Admissions.		Total Deaths.		Number Sick on 31st December 1870.		Average Daily Sick during the year.	
					Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
KURNOOL.																																								
Kurnool	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramalkota	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	..	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nandikotkur ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atmakur	1·75	1·50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattikonda	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peapally	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koilkuntla	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owk	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nundial	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kalva	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagalmarry ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumbum	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Markapur	2·50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	51·25	16·50	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	38	5	1	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing Sickness and Mortality in the under-mentioned Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31*st December* 1870.—(Continued.)

Subsidiary Jails.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners during the year.		Number Sick on 31st December 1869.		Cholera.				Small-pox.				Fevers.				Diarrhœa.				Dysentery.				Dropsy.				Other Diseases.				Total Admissions.		Total Deaths.		Number Sick on 31st December 1870.		Average Daily Sick during the year.	
					Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
North Arcot.																																						
Chittorr	10·75	·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chendragherry ..	·60	·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palmanair	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gudiattum	11	·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wallajah	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Arcot	4	·32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vellore	11	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236	4	..	..	256	4	2	..	..	1	1	..
Polur	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wandewash	1·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuppam	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vencatagherycota ..	·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punganoor	4	·75	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Arnee	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calastry	3·18	3·18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maderpauk	·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirpaty	3·50	2·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	14	..	..	..	..	2	1

| | | |

No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing Sickness and Mortality in the under-mentioned Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1870.—(Continued.)

Subsidiary Jails.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners during the year.		Number Sick on 31st December 1869.		Cholera.				Small-pox.				Fevers.				Diarrhœa				Dysentery.				Dropsy.				Other Diseases.				Total Admissions.				Total Deaths.				Number Sick on 31st December 1870.		Average Daily Sick during the year.	
					Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.														
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
South Arcot.																																												
Cuddalore	·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·18	...
Trivady	5·62	·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1·18	...
Virdachellum ...	8·05	1·67	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·07	...
Tittagoody	6·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chellambram ...	8·75	·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannargoody ...	4·50	·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowanagherry ...	4·31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Porto Novo	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hallacoorchy ...	3·73	1 34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tindivanum... ...	5 33	1·34	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merkanam	2·08	2·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gingee	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Villapuram	3·18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanoor	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinomallay... ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chengam	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trikkalore	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellavanasore ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	84·50	15·82	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	88	1	...	...	4	...	2·43	1		

| | | |

No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing Sickness and Mortality in the under-mentioned Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1870.—(Continued.)

Subsidiary Jails.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners during the year.		Number sick on 31st December 1869.		Cholera.				Small-pox.				Fevers.				Diarrhœa.				Dysentery.				Dropsy.				Other Diseases.				Total Admission.		Total Deaths.		Number Sick on 31st December 1870.		Average Daily Sick during the year.	
					Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tinnevelly.																																						
Tinnevelly	4·51	1·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kokarakulam ...	7	·55	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	11	1	1	...	...	...	·02	·01
Nanguneri	8·50	·25	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Radapuram	4·75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	·02	...
Ambasamudram ...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shermadevi	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenkasi	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottapidaram ...	5·25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Villatikulam ...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	6·12	·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kytar	2·78	·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kulasegarapatam ...	1·25	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenkarei	5·81	3·25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strivilliputtur ...	5	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wattrap	·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

No. I.—*JAILS.*

Table showing Sickness and Mortality in the under-mentioned Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st December 1870.—(Continued.)

Subsidiary Jails.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners during the year.		Number Sick on 31st December 1869.		Cholera.				Small-pox.				Fevers.				Diarrhœa.				Dysentery.				Dropsy.				Other Diseases.				Total Admissions.		Total Deaths.		Number Sick on 31st December 1870.		Average Daily Sick during the year.	
					Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.		Admitted.		Died.									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
South Canara.																																						
Mangalore	6·57	·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	..	..	...	...	·02	...
Bantwal	2·30	·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udipi	3·27	·16	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karakal *	2·27	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kindapur	1·67	·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasargode	3·75	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosdrug	5·10	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Uppinangadi ...	2·15	·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bettangadi	1·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28·24	1·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	..	...	...	...	...	·02	...
Coimbatore.																																						
Coimbatore	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Mettapolliem ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Pulladam	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avenashy	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	·07	...
Pullachy	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

No. II.—

Table showing the Expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance excluding the Cost of building new

1	2						3		
	RATIONS.						FIXED ESTAB		
	A.			B.			A.		
JAILS.	Total Cost.			Cost per head of Average Strength.			Total Cost.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russelcondah	1,370	2	6	25	13	8	1,450	11	5
Berhampore	4,898	14	3	28	7	8	3,312	3	4
Vizagapatam	7,122	11	8	27	9	9	2,941	2	2
Rajahmundry Central ...	34,202	3	1	41	14	5	14,845	3	8
Do. District ...	3,079	1	4	40	8	3	2,345	11	1
Masulipatam	3,664	3	0	38	15	8	1,976	0	0
Guntoor	4,316	6	2	49	0	10	2,442	15	4
Nellore	7,752	15	5	45	5	5	2,957	13	11
Kurnool	4,862	7	2	37	1	10	2,694	11	7
Bellary	17,601	0	11	49	4	10	3,585	8	0
Cuddapah	8,179	15	8	41	5	0	2,875	0	6
Chittoor	10,897	10	9	40	8	2	3,711	0	0
Vellore Central	20,162	6	2	35	0	1	13,711	12	7
Do. Fort	5,414	10	2	35	6	3	1,805	10	11
Salem Central	17,573	2	8	39	13	7	12,085	5	1
Guindy	3,648	15	6	48	10	5	1,550	0	0
Chingleput	9,990	7	6	50	15	7	3,491	7	6
Cuddalore	6,270	6	0	23	0	10	2,948	13	2
Tranquebar...	4,610	11	2	38	6	9	2,509	12	0
Tanjore	5,718	8	3	35	11	10	2,819	14	2
Trichinopoly Central ...	31,614	6	6	44	1	6	7,336	13	3
Do. District ...	7,062	8	5	41	8	8	2,782	9	10
Madura	7,991	10	10	45	10	8	2,690	12	3
Tinnevelly	16,869	12	11	47	14	10	2,831	9	8
Paumben	6,169	10	1	51	6	7	2,830	6	5
Cochin	684	13	7	42	12	10	958	15	0
Calicut	9,337	1	2	65	12	1	3,152	0	0
Tellicherry	4,395	9	10	57	1	5	2,127	8	4
Cannanore Central... ...	23,183	14	1	51	4	8	4,562	11	5
Do. Fort*	575	15	10	9	14	11	162	0	0
Mangalore	6,338	2	10	48	0	3	2,591	6	9
Coimbatore Central ...	43,474	8	7	47	6	7	16,852	13	1
Do. District ...	5,683	13	6	47	5	10	2,774	2	8
Ootacamund do.	12,384	6	4	56	8	10	2,231	0	0
Lawrence Asylum Works ...	12,160	3	2	50	0	8	1,284	0	0
European Prison	4,347	9	0	161	0	4	7,324	12	4
Total ...	3,74,311	2	0	45	9	5	1,48,554	5	5
Penitentiary	18,016	8	9	39	5	5	6,648	2	7
Grand Total ...	3,92,327	10	9	45	6	7	1,55,202	8	0

* Given up 31st March 1870.

JAILS.

of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1870, *Jails, and of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

	4			5	
LISHMENT.	POLICE GUARD.			EXTRA ESTABLISHMENT.	
B.	A.		B.	A.	B.
Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.		Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
27 5 11	924 4 5		17 7 0	... ...	... ...
19 4 1	2,634 5 1		15 5 1	... ...	... ...
11 6 5	5,432 14 0		21 0 11	... ...	... ...
17 13 2	9,289 10 8		11 2 5	... ...	... ...
30 13 10	925 13 4		12 2 11	... ...	... ...
21 0 4	1,511 6 5		16 1 3	... ...	... ...
27 12 2	1,961 13 7		22 4 8	... ...	... ...
17 4 9	1,864 8 0		10 14 6	... ...	... ...
20 9 2	1,887 0 9		14 6 6	... ...	... ...
10 0 8	6,342 1 4		17 12 3	... ...	... ...
14 8 4	2,354 8 0		11 14 3	... ...	... ...
13 12 9	2,936 1 7		10 14 8	... ...	... ...
23 12 11	6,544 5 5		11 5 9	... ...	... ...
11 12 10	1,786 4 5		11 10 9	... ...	... ...
27 6 6	4,700 8 0		10 10 6	... ...	... ...
20 10 8	1,241 0 0		16 8 9	... ...	... ...
17 13 0	3,293 0 0		16 12 10	... ...	... ...
10 13 5	3,228 8 0		11 13 11	... ...	... ...
20 14 8	2,277 8 0		18 15 8	... ...	... ...
17 10 0	3,210 5 6		20 1 1	... ...	... ...
10 3 9	6,266 9 6		8 11 10	... ...	... ...
16 5 11	1,954 0 11		11 7 11	... ...	... ...
15 6 0	2,421 5 4		13 13 5	17 8 0	0 1 7
8 0 8	7,721 5 4		21 15 0	... ...	... ...
23 9 5	1,645 10 8		13 11 5	... ...	... ...
59 14 11	798 0 0		19 14 0	... ...	... ...
22 3 2	2,260 11 8		15 14 9	... ...	... ...
27 10 1	1,393 13 4		18 1 8	... ...	... ...
10 1 6	6,408 2 11		14 2 10	... ...	... ...
2 12 8	1,085 0 0		18 11 4	... ...	... ...
19 10 1	1,923 13 4		14 9 2	... ...	... ...
18 6 1	14,774 10 8		16 1 9	... ...	... ...
23 1 11	2,118 10 8		17 10 6	... ...	... ...
10 3 0	3,516 0 0		16 0 11	... ...	... ...
5 4 6	3,888 0 0		16 0 0	... ...	... ...
271 4 7	... ...		... ...	... ...	... ...
25 11 11	1,22,521 12 10		15 11 8	17 8 0	... ...
14 8 3	5,316 0 0		11 9 8	... ...	... ...
25 7 0	1,27,837 12 10		15 9 11	17 8 0	... ...

No. II.—

Table showing the Expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance

JAILS.	6						7		
	HOSPITAL CHARGES.						CLOTH		
	A.			B.		C.	A.		
	Total Cost.			Cost per head of Average Strength.		Cost per head of Average Number Sick.	Total Cost.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Russelcondah	19	14	9	0	6	0	9	14	9	65	3	0
Berhampore	46	15	9	0	4	4	11	11	11	638	4	10
Vizagapatam	92	14	2	0	5	9	13	4	4	525	1	0
Rajahmundry Central...	1,368	3	0	1	10	3	85	8	2	3,283	15	7
Do. District..	77	10	0	1	0	4	25	14	0	333	3	6
Masulipatam	172	13	2	1	13	5	172	13	2	200	13	0
Guntoor	214	11	3	2	7	1	52	8	10	166	15	2
Nellore	13	9	0	0	1	3	3	6	3	774	2	8
Kurnool	47	5	6	0	5	9	7	14	3	605	2	7
Bellary	237	8	8	0	10	8	13	3	2	1,401	12	3
Cuddapah	224	2	1	1	2	1	20	6	0	462	7	4
Chittoor	193	6	6	0	11	6	19	5	5	1,588	15	9
Vellore Central ...	1,017	4	7	1	12	3	78	4	1	1,170	13	9
Do. Fort	59	11	8	0	6	3	19	14	6	301	12	6
Salem Central... ...	33	3	0	0	1	2	3	5	1	1,184	0	6
Guindy	100	0	1	1	5	4	33	5	4	422	10	0
Chingleput	375	8	5	1	14	8	37	8	10	683	5	6
Cuddalore	372	7	5	1	5	11	53	3	4	365	1	1
Tranquebar	241	9	11	2	0	3	80	8	8	146	4	0
Tanjore	334	13	0	2	1	6	55	12	10	336	0	0
Trichinopoly Central ...	793	12	2	1	1	9	72	2	7	1,801	13	2
Do. District...	114	2	1	0	10	9	28	8	6	231	8	11
Madura	20	4	0	0	1	10	4	0	9	355	4	8
Tinnevelly	215	15	8	0	9	10	53	15	11	249	6	10
Paumben	462	8	7	3	13	8	51	6	3	481	0	8
Cochin	2	4	0	0	2	3	2	4	0	31	3	10
Calicut	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	1,124	1	7
Tellicherry	154	14	6	2	0	2	38	11	7	275	3	10
Cannanore Central ...	1,401	10	2	3	1	7	87	9	7	793	10	6
Do. Fort* ...	9	6	6	0	2	7	4	11	3	106	2	0
Mangalore	443	6	2	3	5	9	63	5	5	566	4	4
Coimbatore Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,999	8	10
Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	10	0
Ootacamund do. ...	338	15	3	1	8	9	84	11	10	1,969	13	8
Lawrence Asylum Works	365	13	4	1	8	1	60	15	7	1,055	8	7
European Prison ...	104	9	2	3	14	0	104	9	2	580	1	0
Total ...	9,672	10	6	1	3	6	40	6	8	26,398	6	5
Penitentiary	3,514	15	0	7	10	9	167	6	0	3,303	11	0
Grand Total ...	13,187	9	6	1	6	4	43	13	7	29,702	1	5

* Given up 31st March 1870.

JAILS.

of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Continued.)

	8		9	10
ING.	CONTINGENCIES.			
B.	A.	B.	Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per head of Average Strength.
Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.		
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 3 8	232 15 1	4 6 4	4,063 3 2	76 10 7
3 11 5	1,442 10 1	8 6 3	12,973 5 4	75 6 10
2 0 7	1,392 13 1	5 6 4	17,507 8 1	67 13 9
3 15 1	4,480 11 6	5 6 1	68,169 15 6	81 13 5
4 6 2	529 9 10	6 15 6	7,291 1 1	95 15 0
2 2 2	717 12 2	7 10 2	8,242 15 9	87 11 0
1 14 4	787 1 10	8 15 1	9,889 15 4	112 6 2
4 8 5	1,042 4 0	6 1 6	14,405 5 0	84 3 10
4 9 11	885 15 9	6 12 3	10,982 11 4	83 13 5
3 14 10	1,399 5 7	3 14 9	30,567 4 9	85 10 0
2 5 5	1,252 4 7	6 5 2	15,348 6 2	77 8 3
5 14 6	481 0 4	1 12 7	19,808 2 11	73 10 2
2 0 6	1,266 10 5	2 3 2	43,873 4 11	76 2 8
1 15 7	219 15 9	1 7 0	9,588 1 5	62 10 8
2 11 0	1,081 15 6	2 7 3	36,658 2 9	83 2 0
5 10 2	803 6 10	10 11 5	7,766 0 5	103 8 9
3 7 9	1,196 15 9	6 1 8	19,030 12 8	97 1 6
1 5 6	755 5 0	2 12 5	13,940 8 8	51 4 0
1 3 6	755 3 3	6 4 8	10,541 0 4	87 13 6
2 1 7	1,237 11 1	7 11 9	13,657 4 0	85 5 9
2 8 2	1,621 0 1	2 4 2	49,434 6 8	68 15 2
1 5 9	569 15 4	3 5 8	12,714 13 6	74 12 8
2 0 6	1,433 13 11	8 3 1	14,930 11 0	85 5 1
0 11 4	680 9 8	1 14 11	28,568 12 1	81 2 7
4 0 2	461 4 2	3 13 6	12,050 8 7	100 6 9
1 15 3	122 0 1	7 10 0	2,597 4 6	162 5 3
7 14 8	920 10 4	7 9	16,795 13 9	118 4 6
3 9 2	649 6 1	6 11	8,996 7 11	116 13 5
1 12 1	1,534 6 9	3 6 4	37,884 7 10	83 13 0
1 13 3	80 15 4	1 6 4	2,019 7 8	34 13 1
4 4 8	633 4 2	4 12 9	12,496 5 7	94 10 8
2 2 11	1,572 6 0	1 11 5	78,673 15 2	85 12 9
1 0 3	496 8 10	4 2 2	11,194 13 8	93 4 8
8 15 11	3,013 15 9	13 12 2	23,454 3 0	107 1 7
4 5 6	2,135 15 6	8 12 8	20,889 8 7	85 15 5
21 7 9	1,286 0 0	47 10 1	13,642 15 6	505 4 9
3 10 3	39,173 15 5	6 10 5	7,20,649 12 7	98 9 2
7 3 5	5,292 5 0	11 8 11	42,091 10 4	91 14 5
3 11 10	44,466 4 5	6 12 7	7,62,741 6 11	98 6 3

No. III.—

Table showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the

1	2	3	4	5		
				JAIL SER		
JAILS.	Average Number sentenced to labor.	Average Number unable to labor from sickness or old age.	Average Number of Convalescents and Weekly Convicts employed on light labor.	A. Average Number of Convicts so employed.	B. Ratio per cent. of Average Strength.	C. Average estimated monthly earning per head.
						RS. A.
Russelcondah	52	2	7	9	17	2 13
Berhampore	172	6	1	66	38	2 9
Vizagapatam	254	41	21	60	24	2 4
Rajahmundry Central ...	837	21	123	372	44	4 1
Do. District ...	70	2	8	43	61	3 4
Masulipatam	84	15	...	15	18	3 4
Guntoor	82	17	7	35	43	7 8
Nellore	166	27	...	75	45	2 8
Kurnool	127	6	3	37	29	3 12
Bellary	358	76	26	43	12	3 12
Cuddapah	196	38	4	44	22	2 13
Chittoor	268	27	38	70	26	3 12
Vellore Central	576	120	4	51	9	2 9
Do. Fort	152	24	3	24	16	2 8
Salem Central	416	15	...	133	32	2 13
Guindy	74	3	...	64	86	3 12
Chingleput	209	10	26	71	34	3 14
Cuddalore	266	45	6	54	20	3 12
Tranquebar	118	7	...	33	28	2 6
Tanjore	160	28	3	25	16	3 13
Trichinopoly Central ...	717	18	98	144	20	3 2
Do. District ...	167	10	24	42	25	3 2
Madura	174	35	...	56	32	3 13
Tinnevelly	291	3	1	96	33	4 12
Paumben	120	8	11	16	13	3 12
Cochin	15	1	...	3	20	3 12
Calicut	137	11	18	30	22	5 0
Tellicherry	75	2	4	18	24	5 3
Cannanore Central... ...	452	21	43	50	11	5 0
Do. Fort	58	2	...	19	33	5 0
Mangalore...	117	13	3	23	21	4 5
Coimbatore Central.. ...	927	132	9	280	30	3 12
Do. District ...	120	33	...	21	17	4 3
Ootacamund do.	219	4	36	20	9	7 12
Lawrence Asylum Works...	244	9	3	21	8	7 8
European Prison	27	1	4	7	26	10 0
Total ...	8,497	833	534	2,170	27	4 1½
Penitentiary	474	106	4	118	25	3 12
Grand Total ...	8,971	939	538	2,288	27	4 1½

JAILS.

Madras Presidency during the year 1870, *and their Estimated Earnings.*

VANTS.	6 BUILDING AND REPAIRING JAIL.			7 GRINDING GRAIN AND MAKING CLOTHING OR OTHER ARTICLES FOR PRISON USE.		
D.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number of Convicts so employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average Number employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.
RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.
303 12	2	2 13	67 8	...	... ...	... ...
2,029 8	2	2 9	61 8	33	2 9	1,014 12
1,620 0	7	2 4	189 0	20	2 4	540 0
18,135 0	17	4 1	828 12	...	... ...	... ...
1,677 0	...	... ...	... ...	8	3 4	312 0
585 0	25	3 4	975 0	...	... ...	... ...
3,150 0	15	7 8	1,350 0	...	... ...	... ...
2,250 0	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
1,665 0	14	3 12	630 0	15	3 12	675 0
1,935 0	22	3 12	990 0	12	3 12	540 0
1,485 0	20	2 13	675 0	...	... ...	... ...
3,150 0	37	3 12	1,665 0	...	... ...	... ...
1,568 4	71	2 9	2,183 4	46	2 9	1,414 8
720 0	1	2 8	30 0	17	2 8	510 0
4,488 12	...	... ...	... ...	119	2 13	4,016 4
2,880 0	...	... ...	... ...	1	3 12	45 0
3,301 8	6	3 14	279 0	15	3 14	697 8
2,430 0	4	3 12	180 0	18	3 12	810 0
940 8	13	2 6	370 8	21	2 6	598 8
1,143 12	11	3 13	503 4	4	3 13	183 0
5,400 0	257	3 2	9,637 8	78	3 2	2,925 0
1,575 0	17	3 2	637 8	12	3 2	450 0
2,562 0	51	3 13	2,333 4	14	3 13	640 8
5,472 0	2	4 12	114 0	...	... ...	... ...
720 0	4	3 12	180 0	8	3 12	360 0
135 0	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
1,800 0	72	5 0	4,320 0	5	5 0	300 0
1,120 8	13	5 3	809 4	12	5 3	747 0
3,000 0	338	5 0	20,280 0	...	... ...	... ...
1,140 0	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
1,190 4	13	4 5	672 12	5	4 5	258 12
12,600 0	23	3 12	1,035 0	22	3 12	990 0
1,055 4	18	4 3	904 8	5	4 3	251 4
1,860 0	2	7 12	186 0	12	7 12	1,116 0
1,890 0	4	7 8	360 0	7	7 8	630 0
840 0	...	... ...	... ...	2	10 0	240 0
97,818 0	1,081	3 $3\frac{5}{6}$	52,447 8	511	2 $13\frac{1}{2}$	20,265 0
5,310 0	23	3 12	1,035 0	27	3 12	1,215 0
1,03,128 0	1,104	3 $4_{1\frac{1}{2}}$	53,482 8	538	2 $13_{1\frac{1}{2}}$	21,480 0

No. III.—

Table showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Pre

JAILS.	8			9		
	ON THE ROADS EMPLOYED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OR BY MUNICIPALITIES.			ON JAIL		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
	Average Number employed.	Average estimated or actual monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average Number employed.	Value of Vegetables supplied to Prisoners.	Value of Vegetables sold.
		RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.
Russelcondah ...	23	2 13	776 4	9	99 15	105 9
Berhampore ...	43	2 9	1,322 4	21	168 12	60 6
Vizagapatam ...	102	2 3	2,754 0	...	... ...	... ...
Rajahmundry Cenl.	39	3 13	1,784 4	16	1,529 6	31 5
Do. District...	...	... ...	... ...	4	211 2	11 10
Masulipatam ...	23	3 2	862 8	6	21 4	... ...
Guntoor	...	... ...	... ...	8	110 10	33 11
Nellore	...	... ...	... ...	14	174 10	... ...
Kurnool	40	4 12	2,280 0	...	... ...	... ...
Bellary	154	3 13	7,045 8	...	... ...	... ...
Cuddapah ...	64	2 13	2,160 0	...	... ...	... ...
Chittoor	60	3 15	2,835 0	9	68 6	59 0
Vellore Central ...	150	2 9	4,612 8	24	... ...	... ...
Do. Fort ...	68	2 13	2,295 0	7	87 13	12 8
Salem Central ...	4	3 8	168 0	17	... ...	323 2
Guindy	...	... ...	... ...	6	121 15	... ...
Chingleput ...	8	5 5	510 0	7	480 0	13 0
Cuddalore ...	91	3 12	4,095 0	...	... ...	... ...
Tranquebar ...	29	2 12	957 0	6	111 10	... ...
Tanjore	26	3 12	1,170 0	4	74 14	4 15
Trichinopoly Cenl.	52	3 2	1,950 0	42	... ...	184 15
Do. District.	19	3 2	712 8	7	112 9	0 10
Madura	...	... ...	... ...	6	126 13	6 8
Tinnevelly ...	157	4 12	8,958 12	32	274 8	17 15
Paumben	41	8 13	4,335 12	7	47 14	... ...
Cochin	11	4 4	561 0	...	... ...	... ...
Calicut	1	5 0	60 0	...	... ...	... ...
Tellicherry ...	2	5 3	124 8	3	122 6	5 13
Cannanore Central.	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
Do. Fort ...	37	5 0	2,220 0	...	... ...	... ...
Mangalore ...	...	... ...	... ...	9	266 10	... ...
Coimbatore Central	...	... ...	... ...	95	... ...	557 2
Do. District.	34	4 3	1,708 8	9	41 1	... ...
Ootacamund do.	143	7 10	13,084 8	2	633 3	... ...
Lawrence Asylum Works ..	200	7 8	18,000 0	...	... ...	... ...
European Prison...	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...
Total ...	1,621	3 $2\frac{1}{6}$	87,342 12	370	4,885 5	1,428 1
Penitentiary ...	24	5 0	1,440 0	1	... ...	... ...
Grand Total ...	1,645	3 $2\frac{11}{12}$	88,782 12	371	4,885 5	1,428 1

JAILS.

sidency during the year 1870, *and their Estimated Earnings.*—(Continued.)

		10			11	
GARDEN.		ON MANUFACTORIES,			TOTAL.	
D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.
Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average Number employed.	Actual Profits of year.	Average Profits per head of those so employed.	Total estimated earnings of the Prisoners sentenced to labor.	Average estimated earnings per head of Prisoners sentenced to labor.
RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1 14	205 8	...	... ...	... ...	1,353 0	26 0
0 15	229 2	...	... ...	... ...	4,657 2	27 1
... ...	... ...	3	111 7	37 2	5,214 7	20 8
8 2	1,560 11	249	3,873 0	15 9	26,181 11	31 4
4 10	222 12	5	185 5	37 1	2,397 1	34 4
0 5	21 4	...	... ...	... ...	2,443 12	29 1
1 8	144 5	...	... ...	... ...	4,644 5	56 10
1 1	174 10	50	366 8	7 5	2,791 2	16 13
... ...	... ...	12	176 10	14 11	5,426 10	42 12
... ...	... ...	25	239 8	9 9	10,750 0	30 0
... ...	... ...	26	39 12	1 8	4,359 12	22 4
1 3	127 6	27	250 2	9 4	8,027 8	29 15
... ...	... ...	110	1,102 12	13 3	10,881 4	18 14
1 3	100 5	8	356 4	44 9	4,011 9	26 6
1 9	323 2	128	2,524 14	19 12	11,521 0	27 11
1 11	121 15	...	... ...	... ...	3,046 15	41 3
5 14	493 0	66	1,512 13	22 15	6,793 13	32 8
... ...	... ...	48	1,433 0	29 14	8,948 0	33 10
1 9	111 10	9	110 13	12 5	3,088 15	26 3
1 10	79 13	59	740 15	12 9	3,820 12	23 14
0 6	184 15	28	... ...	... ...	20,097 7	28 0
1 6	113 3	36	618 2	17 3	4,106 5	24 9
1 14	133 5	12	212 12	17 12	5,881 13	33 13
0 12	292 7	...	... ...	... ...	14,837 3	51 0
0 9	47 14	25	112 12	4 8	5,756 6	48 0
... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	696 0	46 6
... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	6,480 0	40 0
3 9	128 3	21	253 9	12 1	3,183 0	42 7
... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	23,280 0	51 8
... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	3,360 0	57 15
2 7	266 10	51	1,447 8	28 6	3,835 13	32 13
0 8	557 2	366	1,806 7	4 15	16,988 9	18 5
0 6	41 1	...	... ...	... ...	3,960 9	33 0
26 6	633 3	...	... ...	... ...	16,879 11	77 1
... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	20,880 0	85 9
... ...	... ...	13	990 14	76 4	2,070 14	76 11
1 15¾	6,313 6	1,377	18,465 11	12 7¼	•2,82,6[illegible]2 [illegible]	37 5¼
... ...	... ...	171	*23,330 8	136 7	32,330 8	68 3
1 14[11/12]	6,313 6	1,548	41,796 3	15 12⅚	†3,14,982 1[illegible]	38 2[illegible]/12

* Of this sum Rs. 21,921 is the value of work done in the Printing Department.

† Of this sum Rs. 28,250 were realized in cash.

E.

No. I.—*REGISTRATION.*

Statement of the Registrations, Receipts, and Expenditure for the Registration Offices of each District in the Madras Presidency during the year 1870-71.

OFFICE.	Total Number of Documents registered in Books I., IV., and VI.	Total Amount of Ordinary Fees.	Total of other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Genl. Registry Office.	88	423 0 0	1,198 10 0	1,621 10 0	*35,037 1 6
Madras do. ...	3,853	7,206 1 0	2,882 10 0	10,088 11 0	†8,268 12 10
Ganjam District...	2,000	2,452 9 0	1,709 11 9	4,162 4 9	3,250 14 0
Vizagapatam do. ...	2,407	3,752 2 0	3,024 6 0	6,776 8 0	4,331 14 0
Godavery do. ...	5,845	7,086 4 0	6,373 11 0	13,459 15 0	7,940 9 2
Kistna do. ...	1,858	2,284 4 0	1,910 10 0	4,194 14 0	3,288 5 10
Nellore do. ...	1,581	2,238 8 0	2,223 2 0	4,461 10 0	3,289 0 1
Cuddapah do. ...	2,110	2,702 5 0	2,087 11 0	4,790 0 0	2,980 6 2
Kurnool do. ...	3,338	3,623 6 0	1,436 11 0	5,060 1 0	3,542 0 6
Bellary do. ...	2,554	3,416 2 0	2,373 6 0	5,789 8 0	3,814 5 6
Chingleput do. ...	2,719	3,965 11 0	1,552 3 0	5,517 14 0	3,758 4 6
North Arcot do. ...	3,497	5,258 11 0	1,727 6 0	6,986 1 0	4,977 4 4
South Arcot do. ...	3,965	5,349 3 0	1,865 12 0	7,214 15 0	5,063 7 6
Tanjore do. ...	18,252	28,527 4 0	10,761 2 6	39,288 6 6	23,796 10 2
Tinnevelly do. ...	20,879	27,704 0 0	10,909 0 3	38,613 0 3	21,525 3 3
Madura do. ...	9,157	13,019 11 0	4,423 5 0	17,443 0 0	10,537 5 9
Trichinopoly do. ...	4,405	6,097 4 0	2,210 13 3	8,308 1 3	5,841 1 6
Salem do. ...	4,258	5,547 8 0	2,074 15 0	7,622 7 0	5,171 2 4
Coimbatore do. ...	5,901	8,510 12 0	1,863 7 0	10,374 3 0	6,875 4 0
South Canara do. ...	6,944	10,667 3 0	4,686 6 9	15,353 9 9	9,889 8 5
Tellicherry do. ...	16,409	17,662 13 0	7,450 8 0	25,113 5 0	13,488 2 0
Calicut do. ...	26,865	32,303 15 0	7,438 10 0	39,742 9 0	21,535 8 8
Neilgherry do. ...	194	360 9 0	82 2 0	442 11 0	941 15 6
Total ...	1,49,081	2,00,159 1 0	82,266 3 6	2,82,425 4 6	2,09,144 3 6

* This sum includes Rupees 12,200-4-4, being the estimated value of paper for Registers and Indexes, Office stationery, and packing materials, a seal, service postage, and house-rent.

† Including Rupees 15-14-2, the value of Office stationery.

No. II.—*REGISTRATION.*

Statement of Registrations in each District of the Madras Presidency for the years 1869-70 *and* 1870-71.

DISTRICT.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.											
	Compulsory.											
	Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause 1).		Instruments of Sale, Mortgage, &c., of Immoveable Property of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards (Section 17, Clause 2).		Acknowledgments of Payment of consideration on account of do. (Sec. 17, Clause 3).		Perpetual Leases (Section 17, Clause 4).		Leases for terms exceeding one year (Section 17, Clause 4).		Total of Compulsory Registrations.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
General Registry Office	1	...	68	86	1	...	...	...	4	1	74	87
Madras Registry Office	24	22	2,702	2,774	1	1	...	...	322	413	3,049	3,210
Ganjam District ...	9	3	954	1,257	25	4	...	...	3	1	991	1,265
Vizagapatam do. ...	50	22	1,850	1,809	7	3	2	5	11	20	1,920	1,859
Godavery do. ...	97	31	2,098	2,365	...	2	2	2	29	49	2,226	2,449
Kistna do. ...	87	12	1,109	1,107	...	1	...	1	25	38	1,221	1,159
Nellore do. ...	41	18	979	955	...	...	...	1	7	42	1,027	1,016
Cuddapah do. ...	30	11	1,427	1,376	1	13	3	7	31	43	1,492	1,450
Kurnool do. ...	85	37	961	1,320	...	...	...	2	804	1,148	1,850	2,507
Bellary do. ...	62	19	1,681	1,762	...	...	1	...	14	63	1,758	1,844
Chingleput do. ...	24	6	2,181	2,055	...	1	4	11	51	93	2,260	2,166
North Arcot do. ...	25	9	2,681	2,699	1	2	1	2	45	61	2,753	2,773
South Arcot do. ...	24	11	2,778	2,699	16	10	3	3	133	162	2,954	2,885
Tanjore do. ...	137	57	13,161	12,834	48	46	25	54	1,158	1,632	14,529	14,623
Tinnevelly do. ...	67	57	12,333	14,523	27	20	5	16	86	153	12,518	14,769
Madura do. ...	24	19	6,973	7,312	2	4	3	7	134	102	7,136	7,444
Trichinopoly do. ...	26	5	3,421	3,353	2	3	9	6	149	120	3,607	3,487
Salem do. ...	18	12	3,481	3,292	1	1	8	8	22	100	3,530	3,413
Coimbatore do. ...	15	12	4,881	4,926	3	...	5	20	158	214	5,062	5,172
South Canara do. ...	34	13	4,260	4,079	311	311	582	713	128	194	5,315	5,310
Tellicherry do. ...	56	28	5,606	5,853	35	47	28	33	2,902	4,835	8,627	10,796
Calicut do. ...	21	12	9,638	10,492	11	14	243	280	5,845	7,936	15,758	18,734
Neilgherry do. ...	2	3	146	101	1	...	...	...	2	2	151	106
Total ...	959	419	85,369	89,029	493	483	924	1,171	12,063	17,422	99,808	108,524

No. II.—

Statement of Registrations in each District of the

DISTRICT.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, Optional.													
	Instruments of Sale, Mortgage, &c., of Immoveable Property of the value of less than Rupees 100 (Section 18, Clause 1).		Acknowledgments of Payment of consideration on account of do. (Sec. 18, Clause 2).		Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 3).		Puttahs and Muchilkah (Section 18, Clause 3).		Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).		Miscellaneous Documents registered under (Section 18, Clause 7).		Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.	
	8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
General Registry Office	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Madras Registry Office	176	206	5	2	5	20	...	...	3	...	...	5	189	233
Ganjam District ...	448	511	9	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	2	461	514
Vizagapatam do. ...	272	245	2	...	2	6	7	5	...	...	4	5	287	261
Godavery do. ...	1,329	1,439	...	2	11	5	15	19	...	...	36	39	1,391	1,504
Kistna do. ...	461	512	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	3	2	467	516
Nellore do. ...	352	368	...	...	...	...	39	32	...		...	...	391	400
Cuddapah do. ...	587	540	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	593	551
Kurnool do. ...	570	707	...	...	4	2	4	1	...	...	27	...	605	710
Bellary do. ...	466	457	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	15	8	483	469
Chingleput do. ...	396	391	...	...	...	2	2	5	...	2	12	7	410	407
North Arcot do. ...	528	498	...	1	1	8	2	5	...	...	...	8	531	520
South Arcot do. ...	772	843	3	2	13	14	1	1	...	...	...	4	789	864
Tanjore do. ...	1,684	1,863	6	9	151	164	103	112	...	...	16	15	1,960	2,163
Tinnevelly do. ...	2,329	3,708	5	3	10	19	20	5	...	...	46	38	2,410	3,773
Madura do. ..	926	1,044	2	2	11	9	4	2	...	...	...	3	943	1,060
Trichinopoly do. ...	739	563	11	...	4	7	1	...	...	...	11	3	766	573
Salem do. ...	619	578	1	..	19	13	8	9	...	...	6	13	653	613
Coimbatore do. ...	394	412	...	...	2	3	10	2	...	...	19	24	425	441
South Canara do. ...	632	693	33	11	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	673	719
Tellicherry do. ...	3,183	4,147	30	55	59	218	...	...	...	...	...	7	3,272	4,427
Calicut do. ...	3,224	4,529	4	11	1,116	1,807	...	...	...	...	...	94	4,344	6,441
Neilgherry do. ...	99	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	101	70
Total ...	20,188	24,324	112	98	1,425	2,322	220	200	5	2	197	284	22,147	27,230

REGISTRATION.

Madras Presidency for the years 1869-70 *and* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

BOOK I.—(*Contd*)		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK VI.											
Total of Registrations affecting Immoveable Property.		Conveyances of Moveable Property and Receipts or Acknowledgments for the same (Section 18, Clause 5).		Obligations for the Payment of Money (Section 18, Clause 7).		All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.		Total of Registrations in Book VI, affecting Moveable Property.		Number of Wills (Section 18, Clause 6) registered in Book IV.		Number of Authorities to Adopt (Section 18, Clause 6) registered in Book IV.	
15		16		17		18		19		20		21	
1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
77	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,238	3,443	8	14	237	243	176	115	421	372	42	38	...	...
1,452	1,779	3	9	91	97	73	112	167	218	3	3	...	...
2,207	2,120	9	8	196	207	88	68	293	283	5	4	...	...
3,617	3,953	91	122	1,224	1,488	298	281	1,613	1,891	2	1	...	1
1,688	1,675	5	18	194	132	55	32	254	182	...	1	...	...
1,418	1,416	7	28	128	83	62	51	197	162	1	3	...	...
2,085	2,001	16	7	61	55	35	47	112	109	1	...	...	...
2,455	3,217	9	9	90	68	44	44	143	121	...	...	...	...
2,241	2,313	15	18	215	147	90	69	320	234	1	7	...	...
2,670	573	...	5	95	85	23	46	118	136	13	10	...	...
3,284	3,293	17	6	101	139	24	56	142	201	15	3	...	...
3,743	3,749	45	7	102	94	30	98	177	199	11	17	...	...
16,489	16,786	54	20	785	910	561	510	1,400	1,440	41	26	...	...
14,928	18,542	67	76	1,455	1,965	330	285	1,852	2,326	10	11	...	...
8,079	8,504	...	40	618	538	115	71	733	649	9	4	...	...
4,373	4,060	5	6	223	241	121	94	349	341	5	4	...	...
4,183	4,026	11	21	147	167	90	37	248	225	3	7	...	...
5,487	5,613	1	5	308	239	65	43	374	287	...	1	...	...
5,988	6,029	135	63	396	681	160	164	691	908	4	7	...	...
11,899	15,223	187	206	681	778	140	201	1,008	1,185	1	1	...	...
20,102	25,175	230	225	907	1,233	24	231	1,361	1,689	2	2	...	...
252	176	3	1	13	9	19	8	35	18	...	...	...	...
121,955	135,754	918	914	8,267	9,599	2,823	2,663	12,008	13,176	169	150	...	1

No. III.—*REGISTRATION.*

Statement of Operations other than Registrations in Books I., IV., & VI. in each District of the Madras Presidency for the years 1869-70 *&* 1870-71.

DISTRICT.	Covers containing Will deposited (Section 44.)		Covers containing Authorities to Adopt deposited (Section 44).		Covers containing Wills withdrawn (Section 45).		Covers containing Authorities to Adopt withdrawn (Section 45).		Covers containing Wills opened (Section 46).		Covers containing Authorities to Adopt opened (Section 46).		POWERS OF ATTORNEY AUTHENTICATED.				Memoranda of Decrees received under Section 41.		Memoranda of Decrees received under Section 42.		Special Registrations (Section 52).	
													General.		Special.							
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
General Registry Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Madras do.	4	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	35	35	66	81	...	...	...	...	426	433
Ganjam District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	49	61	...	1	456	302	400	632
Vizagapatam do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	30	13	53	69	5	3	578	1,422	123	141
Godavery do.	5	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	29	12	77	122	15	60	2,223	2,606	1,429	1,737
Kistna do.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	17	15	48	21	733	769	176	187
Nellore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	24	10	13	10	13	654	914	113	111
Cuddapah do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	7	4	15	...	...	672	1,316	62	36
Kurnool do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	10	5	36	841	856	23	71
Bellary do.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	17	9	20	120	112	1,504	1,048	404	362
Chingleput do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	4	18	41	...	...	229	229	183	251
North Arcot do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	11	16	54	21	1,146	601	84	98
South Arcot do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	5	11	17	1	...	266	506	310	409
Tanjore do.	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	30	93	169	181	324	2,370	3,226	914	1,162
Tinnevelly do.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	80	146	39	75	897	1,067	3,228	4,762
Madura do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	81	83	28	16	518	1,037	1,305	1,083
Trichinopoly do.	3	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	14	27	...	...	442	735	240	217
Salem do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	8	14	39	105	55	1,085	1,055	242	212
Coimbatore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	26	42	98	54	799	354	577	440
South Canara do.	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	65	100	...	...	98	26	148	164
Tellicherry do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	21	134	85	...	...	1,173	1,120	54	73
Calicut do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	129	96	149	200	...	...	847	683	50	89
Neilgherry do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	6	14	...	...	18	18	1	19
Total ...	18	12	...	...	6	5	...	...	8	4	...	...	472	318	993	1,385	709	791	17,549	19,881	10,495	12,695

No. III.—*REGISTRATION.*

Statement of Operations other than Registrations in Books I., IV., and VI. in each District of the Madras Presidency for the years 1869-70 *and* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

District.	Registrations on Payment of Penalty (Section 24).		Commissions issued under Sections 35 and 39.		Visits paid under Sections 33, 35, and 39.		Translations filed under Section 19.		Refusals to register (Section 82).		Appeals against such refusals (Section 83).				Registrations ordered by Civil Court (Section 84).		Prosecutions (Section 95).		Searches.		Copies and Extracts granted or made.	
											Registration ordered.		Registration refused.									
	13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
General Registry Office.	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	5	8	10	12
Madras do.	1	9	35	39	116	97	2	4	24	24	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	50	73	59	68
Ganjam District ...	4	...	21	32	21	22	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	26	33	39
Vizagapatam do. ...	...	6	1	...	95	82	...	...	10	8	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	30	44	366	108
Godavery do. ...	1	7	8	9	104	117	1	...	21	28	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	69	66	101	95
Kistna do. ...	8	1	3	9	40	41	1	...	3	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	38	29	24	24
Nellore do. ...	4	1	8	11	35	39	...	2	5	14	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	24	24	46	45
Cuddapah do. ...	2	4	...	1	15	34	3	...	7	15	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	18	20	26
Kurnool do. ...	...	1	...	...	18	28	1	...	5	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	32	41	50	56
Bellary do. ...	2	...	...	...	33	27	1	2	12	17	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	29	63	52	61
Chingleput do. ...	5	11	2	4	33	29	8	7	19	34	...	1	7	9	8	18	...	...	21	21	66	96
North Arcot do. ..	1	10	...	...	37	43	...	...	107	131	...	2	19	11	10	10	...	...	48	23	78	70
South Arcot do. ...	14	23	...	...	16	43	...	...	71	62	4	8	23	14	13	10	...	2	73	55	133	124
Tanjore do. ...	12	20	17	2	337	319	5	5	227	379	2	8	88	85	54	98	1	...	279	509	584	896
Tinnevelly do. ...	6	11	2	4	192	234	...	...	110	67	...	2	5	12	5	2	1	1	180	249	274	460
Madura do. ...	1	...	7	...	121	115	...	...	19	21	...	2	10	7	9	5	1	...	118	145	324	831
Trichinopoly do. ...	5	6	4	4	57	60	...	...	36	28	...	...	13	7	8	7	1	1	50	87	116	145
Salem do. ...	12	13	3	...	23	25	1	1	36	31	...	...	13	9	16	16	...	1	45	45	83	77
Coimbatore do. ...	11	9	...	7	25	32	...	...	30	33	2	2	13	11	9	13	...	...	56	52	86	83
South Canara do. ...	5	9	2	10	242	257	1	...	82	29	4	...	3	6	4	3	...	2	303	496	360	594
Tellicherry do. ...	2	...	32	25	266	359	1	...	33	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	87	284	139	385
Calicut do. ...	17	12	90	85	399	390	42	5	64	65	3	7	15	5	5	5	4	1	170	179	754	571
Neilgherry do. ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	3	3
Total ...	115	154	235	242	2,230	2,397	67	27	929	1,030	21	36	229	190	145	193	8	10	1,756	2,541	3,761	4,869

APPENDIX III.

No. I.—*Rainfall in the Districts of the Madras Presidency for three years.*

DISTRICTS.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Ganjam	22·54	38·46	46·27
Vizagapatam	34·07	34·69	52·63
Godavery	19·10	37·79	47·24
Kistna	26·95	32·99	33·87
Nellore	25·06	30·49	35·38
Cuddapah	17·08	24·43	34·39
Bellary	20·75	21·61	24·14
Kurnool	24·33	24·54	29·38
Chingleput	11·81	32·27	36·01
Madras	...	...	38·90
North Arcot	24·00	25·88	37·56
South Arcot	20·56	35·71	44·93
Tanjore	27·47	45·16	43·58
Trichinopoly	29·36	39·73	38·43
Madura	28·26	44·26	30·69
Tinnevelly...	29·39	38·54	29·88
Coimbatore	19·75	25·48	21·64
Neilgherries	33·44	56·53	57·21
Salem	26·35	34·93	35·16
South Canara	138·82	119·59	111·03
Malabar	107·64	108·70	98·51

No. II.—*Prices of Grains, &c., for six years.*

ITEMS.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rice, 2nd sort, per garce ...	431	522	395	380	383	325
Paddy, do. do. ...	198	242	179	170	168	140
Cholum, do. ...	260	334	224	206	194	173
Cumboo, do. ...	237	296	207	188	181	158
Raggy, do. ...	231	313	219	196	182	155
Veragoo, do. ...	164	208	158	134	126	128
Wheat, do. ...	700	800	623	499	552	663
Salt, do. ...	272	330	299	296	316	337
Cotton per candy ...	151	166	124	114	146	136

No. III.—*General Receipts.*

ITEMS.	1866-67.		1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		RESULTS OF 1870-71 COMPARED WITH 1869-70.	
	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Receipts.	Per-centage.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	3,63,55,087	65·1	4,23,97,052	64·9	4,05,87,570	63·8	4,47,60,558	63·8	4,39,33,506	61·2	...	8,27,052
Excise on Spirits & Drugs.	42,74,529	7·6	50,67,411	7·8	49,08,431	7·7	57,00,211	8·1	58,92,654	8·2	1,92,443	...
Income-tax	13,911	0·2	215	...	...	...	11,58,531	1·6	22,33,032	3·1	10,74,501	...
License-tax	...	...	8,07,135	1·3	5,65,078	0·8	20,126	0·3	1,994	0·3	...	18,132
Sea Customs	18,26,743	3·2	23,71,941	3·7	26,10,459	4·1	25,90,091	3·6	28,66,650	3·9	2,76,559	...
Land Customs	1,06,745	0·1	1,47,080	0·2	1,85,480	0·4	1,74,758	0·2	1,82,128	0·2	7,370	...
Salt	1,04,72,038	18·7	1,09,38,017	16·7	1,10,70,412	17·4	1,16,47,306	16·6	1,26,42,303	17·6	9,94,997	...
Stamps	28,25,533	5·1	35,37,234	5·4	37,25,503	5·8	40,64,530	5·8	39,58,677	5·5	...	1,05,853
Total ...	5,58,74,586	100	6,52,66,085	100	6,36,52,933	100	7,01,16,111	100	7,17,10,944	100	25,45,870	9,51,037
£ Sterling ..	5,587,459	...	6,326,609	...	6,365,293	...	7,011,611	...	7,171,094	Net.	15,94,833	Rs. ...

No. IV.—*General Charges.*

CHARGES.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue, including Board of Revenue, Settlement Officers, and Revenue Survey	37,03,331	39,94,379	43,20,007	42,13,930	42,80,973
Excise on Spirits and Drugs.	1,95,670	2,16,120	2,49,585	2,36,986	3,10,273
Assessed Taxes	...	27,160	16,945	26,862	31,809
Sea Customs	1,42,672	1,58,573	1,62,732	1,62,471	1,63,835
Land Customs	7,999	7,824	7,980	7,783	9,577
Salt	14,43,193	13,48,544	13,33,786	14,14,556	12,31,754
Stamps	1,20,408	1,57,366	1,63,408	1,85,619	1,67,346
Total ...	56,13,273	59,09,666	62,54,443	62,48,207	61,95,567
Allowance to District and Village Officers	3,41,845	3,58,519	5,20,325	...	...
Grand Total ...	59,55,11 8	62,68,185	67,74,768	62,48,207	61,95,567
£ ...	595,512	626,819	677,477	624,821	619,557

NOTE.—The charges entered for 1869-70 in that year's report are only approximates, while those now shown are the actuals.

No. V.—*Abstract of Receipts and Charges.*

ITEMS.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts...	558,74,586	652,66,085	636,52,933	701,16,111	717,10,944
Charges	59,55,118	62,68,185	67,74,768	62,48,207	61,95,567
Balance	499,19,468	589,97,900	568,78,165	638,67,904	655,15,377
Per-centage of Charges. ...	10·7	9·6	10·6	8·9	8·7

No. VI.—*Value of Imports and Exports from* 1859-60 *to* 1870-71.

YEARS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.				VALUE OF EXPORTS.				VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS.		GROSS DUTY.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Duty.	Merchandize.	Duty.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1859-60 ...	299,07,033	174,39,684	473,46,717	16,01,718	387,82,800	45,47,547	433,30,347	7,13,038	12,56,494	...	23,14,756
1860-61 ...	316,55,812	207,25,887	523,81,699	17,22,731	445,98,338	62,88,632	508,86,970	8,56,058	15,07,146	675	25,79,464
1861-62 ...	344,94,138	222,85,900	567,80,038	13,58,719	542,92,250	39,58,486	582,50,736	7,12,211	11,60,099	260	20,71,290
1862-63 ...	303,30,148	303,86,890	607,17,038	10,91,820	635,58,990	61,90,551	697,49,541	6,79,052	11,96,496	306	17,70,178
1863-64 ...	402,65,473	360,75,985	763,41,458	12,75,208	877,78,126	223,39,284	1,101,17,410	7,19,579	17,35,648	126	19,94,913
1864-65 ...	418,02,487	303,13,958	721,16,445	11,17,875	836,71,790	181,50,942	1,018,22,732	6,67,464	10,04,383	88	17,85,427
1865-66 ...	479,87,412	366,42,492	846,29,904	12,19,300	900,15,155	126,10,223	1,026,25,378	7,00,548	14,61,719	660	19,20,508
1866-67 ...	416,74,201	136,86,606	553,60,807	12,77,505	445,86,571	175,29,881	621,16,452	5,23,008	4,86,237	79	18,00,592
1867-68 ...	508,27,573	112,93,529	621,21,102	14,78,349	580,09,230	101,55,634	681,64,864	8,59,958	4,39,318	26	23,38,328
1868-69 ...	514,00,610	225,60,091	739,60,701	15,87,846	767,50,999	36,81,960	804,32,959	9,97,564	14,45,965	1,010	25,86,420
1869-70 ...	511,84,481	176,42,023	688,26,504	16,60,771	732,45,315	62,22,657	794,67,972	9,03,985	18,65,985	322	25,65,078
1870-71 ...	530,50,824	82,68,321	613,19,145	17,92,481	624,26,649	172,12,961	796,39,610	10,24,902	26,75,979	11,985	28,29,683

No. VII.—IMPORTS.

Principal Staples of Trade.

IMPORTS.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	RS.	RS.
Millinery and wearing apparel	11,91,156	11,75,666
Books	1,76,887	2,08,156
Twist	92,80,982	1,04,32,173
Cotton piece-goods, grey	73,58,735	1,04,85,340
Do. not otherwise described ...	51,91,281	44,75,625
Coral, unwrought	3,30,293	1,70,205
Drugs and medicines	4,87,515	5,43,120
Dyeing and coloring materials	67,879	3,86,628
Earthen and porcelain-ware	1,40,527	1,39,195
Glass, and manufactures of...	2,65,045	1,32,391
Paddy	15,75,972	7,10,626
Rice	37,89,246	29,81,948
Wheat	2,24,954	3,80,498
Grain of sorts	1,81,986	3,70,813
Jewellery	1,16,358	91,706
Machines and machinery	3,32,524	7,52,849
Malt liquors	6,66,557	6,76,611
Metals	46,67,756	39,81,539
Paper	3,20,246	4,02,574
Provisions and Oilman's stores	4,77,845	4,91,134
Railway stores	8,19,871	19,85,305
Seeds	3,08,849	3,79,197
Silk, raw	12,28,866	8,59,862
Silk, manufactures of	4,51,179	4,24,539
Spices, including betel-nut	9,21,506	8,62,108
Spirits	10,17,238	8,58,786
Stationery, except paper	1,16,912	1,09,707
Tea	1,84,600	1,40,924
Timber and wood	13,72,138	12,52,739
Wines	11,24,691	10,15,362
Wool, manufactures of	5,36,374	5,43,026
Other articles	62,58,507	56,30,472
Total ...	511,84,481	530,50,824
£ ...	5,118,448	5,305,082
Government stores	2,60,539	4,74,811
Do. Salt on the West Coast	3,78,197	3,41,765

No. VII.—(*Continued.*)
EXPORTS.

EXPORTS.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	RS.	RS.
Cocoanuts	32,14,971	22,18,756
Coffee...	88,21,118	82,84,862
Cotton wool	191,25,050	106,04,132
Cotton goods	22,20,365	21,84,282
Coir-yarn and rope	17,90,919	13,36,161
Drugs	1,54,479	1,89,911
Indigo	75,47,745	85,30,756
Dyes of sorts	4,27,685	6,33,107
Feathers	38,066	23,483
Fruits and vegetables	2,18,702	2,53,776
Paddy	6,11,576	5,19,329
Rice	59,20,387	74,70,921
Wheat	54,613	18,580
Grain of sorts	7,09,563	2,36,001
Hemp, and manufactures of	1,14,941	55,144
Hides and skins	36,49,250	40,93,200
Horns	2,24,954	1,91,039
Ivory and ivory-ware	18,297	17,453
Jewellery	35,353	60,223
Mats	39,845	22,254
Oils	40,20,483	27,58,226
Precious stones...	40,788	26,794
Provisions and Oilman's stores	7,79,341	6,38,468
Salt	70,122	48,020
Saltpetre	55,000	28,599
Seeds	53,47,807	49,39,300
Silk, manufactures of	62,385	1,19,125
Spices	25,03,111	26,08,492
Spirits	5,216	2,894
Sugar and other saccharine matter	16,73,319	13,74,525
Timber and woods	12,32,910	10,13,878
Tobacco	6,09,263	3,90,794
Wax...	25,858	20,377
Other articles	18,81,833	15,13,787
Total ...	7,32,45,315	6,24,26,649
£ ...	7,324,531	6,242,664
Government stores	...	...

No. VIII.—*Export Trade in Coffee, Cotton, Indigo, &c.*

ARTICLES.	1866-67.		1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Coffee ... ... lbs.	17,349,508	41,91,785	37,606,333	80,54,337	47,217,496	106,65,221	37,353,359	88,21,118	35,464,229	82,84,862
Cotton wool ... ... ,,	24,367,331	94,37,789	47,026,932	123,86,380	89,181,858	213,99,827	68,474,448	191,25,050	42,347,132	106,04,132
Cotton piece-goods	...	29,75,738	...	33,80,274	...	22,95,031	...	22,18,150	...	21,62,096
Indigo ... ... lbs.	658,224	14,20,215	2,261,616	43,15,004	2,663,808	61,03,555	3,075,856	75,47,745	3,883,600	85,30,756
Rice ... ... Cwt.	1,528,596	84,51,333	1,699,299	70,44,489	1,825,195	69,10,930	1,475,529	59,20,387	2,072,584	74,70,921
Hides and skins ... No.	4,869,631	23,53,398	5,165,385	28,98,277	5,937,469	31,72,631	6,476,633	36,49,250	7,120,053	40,93,200
Oils ... ... Gall.	1,104,160	11,97,479	1,727,867	24,43,703	2,659,958	39,04,317	2,813,856	40,20,483	1,931,127 24,123	27,58,226
Coir and coir rope ... Cwt.	181,427	10,56,216	202,571	11,77,917	317,293	17,30,181	255,929	17,90,919	188,106	13,36,161
Oil, &c., seeds ... ... ,,	112,655	4,89,748	636,435	34,26,730	617,539	50,66,597	865,261	50,38,978	934,977	49,39,300
Spices ... ... ,,	222,471	21,96,823	199,583	26,25,833	217,914	27,70,993	201,106	25,03,111	218,744	26,08,492
Do. ... ... No.	...		10,157,316		10,153,300		7,756,250		10,081,100	
Sugar and other saccharine matter. ...Cwt.	284,631	18,58,020	105,554	9,02,846	229,373	14,41,054	241,224	16,73,319	199,943	13,74,525

No. IX.

YEARS.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	RS.
1859-60	82,512,521	95,97,135
1860-61	78,822,027	112,91,211
1861-62	86,544,471	170,40,215
1862-63	62,374,133	238,12,882
1863-64	72,490,886	447,18,112
1864-65	73,101,578	404,18,937
1865-66	120,034,215	484,16,348
1866-67	24,367,331	94,37,789
1867-68	47,026,932	123,86,380
1868-69	89,181,858	213,99,827
1869-70	68,474,448	191,25,050
1870-71	42,347,132	106,04,132

No. X.—*Food Grains.*

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	RS.	Cwt.	RS
1861-62	1,073,513	34,12,388	1,781,741	51,41,033
1862-63	1,267,089	40,07,659	1,532,598	50,55,401
1863-64	1,452,705	48,87,275	1,834,446	65,58,917
1864-65	1,409,862	50,29,776	1,772,402	70,67,811
1865-66	1,100,554	41,77,128	1,736,223	73,38,883
1866-67	815,593	33,59,002	1,791,352	92,11,329
1867-68	966,179	51,38,534	1,987,273	77,67,790
1868-69	1,143,219	38,44,421	2,157,345	77,73,009
1869-70	1,637,485	55,91,345	1,734,207	65,86,690
1870-71	1,132,097	40,73,072	2,333,657	80,08,830

No. XI.

	Detail of Exports of Food Grain in			
	1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	31,059	93,252	223,050	6,21,798
Arabia	17,508	87,002	7,331	29,371
Bourbon	220	713	12,550	42,033
Bombay	202,383	9,13,180	1,79,018	6,23,569
Ceylon	1,301,318	47,83,181	1,594,361	56,78,225
France	4,393	11,250	51,378	1,27,630
Laccadive Islands...	10,623	46,448	6,277	24,417
Maldive Islands	...	...	331	1,362
Mauritius	5,771	28,986	39,027	1,27,999
Penang	...	...	1 233	4,963
Persian Gulf	15,562	70,220	38,664	1,60,460
Spain	...	...	9,609	22,986
Sumatra	5,758	15,820	...	...
Goa	126,570	4,83,967	119,915	3,83,366
Turkey	5,311	23,875	304	2,130
Travancore...	...	...	21,112	61,708
Indian French Ports	...	...	26,431	85,600
Other Ports	7,731	28,796	3,066	11,213
Total ...	1,734,207	65,86,690	2,333,657	80,08,830

No. XII.—*Bullion.*

	Imports.			Exports.		
	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.	By Government.	By Individuals.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1855-56 ...	50,000	143,38,591	143,88,591	15,74,663	37,03,241	52,77,904
1856-57 ...	...	170,32,599	170,32,599	10,04,637	23,33,678	33,38,315
1857-58 ...	...	186,23,162	186,23,162	25,70,930	91,29,936	117,00,866
1858-59 ...	3,03,310	139,92,897	142,96,207	66,805	56,61,731	57,28,536
1859-60 ...	51,624	173,88,060	174,39,684	4,50,000	40,97,547	45,47,547
1860-61 ...	...	207,25,887	207,25,887	3,00,000	59,88,632	62,88,632
1861-62 ...	...	222,85,900	222,85,900	3,00,000	36,58,486	39,58,486
1862-63 ...	51,02,833	252,84,057	303,86,890	35,40,000	26,50,551	61,90,551
1863-64 ...	44,30,000	316,45,985	360,75,985	160,03,000	63,36,284	223,39,284
1864-65 ...	...	303,13,958	303,13,958	89,52,000	91,98,942	181,50,942
1865-66 ...	...	366,42,492	366,42,492	62,00,600	64,09,623	126,10,223
1866-67 (11 months) ...	...	136,86,606	136,86,606	67,28,685	108,01,196	175,29,881
1867-68 ...	...	112,93,529	112,93,529	79,00,000	22,55,634	101,55,634
1868-69 ...	...	225,60,091	225,42,091	5,23,000	31,58,960	36,81,960
1869-70 ...	...	176,42,023	176,60,023	6,60,243	55,62,414	62,22,657
1870-71 ...	3,00,000	79,68,321	82,68,321	62,91,917	109,21,044	172,12,961

No. XIII.—*District Road Fund.*

Districts.	Receipts.					Charges.				
	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	5,349	39,633	86,691	88,953	89,683	942	39,633	69,719	82,754	77,105
Vizagapatam	10,310	1,23,308	1,92,739	1,80,533	1,48,774	5,182	36,215	1,12,943	1,58,145	1,32,297
Godavery	53,069	2,16,246	3,68,280	4,79,949	4,47,528	65,435	95,417	1,40,628	2,23,028	2,62,327
Kistna	43,335	1,54,299	1,73,419	2,70,696	3,40,274	15,173	1,54,299	1,85,533	1,32,964	1,60,965
Nellore	29,553	64,662	1,16,062	1,44,838	1,95,785	16,599	49,046	78,272	91,203	91,583
Cuddapah	11,245	65,082	1,30,832	1,21,893	97,825	8,985	36,513	98,628	1,17,371	86,157
Bellary	20,523	56,337	1,50,264	2,13,880	2,51,094	23,612	56,337	1,02,101	1,10,292	1,40,301
Kurnool	30,416	82,447	1,66,017	2,25,568	2,99,458	15,073	23,017	43,759	95,862	91,209
Chingleput	8,884	45,890	82,139	59,441	60,538	8,175	45,890	80,619	73,275	57,690
North Arcot	63,076	1,17,830	1,18,682	1,34,181	2,15,036	49,143	1,17,830	1,58,992	97,342	1,36,298
South Arcot	55,410	1,02,693	1,21,377	1,24,068	1,45,982	65,023	91,510	1,12,085	1,13,938	1,16,235
Tanjore	99,294	2,73,360	4,78,804	5,79,217	4,85,350	74,144	76,286	1,42,555	3,28,736	3,04,785
Trichinopoly	63,332	1,09,923	1,31,381	1,03,747	97,618	22,698	50,217	1,09,493	79,522	80,550
Madura	41,033	1,68,846	1,73,945	1,27,371	2,17,354	65,404	1,68,846	2,60,757	67,835	1,12,327
Tinnevelly...	92,119	1 37,829	1,99,996	2,19,641	1,91,782	37,125	1,17,334	1,63,837	1,80,167	1,41,118
Coimbatore	55,341	1,47,029	1,81,797	1,65,692	1,68,541	27,490	1,47,029	1,36,875	1,27,500	1,44,153
Neilgherries	...	...	10,379	12,982	12,566	...	...	14,579	11,829	10,924
Salem	34,339	94,763	1,41,258	1,88,412	1,87,169	63,178	70,512	89,124	1,05,294	1,42,121
South Canara	38,541	78,518	84,560	72,155	68,145	7,698	64,016	78,805	55,750	59,191
Malabar	99,759	1,54,684	1,88,985	1,78,506	2,66,684	98,722	1,53,849	1,79,620	1,53,771	1,84,997
Total ...	8,54,928	22,33,379	32,94,607	36,91,723	38,87,187	6,69,801	15,93,796	23,58,924	24,06,578	25,32,333

No. XIV.—*District Presses.*

DISTRICTS.	1869-70.			1870-71.		
	Estimate of the Value of Work done.	Income from subscription to Gazettes and Value of Work done to Private Parties.	Expenditure.	Estimate of the Value of Work done.	Income from subscription to Gazettes and Value of Work done to Private Parties.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	11,360	944	2,590	14,221	844	3,191
Vizagapatam ...	7,261	245	3,257	9,274	216	2,625
Godavery... ...	10,434	1,102	2,444	10,673	1,766	3,112
Kistna	12,816	2,405	2,997	10,808	2,008	2,550
Nellore	14,719	1,732	3,727	16,342	1,161	3,449
Cuddapah ...	14,008	1,386	2,917	11,935	2,143	2,920
Bellary	14,934	1,731	3,207	15,064	1,426	2,675
Kurnool	9,655	1,278	2,643	10,447	1,169	3,010
Chingleput ...	6,540	842	2,726	7,625	453	3,289
North Arcot ...	11,817	456	2,885	12,135	1,602	3,506
South Arcot ...	7,435	1,368	2,756	8,393	734	3,002
Tanjore	20,486	4,939	2,784	22,093	3,989	3,804
Trichinopoly ...	13,251	1,461	2,616	12,292	772	2,495
Madura	10,757	1,329	2,308	10,347	1,243	2,636
Tinnevelly ...	8,939	1,931	2,295	8,881	755	3,125
Coimbatore ...	11,988	1,078	3,035	11,243	1,110	2,824
Neilgherries ...	1,144	345	1,441	1,091	226	1,091
Salem	14,170	618	2,737	14,551	883	2,665
South Canara ...	12,767	2,124	2,825	18,532	1,789	2,845
Malabar	14,034	1,846	3,623	15,347	1,943	3,180
Total ...	2,28,518	30,160	55,813	2,41,294	26,232	57,994

No. XV.—*Table showing the Cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1870-71.

Districts.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		1869-70.		Comparison.			
									Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Ganjam	102,716	1,29,004	174,774	5,04,974	277,490	6,33,978	275,555	6,27,992	1,935	5,986	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	53,334	54,557	21,918	1,16,645	75,252	1,71,202	73,983	1,78,254	1,269	...	...	7,052
Godavery	268,327	5,47,499	238,468	6,71,637	506,795	12,19,136	*491,982	11,97,648	14,813	21,488	...	...
Kistna	1,635,138	23,40,662	160,201	8,73,534	1,795,339	32,14,196	*1,763,794	31,26,770	31,545	87,426	...	...
Nellore	602,085	7,79,527	175,886	7,97,308	777,971	15,76,835	766,124	15,53,347	11,847	23,488	...	...
Cuddapah	1,149,606	8,86,195	95,603	7,79,134	1,245,209	16,65,329	1,224,699	16,49,695	20,510	15,634	...	...
Bellary	2,218,621	14,54,128	145,024	6,65,140	2,363,645	21,19,268	2,296,295	20,67,959	67,350	51,309	...	...
Kurnool	1,166,420	11,37,377	26,870	2,06,471	1,193,290	13,43,848	1,173,714	13,21,057	19,576	22,791	...	...
Chingleput	172,191	2,93,393	224,855	9,67,496	397,046	12,60,889	347,222	10,77,130	49,824	1,83,759	...	...
North Arcot... ...	467,630	6,81,880	193,257	11,60,962	660,887	18,42,842	586,035	16,64,332	74,852	1,78,510	...	...
South Arcot... ...	893,940	16,99,557	267,293	14,69,756	1,161,233	31,69,313	1,103,292	29,63,934	57,941	2,05,379	...	...
Tanjore	203,087	2,84,102	733,354	36,80,013	936,391	39,64,115	933,514	39,42,018	2,877	22,097	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	887,801	8,49,460	133,961	6,40,120	1,021,762	14,89,580	1,041,165	15,13,610	...	...	19,403	24,030
Madura	639,781	8,44,563	128,246	5,70,970	768,027	14,15,533	768,834	14,37,984	...	...	807	22,451
Tinnevelly	822,051	6,90,953	217,079	15,94,892	1,039,130	22,85,845	1,070,524	23,23,722	...	...	31,394	37,877
Coimbatore	1,837,373	17,23,885	78,950	6,15,609	1,916,323	23,39,494	1,938,622	23,45,418	...	...	22,299	5,924
Neilgherries... ...	43,526	22,430	40	90	43,566	22,520	44,563	22,393	...	127	997	...
Salem	1,059,785	13,92,662	62,365	4,05,725	1,122,150	17,98,387	1,116,128	18,02,342	6,022	...	...	3,955
South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	6,10,432	..	11,61,622	...	17,72,054	...	17,63,562	...	8,492	...	...
Total ...	14,223,362	164,22,26(	3,078,144	168,82,098	17,301,506	333,04,364	17,016,045	325,79,167	360,361	8,26,486	74,900	1,01,289
									285,461	7,25,197		

* These are the correct figures. Those entered last year were an estimate.

No. XVI.—*Table showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts for the official year* 1870-71, *compared with* 1869-70.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, 1ST SORT, PER GARCE.		RICE, 2ND SORT.		PADDY, 1ST SORT.		PADDY, 2ND SORT.		CHOLUM.		CUMBOO.		RAGGY.		VERAGOO.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70	1870-71	1869-70	1870-71	1869-70	1870-71	1869-70	1870-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	306	273	282	254	125	109	114	102	188	164	161	126	153	123	74	115
Vizagapatam	394	323	356	279	163	134	147	122	188	165	179	141	187	148	96	78
Godavery ...	291	242	270	222	135	107	124	98	150	124	119	101	144	113	127	116
Kistna ...	365	335	345	308	163	145	155	135	181	191	157	176	160	154	144	143
Nellore ...	384	328	359	296	182	155	169	139	154	182	156	168	137	151	114	109
Cuddapah ...	472	441	415	390	215	196	190	181	179	191	182	180	167	172	161	141
Bellary ...	417	401	366	357	171	167	150	150	137	172	135	166	117	137	...	...
Kurnool ...	471	439	411	396	203	196	174	174	166	188	172	198	155	173	115	124
Chinglepût ...	477	358	438	321	217	157	197	131	256	213	206	207	239	184	175	121
Madras ...	...	348	...	326	...	137	...	129	...	162	...	148	...	153	...	215
North Arcot...	420	326	381	286	184	137	166	121	197	146	193	142	188	141	...	320
South Arcot...	429	285	388	259	187	120	172	113	203	121	201	122	198	121	129	104
Tanjore ...	373	277	335	251	172	127	152	114	182	138	146	113	154	119	99	65
Trichinopoly	404	308	361	279	184	139	167	126	167	127	169	118	170	119	102	87
Madura ...	443	379	403	350	208	178	189	163	161	152	191	166	179	149	84	90
Tinnevelly ...	484	453	410	401	227	212	192	184	214	210	217	229	187	189	171	118
Coimbatore ...	499	427	426	370	235	198	212	177	261	215	194	167	200	165	189	156
Neilgherries	640	604	582	504	...	...	...	...	320	286	320	216	320	237	...	...
Salem ...	405	328	365	297	182	146	162	128	191	145	159	118	166	122	108	75
South Canara	395	337	370	312	...	...	166	145	...	...	...	...	235	203	...	...
Malabar ...	462	407	413	369	213	190	190	171	...	...	...	...	188	171	...	...
Average ...	426	363	383	325	187	153	168	140	194	173	181	158	182	155	126	128

No. XVI.—*Table showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts for the official year* 1870-71, *compared with* 1869-70.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Horse-gram.		Ulundoo.		Wheat.		Gingelly-oil Seed.		Lamp-oil Seed.		Salt.		Cotton per Candy.		Indigo per Candy.		Sugar per Candy.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	220	176	288	289	669	505	375	371	335	333	302	318	151	169	1,230	1,267	75	79
Vizagapatam	221	176	300	303	501	484	383	354	327	327	289	318	144	150	880	880	100	80
Godavery	206	166	343	300	523	522	331	326	250	276	259	277	161	144	1,220	1,160	109	92
Kistna	247	193	386	373	573	539	350	375	300	176	312	344	150	121	1,180	880	40	40
Nellore	243	217	477	485	564	618	360	355	251	262	294	317	150	140	1,128	839	101	100
Cuddapah	203	220	593	527	494	725	434	462	255	300	333	368	141	133	1,240	1,060	100	100
Bellary	163	182	499	497	416	860	369	467	241	316	396	431	151	128	1,360	1,162	102	98
Kurnool	231	229	450	459	435	721	429	450	280	259	346	370	130	122	1,360	940	100	80
Chingleput	279	238	483	461	636	732	...	...	...	...	281	279	117	95	940	940	...	...
Madras	...	192	...	312	...	495	...	402	...	318	...	293	...	125	...	900	...	35
North Arcot	197	164	574	353	496	690	427	...	239	...	268	302	136	124	1,040	920	69	...
South Arcot	224	172	516	348	643	871	415	454	233	260	297	324	125	112	880	740	37	36
Tanjore	212	185	425	307	594	704	475	546	281	290	277	304	161	161	370	455	45	43
Trichinopoly	208	160	455	325	551	667	503	595	268	242	308	321	139	121	333	280	44	38
Madura	186	178	444	341	619	776	420	603	292	268	309	329	100	119	800	783	62	33
Tinnevelly	223	228	448	393	622	805	645	673	329	344	322	344	159	132	625	625	95	107
Coimbatore	228	173	525	419	559	712	456	488	268	256	365	383	140	116	533	605	45	37
Neilgherries	291	234	1,067	623	533	582	...	...	...	...	457	485	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	182	135	451	327	513	693	...	...	...	...	317	344	203	183	860	740	...	...
South Canara	290	247	373	365	528	625	...	...	...	...	269	285	168	163	...	...	...	...
Malabar	291	242	472	446	570	597	...	...	...	...	315	345	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	227	196	478	393	552	663	425	461	276	282	316	337	146	136	940	843	75	66

No. XVII.—*Table showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts for the official year* 1870-71, *compared with* 1869-70.

Districts.	Land Revenue.				Excise on Spirits and Drugs.				License-tax.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	11,43,854	10,40,849	...	1,03,005	79,207	87,622	8,415	...	78	...	...	78
Vizagapatam ...	14,20,474	12,19,829	...	2,00,645	1,59,210	1,83,904	24,694	...	...	...	...	...
Godavery	41,38,043	38,87,095	...	2,50,948	1,79,749	1,54,524	...	25,225	1,225	5	...	1,220
Kistna	36,91,602	35,91,758	...	99,844	1,59,895	1,74,897	15,002	...	1,332	32	...	1,300
Nellore	25,75,361	23,09,946	...	2,65,415	92,411	1,00,356	7,945	...	725	...	...	725
Cuddapah	20,33,477	19,13,725	...	1,19,752	2,09,308	2,27,138	17,830	...	386	...	...	386
Bellary	28,66,916	22,91,063	...	5,75,853	6,38,434	7,02,021	63,587	...	3,160	...	...	3,160
Kurnool	15,50,926	13,59,296	...	1,91,630	3,44,157	3,62,984	18,827	...	642	...	...	642
Chingleput	11,23,887	13,35,006	2,11,119	...	1,45,753	1,50,617	4,864	...	668	...	...	668
Madras	42,610	73,356	30,746	...	11,21,440	10,89,232	...	32,208	...	...	...	...
North Arcot... ...	21,46,373	25,19,843	3,73,470	...	3,20,229	2,98,758	...	21,471	1,381	1,865	484	...
South Arcot... ...	25,90,988	32,47,073	6,56,085	...	1,98,737	2,34,231	35,494	...	726	...	...	726
Tanjore	41,30,998	41,04,131	...	35,867	5,15,539	5,73,679	58,140	...	808	...	...	808
Trichinopoly ...	16,48,133	17,55,917	1,07,784	...	1,39,280	1,43,849	4,569	...	239	...	...	239
Madura	22,57,764	22,68,916	11,152	...	1,49,700	1,42,184	...	7,516	4,229	...	...	4,229
Tinnevelly	29,50,749	28,83,830	...	66,919	1,26,402	1,57,415	31,013	...	401	92	...	309
Coimbatore	26,18,976	26,70,881	51,905	...	2,65,309	2,88,714	23,405	...	134	...	...	134
Neilgherries ...	42,583	39,504	...	3,079	70,048	86,890	16,842	...	40	...	...	40
Salem	23,00,297	23,22,015	21,718	...	4,29,830	3,61,861	...	67,969	1,112	...	...	1,112
South Canara ...	13,85,600	11,61,893	...	2,23,707	1,33,185	1,37,845	4,660	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	20,91,947	19,37,580	...	1,54,367	2,22,388	2,33,933	11,545	...	2,840	...	...	2,840
Total ...	447,60,558	439,33,506	14,63,979	22,91,031	57,00,211	58,92,654	3,46,832	1,54,389	20,126	1,994	484	18,616
			Net ...	8,27,052		Net ...	1,92,443				Net ...	18,132
					Stoppages made from the salary of Public Servants at the Presidency				...	...	...	...

No. XVII.—*Table showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts, &c.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Income Tax.				Sea Customs.				Land Customs.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	28,446	48,235	19,789	...	47,910	44,689	...	3,221	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	50,889	1,01,046	50,157	...	51,609	70,608	18,999	...	...	...	...	...
Godavery	83,453	1,41,136	57,683	...	1,10,799	1,28,087	17,288	...	682	583	...	99
Kistna	53,823	1,14,117	60,294	...	15,670	9,835	...	5,835	...	...	...	...
Nellore	59,547	99,191	39,644	...	25	4	...	21	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	41,368	1,06,378	65,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	77,411	1,52,626	75,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	36,697	47,885	11,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	2,31,503	60,429	...	1,71,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	3,38,252	3,38,252	...	16,03,710	17,31,965	1,28,255	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot... ...	46,244	79,594	33,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot... ...	19,687	31,654	11,967	...	29,785	50,646	20,861	...	81,237	79,987	...	1,250
Tanjore	1,20,775	2,41,111	1,20,336	...	4,03,783	4,91,494	87,711	...	78,932	91,195	12,263	...
Trichinopoly... ...	25,995	49,667	23,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	40,617	1,18,543	77,926	...	27,005	20,706	...	6,299	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	52,106	85,079	32,973	...	91,024	1,20,516	29,492	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	39,988	71,244	31,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neilgherries... ...	12,101	22,056	9,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	28,958	54,820	25,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	21,713	53,958	32,245	...	87,123	82,293	...	4,830	...	...	...	...
Malabar	43,190	89,492	46,302	...	1,21,648	1,15,807	...	5,841	13,907	10,363	...	3,544
Total ...	11,14,511	21,06,513	11,63,076	1,71,074	25,90,091	28,66,650	3,02,606	26,047	1,74,758	1,82,128	12,263	4,893
						Net ...	2,76,559			Net ...	7,370	
Stoppages made from the salary of Public Servants at the Presidency ...	44,020	1,26,519	82,499	...								
	11,58,531	22,33,032	12,45,575	1,71,074								
		Net ...	10,74,501									

No. XVII.—*Table showing the Collections of all Sources of Revenue in the several Districts, &c.*—(Continued.)

Districts.	Salt.				Stamps.						Total.			
						1870-71.								
	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase	Decrease	1869-70.	General Stamps.	Court Fees Stamps.	Total.	Increase	Decrease	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	13,44,080	15,49,861	2,05,781	...	79,976	49,424	30,182	79,606	...	370	27,23,551	28,50,862	1,27,311	...
Vizagapatam ...	3,15,773	3,57,075	41,302	...	1,36,457	47,174	80,874	1,28,048	...	8,409	21,34,412	20,60,510	...	73,902
Godavery ...	5,08,100	5,32,890	24,790	...	2,06,934	70,176	1,28,188	1,98,364	...	8,570	52,28,985	50,42,684	...	1,86,301
Kistna	10,79,667	14,09,977	3,30,310	...	1,54,984	53,580	84,213	1,37,793	...	17,191	51,56,973	54,38,409	2,81,436	...
Nellore	10,30,974	11,41,223	1,10,249	...	1,06,849	45,671	61,898	1,07,569	720	...	38,65,892	37,58,289	...	1,07,603
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	1,82,747	1,86,122	...	1,86,122	3,375	...	24,67,286	24,33,363	...	33,923
Bellary	13,478	10,796	...	2,682	2,08,379	71,096	99,041	1,70,137	...	38,242	38,07,778	33,26,643	...	4,81,135
Kurnool	2,109	1,468	...	641	1,41,179	57,865	56,961	1,14,826	...	26,353	20,75,710	18,86,459	...	1,89,251
Chingleput ...	25,86,762	27,48,916	1,62,154	...	77,282	70,593	...	70,593	...	6,689	41,65,855	43,65,561	1,99,706	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	1,73,224	2,90,901	...	2,90,901	1,17,677	...	29,40,984	35,23,706	5,82,722	...
North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	1,57,237	62,153	72,421	1,34,574	...	22,663	26,71,464	30,34,634	3,63,170	...
South Arcot ...	7,12,945	6,07,994	...	1,04,951	1,22,332	1,00,896	...	1,00,896	...	21,436	37,56,437	43,52,481	5,96,044	...
Tanjore	11,66,455	12,12,748	46,273	...	4,98,065	1,64,218	2,73,453	4,37,671	...	60,394	69,24,375	71,52,029	2,27,654	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	1,12,825	34,694	61,184	95,878	...	16,947	19,26,472	20,45,311	1,18,839	...
Madura	6,31,937	6,17,624	...	14,313	2,73,059	1,13,524	1,78,611	2,92,135	19,076	...	33,84,311	34,60,108	75,797	...
Tinnevelly ...	7,86,026	8,68,404	82,378	...	2,81,396	1,11,869	1,74,908	2,86,777	5,381	...	42,88,104	44,02,113	1,14,009	...
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	1,51,758	76,848	64,707	1,41,555	...	10,203	30,76,165	31,72,394	96,229	...
Neilgherries ...	...	...	...	...	11,152	5,426	3,002	8,428	...	2,724	1,35,924	1,56,878	20,954	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	1,50,014	58,010	65,010	1,23 020	...	26,994	29,10,211	28,61,716	...	48,495
South Canara ...	5,16,178	5,32,770	16,592	...	1,88,788	51,078	1,09,224	1,60,302	...	28,486	23,32,587	21,29,061	...	2,03,526
Malabar	9,52,802	10,50,557	97,755	...	5,07,519	4,47,270	...	4,47,270	...	60,249	39,56,241	38,85,002	...	71,239
Superintendent of Stamps ...	...	...	...	...	1,42,374	1,14,522	1,31,690	2,46,212	1,03,838	...	1,42,374	2,46,212	1,03,838	...
Total ...	116,47,306	126,42,303	11,17,584	1,22,587	40,64,530	22,83,110	16,75,567	39,58,677	2,50,067	3,55,920	700,72,091	715,84,425	29,07,709	13,95,375
		Net ...	9,94,997						Net ...	1,05,853				
Stoppages made from the salaries of Public Servants at the Presidency ...											44,020	1,26,519	82,499	...
											701,16,111	717,10,944	29,90,208	13,95,375
												Net ...	15,94,833	

No. XVIII.—*Yield of Forests.—Amount of Timber, &c., taken from the Forests during the year.*

Districts.	Timber.			Firewood.		Bamboos.		Charcoal.
	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	On License.	Free.	On License.	Free.	
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Tons.	Tons.	Cart-loads.	Cart-loads.	Tons.
Gumsur	860	84,030	24,520	336	No account.	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	133,240	3,780	1,186½	No account.	1,254¼	1	58½
Kurnool	402	233,500	10,000	70	970	2,396	...	10
North Arcot	...	25,810	Not known.	...	Not known.	8,906	Not known.	466
Salem	5,020	20,113	57,423	3,694½	No account.	11,035	1,313	1,051½
South Arcot	1,403	16,512	6,400	96¾	195	917	193	17
Madura	9,704	13,472	37,246	3,344½	*12,340	1,928	160	80
Tinnevelly	3,892	72,973	3,348	519¾	3	261	1	1,217
Anamallay	22,223	...	1,840	1¼	295	1,259	638	2
Bolamputty	326	3,179	3,339	2,077¾	19	1,322	62½	8
Nellumboor	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wynaad	10,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	10,938	5,928	No account.	19,220	No account	3,602	No account.	...
Mudumallay	3,154¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seegoor	...	10,580	...	900	...	200	...	...
Bhowany	...	18,040	...	700	...	200	...	...
Collegal	...	2,680	...	500	...	200	...	...
Total ...	75,656¼	640,057	147,896	32,647	13,822	33,480¼	2,368½	2,910¼

* Besides head-loads which the forest officer estimates at ten times this amount.

Besides the above there were felled departmentally as follow:—

2,267,866 lbs. red sanders.

12,675 maunds of sandalwood.

19,085 tons of engine fuel.

No. XIX.—*Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure in the different Divisions during* 1870-71.

CLASSIFICATION.	Central Office.			Golcondah.			Gumsur and Suradah.			Kurnool.		
RECEIPTS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
I. Sale of timber at depôts	...	...	...	189	3	0	...	...	...	670	10	8
Do. value of timber supplied to Department Public Works...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Sale of timber removed by purchasers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,851	7	6	41,688	13	7
III. Duty on foreign timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Permit fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Grazing dues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Sale of fruits, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	6	0
VII. Sale of confiscated timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	14	0	1,471	14	4
VIII. Fines and forfeitures...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	10	0	893	12	11
Total Receipts ...	...	...	...	189	3	0	5,992	15	6	44,922	9	6
Conservancy and Working.												
I. Timber expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	10	0	641	1	6
II. Purchases of stock and cattle...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Feed and keep of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	15	0	...	...	...
IV. Rent of leased forests.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Charges in collecting revenue on grass, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
VI. Plantations	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	13	4	706	0	2
VII. Forest work	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	162	8	0
VIII. Forest survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Experiments on timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20	0	0
Amount refunded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X. Communications and buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	10	7
Total Conservancy and Working...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	6	4	1,651	4	3
Establishments.												
I. Salaries...	19,048	4	7	633	0	0	2,184	0	0	6,163	8	6
II. Allowances	4,204	1	5	120	0	0	360	0	0	971	9	10
III. Contingencies	4,791	4	7	1	0	0	85	11	0	335	10	0
Total Establishments...	28,043	10	7	754	0	0	2,629	11	0	7,470	12	4
Grand Total Expenditure ...	28,043	10	7	754	0	0	3,091	1	4	9,122	0	7

No. XIX.—*Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure in the different Divisions during* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

CLASSIFICATION.	Cuddapah.			Bellary.			North Arcot.			Salem.		
RECEIPTS.	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
I. Sale of timber at depôts	10,227	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,153	7	7
Do. value of timber supplied to Department Public Works...	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	10	5
II. Sale of timber removed by purchasers ...	29,282	7	3	...	...	...	13,692	1	6	38,645	6	0
III. Duty on foreign timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Permit fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,470	15	8
V. Grazing dues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Sale of fruits, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,910	15	8
VII. Sale of confiscated timber	63	1	1	...	...	...	174	2	0	303	15	3
VIII. Fines and forfeitures...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Miscellaneous	6,720	3	2	...	...	...	81	14	0	1,956	12	0
Total Receipts ...	46,301	9	10	...	...	...	13,948	1	6	64,675	2	7
Conservancy and Working.												
I. Timber expenses ...	6,529	14	9	...	...	...	1,054	11	0	4,176	7	0
II. Purchases of stock and cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	1	3
III. Feed and keep of cattle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	439	13	9
IV. Rent of leased forests...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	0	0
V. Charges in collecting revenue on grass, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	2	11
VI Plantations	5,836	8	5	3,251	2	0	2,907	5	6	612	10	3
VII. Forest work	60	0	0	...	...	...	8	4	0	...	...	...
VIII. Forest survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	12	8
IX. Experiments on timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount refunded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X. Communications and buildings	408	0	0	...	...	...	425	2	0	1,296	9	4
Total Conservancy and Working ...	12,834	7	2	3,251	2	0	4,395	6	6	7,562	9	2
Establishments.												
I. Salaries...	7,498	0	0	...	...	...	3,539	0	0	7,942	14	0
II. Allowances	900	0	0	...	...	...	480	0	0	1,087	15	11
III. Contingencies	96	13	6	...	...	...	64	0	0	240	6	2
Total Establishments ...	8,494	13	6	...	...	...	4,083	0	0	9,271	4	1
Grand Total Expenditure ...	21,329	4	8	3,251	2	0	8,478	6	6	16,833	13	3

No. XIX.—*Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure in the different Divisions during* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

CLASSIFICATION.	South Arcot.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
RECEIPTS.				
I. Sale of timber at depôts	511 14 11	4,933 6 9	1,070 6 10	... ...
Do. value of timber supplied to Department Public Works...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
II. Sale of timber removed by purchasers ...	2,195 13 6	4,452 4 5	17,727 6 2	... ...
III. Duty on foreign timber	... ...	14 0 0	... ...	... ...
IV. Permit fees	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
V. Grazing dues	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
VI. Sale of fruits, &c. ...	396 4 0	... ...	2,109 11 9	... ...
VII. Sale of confiscated timber	89 2 0	139 10 9	303 1 6	... ...
VIII. Fines and forfeitures ...	... ...	... .	... ...	... ...
IX. Miscellaneous	77 6 0	87 1 0	31 12 0	... .
Total Receipts ...	3,270 8 5	9,626 6 11	21,242 6 3	... .
Conservancy and Working.				
I. Timber expenses ...	572 2 2	7,698 8 1	4,010 0 1	... ...
II. Purchases of stock and cattle...	... ...	641 4 10	303 0 9	168 5 0
III. Feed and keep of cattle	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
IV. Rent of leased forests...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
V. Charges in collecting revenue on grass, &c.	... ...	... ...	1,515 0 4	... ...
VI. Plantations	... ...	883 4 10	... ...	355 8 0
VII. Forest work	... ...	129 13 4	... ...	... ...
VIII. Forest survey... ...	... ...	10 0 0	... ...	... ...
IX. Experiments on timber.	... ...	195 2 9	... ...	... ...
Amount refunded ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
X. Communications and buildings	301 8 2	127 5 0	163 1 3	... ...
Total Conservancy and Working ...	873 10 4	9,685 6 10	5,991 2 5	523 13 0
Establishments.				
I. Salaries	2,089 12 5	7,011 11 5	8,822 1 8	... ...
II. Allowances	505 2 7	407 0 6	503 3 7	365 0 0
III. Contingencies	39 7 0	500 0 0	391 15 11	... ...
Total Establishments ...	2,634 6 0	7,918 11 11	9,717 5 2	365 0 0
Grand Total Expenditure ...	3,508 0 4	17,604 2 9	15,708 7 7	888 13 0

No. XIX.—*Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure in the different Divisions during* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

CLASSIFICATION.	Anamallay.			Bolamputty.			Mudumallay.			Seegoor and Sattiamungalum.		
RECEIPTS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
I. Sale of timber at depôts.	1,964	11	10	190	1	11	2,683	12	10	14,120	2	0
Do. value of timber supplied to Department Public Works ...	13,955	9	6	496	4	0	12,305	15	4	6	0	0
II. Sale of timber removed by purchasers ...	1,521	12	3	3,167	7	3	195	0	0	2,041	14	0
III. Duty on foreign timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Permit fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Grazing dues	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Sale of fruits, &c. ...	46	2	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. Sale of confiscated timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	14	0
VIII. Fines and forfeitures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Miscellaneous	28	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	14	8
Total Receipts ...	17,516	9	7	3,853	13	2	15,184	12	2	16,389	12	8
Conservancy and Working.												
I. Timber expenses ...	16,362	11	4	617	13	0	9,054	4	1	3,491	11	8
II. Purchases of stock and cattle	1,741	0	0	2	6	0	300	7	6	298	15	2
III. Feed and keep of cattle.	12,569	12	3	796	12	9	5,583	3	10	318	6	6
IV. Rent of leased forests...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,580	0	0	...	...	...
V. Charges in collecting revenue on grass, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Plantations	...	...	...	4,232	15	3	2,067	3	4	676	14	0
VII. Forest work	227	5	0	89	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	..
VIII. Forest survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Experiments on timber.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Amount refunded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	7	6	...	...	...
X. Communications and buildings	6,808	2	9	722	13	8	1,133	14	5	204	1	1
Total Conservancy and Working...	37,708	15	4	6,462	8	8	21,990	8	8	4,990	0	5
Establishments.												
I. Salaries	10,257	13	10	2,754	0	0	16,167	11	4	1,504	8	0
II. Allowances	...	...	...	39	2	4	1,200	0	0	230	0	0
III. Contingencies	239	15	0	117	15	0	259	2	0	...	...	...
Total Establishments ...	10,497	12	10	2,911	1	4	17,626	13	4	1,734	8	0
Grand Total Expenditure ...	48,206	12	2	9,373	10	0	39,617	6	0	6,724	8	5

No. XIX.—*Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure in the different Divisions during* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

CLASSIFICATION.	Bhowany.	Collegal.	Wynaad.	Nellumboor.
RECEIPTS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I. Sale of timber at depôts	8,020 0 0	10,543 5 4	3,240 15 0	14,552 12 7
Do. value of timber supplied to Department Public Works ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,227 10 10
II. Sale of timber removed by purchasers ...	3,368 5 4	1,044 10 8	5 0 0	227 14 0
III. Duty on foreign timber	32 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...
IV. Permit fees	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
V. Grazing dues ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
VI. Sale of fruits, &c. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
VII. Sale of confiscated timber	175 0 0	1 6 0	... ...	... ...
VIII. Fines and forfeitures ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
IX. Miscellaneous ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	41 5 4
Total Receipts ...	11,595 13 4	11,589 6 0	3,245 15 0	16,049 10 9
Conservancy and Working.				
I. Timber expenses ...	4,530 12 1	2,787 0 8	4,825 14 11	6,337 15 0
II. Purchases of stock and cattle	287 10 3	303 13 0	... ...	1,107 7 0
III. Feed and keep of cattle	100 0 0	693 4 7	... ...	... ...
IV. Rent of leased forests...	... ...	... ...	... ...	13 13 4
V. Charges in collecting revenue on grass, &c.	... ...	... ...	... ...	200 11 7
VI. Plantations	77 0 0	844 7 6	... ...	6,351 1 10
VII. Forest work... ...	56 11 6	19 0 0	... ...	... ...
VIII. Forest survey ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	321 7 0
IX. Experiments on timber Amount refunded ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
X. Communications and buildings	586 11 11	58 4 8	162 0 0	7 11 9
Total Conservancy and Working ...	5,638 13 9	4,705 14 5	4,987 14 11	14,340 3 6
Establishments.				
I. Salaries	1,944 0 0	1,814 0 0	4,202 8 5	5,703 7 2
II. Allowances	456 0 0	456 0 0	632 8 3	720 0 0
III. Contingencies ...	7 0 0	12 0 0	93 5 0	42 8 0
Total Establishments ...	2,407 0 0	2,282 0 0	4,928 5 8	6,465 15 2
Grand Total Expenditure ...	8,045 13 9	6,987 14 5	9,916 4 7	20,806 2 8

No. XIX.—*Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure in the different Divisions during* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

CLASSIFICATION.	South Canara.	Total as per Forest Books.	Total as per Accountant-General's Books
RECEIPTS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I. Sale of timber at depôts.	5,601 13 8	87,674 11 3	87,674 11 3
Do. value of timber supplied to Department Public Works ...	2,017 10 9	30,250 12 10	30,250 12 10
II. Sale of timber removed by purchasers... ...	6,140 4 11	1,71,248 0 4	1,71,248 0 4
III. Duty on foreign timber.	... ...	46 8 0	46 8 0
IV. Permit fees	19,485 0 6	23,956 0 2	23,956 0 2
V. Grazing dues	... ...	... ...	... ...
VI. Sale of fruits, &c. ...	67 0 0	12,727 7 5	12,727 7 5
VII. Sale of confiscated timber	848 14 9	3,629 15 8	3,629 15 8
VIII. Fines and forfeitures ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
IX. Miscellaneous	6 12 0	10,228 13 1	10,228 13 1
Total Receipts ...	34,167 8 7	3,39,762 4 9	3,39,762 4 9
Conservancy and Working.			
I. Timber expenses ...	6,345 1 4	79,165 10 8	79,165 10 8
II. Purchases of stock and cattle	140 12 0	5,381 2 9	5,381 2 9
III. Feed and keep of cattle.	1,435 0 0	22,229 4 8	22,229 4 8
IV. Rent of leased forests...	... ...	4,143 13 4	4,143 13 4
V. Charges in collecting revenue on grass, &c.	17 15 4	1,988 14 2	1,988 14 2
VI. Plantations	542 14 4	29,381 12 9	29,381 12 9
VII. Forest work	... ...	755 5 10	755 5 10
VIII. Forest survey	... ...	477 3 8	477 3 8
IX. Experiments on timber. Amount refunded ...	... ...	215 2 9	215 2 9
X. Communications and buildings	19 14 7	291 6 1	291 6 1
Total Conservancy and Working ...	8,723 6 11	1,56,778 10 7	1,56,778 10 7
Establishments.			
I. Salaries	6,443 10 8	1,15,724 0 0	1,15,724 0 0
II. Allowances	1,207 5 2	14,845 1 7	14,845 1 7
III. Contingencies	194 4 8	7,512 5 10	7,512 5 10
Total Establishments ...	7,845 4 6	1,38,081 7 5	1,38,081 7 5
Grand Total Expenditure ...	16,568 11 5	2,94,860 2 0	2,94,860 2 0

No. XX.—*Annual Account of Forest Revenue for the year* 1870-71.

	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts ...	3,39,762	4	9
Expenditure	2,94,860	2	4
Balance in favor of Government ...	44,902	2	9
Add difference between the assets and liabilities at the commencement and close of the year	24,437	5	3
Net Revenue ...	69,339	8	0

Detail of Difference between Assets and Liabilities at the commencement and close of the year.

Forest Ranges.	At the commencement of the year.			At the close of the year.			Difference in favor of the year.			Difference against the year.		
Value of Timber and other Stock.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Golcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gumsur and Suradah	1,293	12	0	1,141	0	0	...	...	...	152	12	0
Kurnool	1,806	5	8	1,514	3	0	...	...	...	292	2	8
Cuddapah	18,420	1	6	22,534	5	9	4,114	4	3	...	...	...
North Arcot	380	13	4	2,333	5	4	1,952	8	0	...	...	...
Salem	4,004	7	9	2,727	4	6	...	...	...	1,277	3	3
South Arcot	27	11	3	572	10	8	544	15	5	...	...	...
Madura	3,306	11	2	9,708	8	11	6,401	13	9	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	353	0	7	4,745	2	1	4,392	1	6	...	...	...
Anamallay	1,16,356	9	8	1,37,656	0	2	21,299	6	6	...	...	...
Bolumputty and Chenat Nair	5,712	10	10	5,026	4	9	...	...	...	686	6	1
Mudumallay	1,46,502	8	0	1,40,524	2	0	...	...	...	5,978	6	0
Seegoor and Sattiamungalum	17,141	6	9	13,715	14	9	...	...	...	3,425	8	0
Bhowany	427	8	0	2,500	0	0	2,072	8	0	...	...	...
Collegal	7,334	3	0	9,252	7	0	1,918	4	0	...	...	...
Wynaad	21,144	8	3	32,350	10	10	11,206	2	7	...	...	...
Nellumboor	29,995	0	0	21,750	3	3	...	...	...	8,244	12	9
South Canara	32,053	8	0	22,646	0	0	...	...	...	9,407	8	0
Total Assets ...	4,06,260	13	9	4,30,698	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct difference in the value of the timber between 1869-70 and 1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,902	0	0	29,464	10	9
Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,437	5	3	...	...	...

APPENDIX IV.

No. I.—*Table showing the Expenditure on Public Works in* 1870-71 *from Imperial Funds, as compared with the Allotment for that year and with the Outlay in* 1869-70.

DISTRICTS.	Allotment for 1870-71, including Private Contributions.	Expenditure in 1870-71.	Expenditure in 1869-70.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	1,30,251	76,775	1,07,782
Vizagapatam	86,422	75,657	1,63,911
Godavery	4,62,691	3,01,326	3,29,166
Kistna	3,27,636	2,13,909	3,01,878
Nellore	4,89,990	1,86,592	1,67,712
Cuddapah	97,796	1,61,814	89,837
Kurnool	55,897	58,435	65,583
Bellary	2,59,569	2,61,840	2,69,001
Presidency	2,85,274	2,82,275	4,47,809
Chingleput	8,54,538	5,30,333	7,46,963
North Arcot	2,37,366	2,89,344	2,32,439
South Arcot	3,26,464	2,52,886	2,24,539
Salem	1,04,001	86,511	1,32,455
Bangalore	1,22,505	1,21,815	2,07,441
Tanjore	3,79,144	2,93,524	2,69,493
Trichinopoly	1,88,419	1,76,554	3,04,772
Coimbatore	1,10,842	1,08,381	2,31,829
Neilgherries	97,959	93,494	3,01,816
Malabar	1,77,049	1,77,081	3,15,518
Wynaad	1,29,098	1,29,665	1,41,428
South Canara	56,078	53,531	79,441
Madura	2,02,543	1,49,926	1,40,497
Tinnevelly	5,42,162	2,50,126	6,38,808
	57,23,694	43,32,294	59,10,118
Famine Relief Works of 1868-69 ...	...	4,05,236	...
Total ...	57,23,694	47,37,530	59,10,118

No. II.—*Table showing the Expenditure on New Works in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget heads.*

DISTRICTS.	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	5,148	1,915	603	...	7,666
Vizagapatam ...	617	15,301	983	3,702	193	20,796
Godavery	...	14,173	97,272	481	3,454	1,15,380
Kistna	...	4,002	1,03,235	386	677	1,08,300
Nellore	...	14,895	74,666	2,696	...	92,257
Cuddapah	...	3,822	5,510	20,324	...	29,656
Kurnool	...	3,442	1,587	...	...	5,029
Bellary	89,466	35,418	8,361	1,337	...	1,34,582
Presidency ...	26,750	1,39,567	...	...	2,030	1,68,347
Chingleput... ...	98,655	6,860	1,83,410	25,183	1,318	3,15,426
North Arcot ...	3,106	75,574	26,944	54,335	...	1,59,959
South Arcot ...	...	1,449	84,418	16,176	...	1,02,043
Salem	80	11,082	11,379	...	...	22,541
Bangalore	67,694	2,518	...	...	...	70,212
Tanjore	...	32,412	58,705	338	...	91,455
Trichinopoly ...	1,706	19,932	11,885	22,584	...	56,107
Coimbatore ...	...	10,120	9,341	1,399	...	20,860
Neilgherries ...	22,829	1,317	3,576	14,293	13,570	55,585
Malabar	20,845	58,704	3,224	11,980	...	94,753
Wynaad	...	24,534	...	60,254	...	84,788
South Canara ...	85	3,163	...	9,222	...	12,470
Madura	...	16,466	7,271	27,249	2,426	53,412
Tinnevelly... ...	520	13,292	1,06,338	2,872	...	1,23,022
	3,32,353	5,13,191	8,00,020	2,75,414	23,668	19,44,646
Famine Relief Works of 1868-69	...	138	...	3,49,508	21,081	3,70,727
Total ...	3,32,353	5,13,329	8,00,020	6,24,922	44,749	*23,15,373
* Exclusive of Outlay from Private Contributions. ...	...	4,424	2,349	1,325	...	8,098

No. III.—*Table showing the Expenditure on Repairs in each District from Imperial Funds under the Budget heads.*

DISTRICTS.	Military.	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	851	2,578	19,478	46,099	...	69,006
Vizagapatam ...	9,423	5,136	10,528	27,983	...	53,070
Godavery	...	3,836	1,54,241	17,519	9,590	1,85,186
Kistna	384	2,808	67,165	35,236	6	1,05,599
Nellore	...	1,606	50,109	42,620	...	94,335
Cuddapah	...	1,446	51,438	78,572	612	1,32,068
Kurnool	235	517	20,642	32,012	...	53,406
Bellary	26,954	2,500	46,834	49,700	...	1,25,988
Presidency ...	69,274	24,969	392	19,179	114	1,13,928
Chingleput... ...	21,105	4,939	1,11,743	76,512	..	2,14,299
North Arcot ...	1,902	2,502	97,210	26,107	1,664	1,29,385
South Arcot ...	...	2,700	93,630	54,491	22	1,50,843
Salem	2,151	2,409	18,397	41,013	...	63,970
Bangalore	50,030	1,573	...	...	...	51,603
Tanjore	...	4,812	1,63,313	33,410	534	2,02,069
Trichinopoly ...	10,636	1,311	70,483	35,544	...	1,17,974
Coimbatore ...	144	2,235	54,016	30,638	...	87,033
Neilgherries ...	6,995	2,937	...	25,586	250	35,768
Malabar	19,482	11,140	1,639	48,506	236	81,003
Wynaad	...	988	...	42,639	...	43,627
South Canara ...	843	2,979	...	37,239	...	41,061
Madura	...	3,004	38,744	53,156	1,610	96,514
Tinnevelly	2,596	2,879	74,824	44,698	...	1,24,997
	2,23,005	91,804	11,44,826	8,98,459	14,638	23,72,732
Famine Relief Works of 1868-69 ...	...	...	...	16,453	18,056	34,509
Total ...	2,23,005	91,804	11,44,826	9,14,912	32,694	*24,07,241
* Exclusive of Outlay from Private Contributions	...	...	2,908	2,650	1,260	6,818

No. IV.—*Table showing the Expenditure in each District from Local Funds.*

DISTRICTS.	Income-tax Fund.	District Road, Port, and other Funds.	Educational Funds.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	73,769	...	73,769
Vizagapatam	...	99,456	72	99,528
Godavery	...	2,64,295	...	2,64,295
Kistna	...	1,63,712	...	1,63,712
Nellore	...	89,755	...	89,755
Cuddapah	...	83,324	...	83,324
Kurnool...	...	78,346	...	78,346
Bellary	...	1,35,056	...	1,35,056
Presidency	...	20,498	51,194	71,692
Chingleput	...	76,871	...	76,871
North Arcot	...	1,26,481	2,417	1,28,898
South Arcot	...	1,08,424	473	1,08,897
Salem	...	5,011	...	5,011
Bangalore	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	3,09,105	401	3,09,506
Trichinopoly	...	77,737	...	77,737
Coimbatore	...	1,22,627	...	1,22,627
Neilgherries	...	10,141	...	10,141
Malabar...	...	1,73,788	...	1,73,788
Wynaad	...	15,163	...	15,163
South Canara	...	50,858	1,512	52,370
Madura	...	57,601	...	57,601
Tinnevelly	...	1,30,085	...	1,30,085
Total ...	...	22,72,103	56,069	23,28,172

APPENDIX V.

No. I.—*Table showing the Wrecks which have occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1870-71.

Dates.	Names of Ships.	Tons.	Particulars.
1870.			
2nd April ...	Schooner "Bintung," Nacodah.	59	Was bound from Prince of Wales Island to the Nicobar Islands, where experiencing bad weather she lost her anchors, carried away her sails, and was driven a good way across the bay. The Nacodah (a Malay) steered for Palk's Straits, and providing himself there with guns, &c., to be substituted for an anchor, made his way thence to Negapatam, and the vessel was here wrecked on the night of the 2nd April, in consequence of her not having had proper ground tackle. She had no cargo. The crew were saved.
28th May ...	Brig "Alexandrina," Nacodah.	176	Being on a voyage from Cochin to Chittagong lost her rudder in a gale, and becoming unmanageable gradually drifted with two anchors out, and was stranded on the reef surrounding Pullivassel, &c., Island near Paumben. She had a cargo of cocoanut-oil and sundries of the value of Rupees 1,067, which was saved, as also the crew.
29th June ...	Dhony "Abiram Prasad," Syrang.	Unknown.	This vessel was stranded while attempting to enter Parapollum river near Nursapore. No lives lost. Nothing reported respecting cargo.
18th October ...	Dhony "Meanatchiamen," Tindal.	50	Cleared from Negapatam for Karikal, but in consequence of variable winds and contrary current was brought to anchor in deep water. She then sprung a leak, parted from one anchor, and drove further out with the remaining anchor, which was a small one, and foundered in 12 fathoms water between Nagore and Karikal. The crew escaped in a small raft, and were rescued by a fishing catamaran, which landed them safely at Negapatam. There was no cargo on board.
20th ,, ...	Dhony "Subanuthal Caderia," Syrang.	52	Was lost at the port of Mayipaud in Nellore District, owing to stress of weather and want of seamanship. She was proceeding from Nizampatam to Negapatam with a partial cargo, consisting of chillies, cholum, and red gram, part of which, valued 800 rupees, was lost. The crew were saved.
20th ,, ...	Schooner "Abdoor Rayman," Tindal.	55½	This vessel was anchored at Negapatam, taking in a cargo of bones for Columbo, valued Rupees 1,500. She was old and leaky, and when laden made more water. She suddenly sprung a greater leak and foundered. The crew escaped to the shore safely in the ship's boat, but the cargo was totally lost.
21st ,, ...	Dhony "Tillainadarajapurair."	83	Left Negapatam for Cocanada in ballast, and having proceeded as far as Pulicat met with bad weather. She put back for Negapatam, calling in the way at Porto Novo for certain repairs, and was stranded at a distance of three miles from this latter place. No lives were lost.
21st ,, ...	Schooner "Nursimhasawmy."	30	Brought a cargo of soapnuts and cashunuts from Barwa to Masulipatam, and while at anchor rolled heavily and shipped large quantities of water. Being in danger of foundering made for the Masulipatam river in the dark, and was accidentally run ashore. The crew were saved, but part of the cargo, valued Rupees 100, was lost. This vessel has been since floated off and docked in the river.

No. I.—*Table showing the Wrecks which have occurred at various Ports within the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1870-71.—(Contd.)

Dates.	Names of Ships.	Tons.	Particulars.
1870.			
23rd October ...	Dhony "Stree Sambrajipatuhu Chirumasawmy," Syrang.	164	Was laid up at Calingapatam waiting employment, when a strong fresh down the river broke her adrift from her moorings and swept her on the bank, where she broke up and gradually disappeared.
19th December..	Brig "Marian" ...	71	Was wrecked near Sonapore, owing to bad lookout and inattention to the lead, although aware that the ship was close to the shore. She was bound from Calcutta to Vizagapatam and Cocanada. The crew were saved. No report received respecting her cargo.
1871.			
7th January ...	Barque "Fazil Careem," Mallim.	237	Was on her way from Masulipatam to Madras laden with timber and gram and with five passengers, and near Moottoopully became waterlogged and capsized. She was reported to have left Masulipatam in a leaky state, and the leak must have increased considerably for her to have become waterlogged in less than twenty-four hours. Resolving to abandon the vessel, the Commander or Mallim, six Lascars, and the passengers got into the ship's boat and were about to shore off, when the vessel turned over on her beam-end and sunk the boat. The six Lascars and Mallim swam to another boat, which was towing of the astern vessel, but the passengers disappeared. The rest of the crew, nineteen in number, who were on board, jumped into the water and swam to the same boat. They then left the scene of wreck and landed safely at Moottoopully. The vessel being timber laden, although turned bottom up, kept afloat, and was afterwards towed into a small bay near Point Divy, repaired and uprighted, and eventually taken on to Masulipatam for further repairs.
15th ,, ...	Pattimar "Daria Dowlut," Tindal.	36	Was bound from Calicut to Surat laden with timber, and encountering a gale was wrecked at Mangalore. Two of the crew perished, and the others saved themselves by swimming to the shore. The cargo was saved.
23rd February...	Pattimar "Futchool Ruhumme Muckwa," Tindal.	14¼	This vessel foundered off the mouth of the river at Mangalore, owing to the breakers of the bar. Had a general cargo and seven passengers besides seven of the crew. Two lives were lost, and twelve were saved by fishing boats. No report received as to the fate of the cargo.
2nd March ...	Barque "Vencatareddy," Syrang.	125	Was riding at anchor in the Madras Roads, and parting from one anchor, a second was let go, but this parting also, sail was made, and endeavours used to get to sea, but without success, and the vessel gradually drifted on shore. Part of her cargo of rice, viz., 120 bags, valued Rupees 360, was lost. The crew were saved.
6th ,, ...	Barque "Veronica," Master J. C. Greener.	374	Burnt at sea. Particulars given elsewhere.
10th ,, ...	Steamer "Tilly," Master Julian Hanna.	460	Particulars given elsewhere.

No. II.—*Flotsams and Jetsams Statement for the year* 1870-71.

MONTHS.	Names of the Ports.			Amount.		
	GANJAM.					
1870.				RS.	A.	P.
April	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams			8	12	0
May	Do.	do.		1	13	2
June	Do.	do.		6	9	6
July	Do.	do.		2	3	7
September ...	Do.	do.		1	7	8
December ...	Do.	do.		7	1	10
1871.						
January ...	Do.	do.		13	7	5
February ...	Do.	do.		1	14	6
	GOPAULPORE.					
	Nil.					
	CALINGAPATAM.					
1870.						
April	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams			0	13	10
May	Do.	do.		31	15	10
August	Do.	do.		0	7	8
December ...	Do.	do.		0	12	9
1871.						
January ...	Do.	do.		0	2	7
February ...	Do.	do.		2	11	6
	BIMLIPATAM.					
April	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams			7	5	6
	VIZAGAPATAM.					
October... ...	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams			62	8	0
	COCANADA.					
October... ...	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams			248	8	9
	MASULIPATAM.					
1870.						
July	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams			322	5	0
October... ...	Do.	do.		22	7	0
December ...	Do.	do.		6	5	8
1871.						
March	Do.	do.		14	4	10
	MADRAS AND NELLORE.					
July	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams recovered at	Nellore ...	1,846 10 6	2,038	10	6
		Madras ...	192 0 0			
1871.						
January ...	Do.	Nellore		852	6	9

No. II.—*Flotsams and Jetsams Statement for the year* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

MONTHS.	Names of the Ports.					Amount.		
						RS.	A.	P.
	CUDDALORE.							
1870.								
May	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams					82	3	8
September ...	Do. do.					6	15	11
October... ...	Do. do. at Porto Novo.. ...					8	2	2
	TRANQUEBAR.							
July	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams					85	8	6
1871.								
February ...	Do. do.					21	0	11
	NEGAPATAM AND PAUMBEN.							
1870.								
June	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams recovered at	Paumben...	48	3	9	53	1	0
		Tondi ...	4	13	3			
July	Do.	Keelacarry	6	5	1	8	6	7
		Tondi ...	2	1	6			
August	Do.	do.				8	4	9
October... ...	Do.	Devipatam ...				66	15	6
1871.								
February ...	Do.	Paumben ...				13	8	0
March	Do.	do. ...	41	8	6	79	15	8
		Negapatam	38	7	2			
	TUTICORIN.							
1870.								
September ...	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams					2	12	0
	COCHIN.							
June	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams					87	8	11
September ...	Do. do.					29	4	7
1871.								
February ...	Do. do.					26	2	4
	CALICUT AND BEYPORE.							
1870.								
September ...	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams					52	14	1
	TELLICHERRY.							
May	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams					12	3	0
	CANNANORE.							
1871.								
February ...	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams					11	7	10

No. II.—*Flotsams and Jetsams Statement for the year* 1870-71.—(Continued.)

MONTHS.	Names of the Ports.	Amount.
	MANGALORE.	
1870.		
June	Amount credited to Port Fund on account of Flotsams and Jetsams	RS. A. P. 69 0 5
July	Do. do.	91 15 6
October... ...	Do. do.	17 10 11
1871.		
January ...	Do. do.	19 1 10
March	Do. do.	29 15 0
	Total ...	4,539 6 11

No. III.—*Table of Tolls levied on the Madras Pier from the 1st April* 1870 *to 31st March* 1871.

MONTHS.	On Pier Carriages and Tarpaulins.	On Passengers, Provisions, and Animals.	On Goods.	Total.
1870.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
April	26 0 0	337 3 0	949 13 0	1,313 0 0
May	4 8 0	353 11 0	1,552 13 9	1,911 0 9
June	7 0 0	279 12 0	1,423 12 0	1,710 8 0
July	5 0 0	469 14 0	1,066 3 9	1,541 1 6
August	11 4 0	373 11 0	1,402 14 0	1,787 13 0
September	20 2 0	327 11 0	991 3 6	1,339 0 6
October	18 4 0	214 15 0	930 2 0	1,163 5 0
November	7 4 0	235 7 0	750 14 0	993 9 0
December	16 8 0	279 14 0	1,216 4 0	1,512 10 0
1871.				
January	35 8 0	254 4 0	1,268 4 0	1,558 0 0
February	15 4 0	313 14 0	2,158 10 0	2,487 12 0
March	15 12 0	317 3 0	1,281 6 9	1,614 5 9
Total ...	182 6 0	3,757 7 0	14,992 4 6	18,932 1 6

No. IV.—*List of Lights in the*

NAME.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class and Description.	Height of Light above the sea.	Distance at which visible in clear weather.
	N.	E.		Feet.	Miles.
Gopaulpore ...	19° 13′ 0″	84° 52′ 0″	3rd; Country-made.	80	6
Santapillay ...	18° 3′ 30″	83° 36′ 35″	English-made Dioptric, 4th Order.	150	14
Cocanada ...	16° 56′ 15″	82° 14′ 46″	2nd; Country-made.	112	10
Coringa or Hope Island.	16° 49′ 5″	82° 18′ 25″	1st; Country-made.	83½	15
Masulipatam ...	16° 9′ 15″	81° 9′ 30″	Do 6th Order.	95	7
Point Divi ...	15° 58′ 55″	81° 9′ 30″	Do 4th Order.	52	11
Armeghon ...	13° 52′ 50″	80° 12′ 50″	Do ...	95	11
Pulicat ...	13° 25′ 20″	80° 19′ 30″	Do ...	56	10
Madras ...	13° 5′ 10″	80° 16′ 29″	English Catadioptric.	128	20 to 30
Pondicherry ...	11° 55′ 40″	79° 49′ 25″	1st.	90	12 to 14
Karikal ...	10° 55′ 00″	79° 50′ 00″	3rd.	65	8
Negapatam ...	10° 44′ 50″	79° 50′ 10″	English-made Dioptric, 4th Order.	82	12

Presidency of Madras.

Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	Year lighted.	Remarks.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	From a Flag-staff.	Will be exhibited during this year.	A white fixed light intended as a guide to vessels making the anchorage at night.
180° facing S. E.	From the roof of a house.	1871.	A white fixed light on a hill called Santapillay-metta, 150 feet high and ¾ mile inland. It is exhibited as a guide to Mariners when near the Santapillay Rocks, from which it bears N. 60° West. The rocks are 5½ miles from the Coast.
90° or from N. N. E. to E. S. E.	From a Column.	1870.	A white fixed light with three reflectors placed at the mouth of the Cocanada river as a Harbour light to enable Mariners to clear the north end of the shoals off Hope Island and steer for the anchorage at night.
Visible all round the compass.	From a Tower	1871.	A white fixed light displayed from a Tower erected on Hope Island intended to lead vessels clear of the Rocks and Shoals off Godavery Point. This light is temporarily exhibited till re-placed by an English-made one on the Dioptric principle.
180° ...	From a Flag-staff.	1870.	A white light at present; will be converted again into a red light as soon as practicable.
230° from N. to S. W.	From a Column.	1870.	A white fixed light about two miles N. W. of Point Divi, whose position it is intended to point out. It is also a guide to Masulipatam anchorage.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	Do do	1870.	A white fixed light in the village of Moonapolliem, due west of the shoalest part of the Armeghon Shoal, which has only 1¾ fathoms on it six miles from the shore.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	Do do	1870.	A red fixed light exhibited from a Tower on the side of the old Flag-staff as a guide to vessels near the Pulicat Reef.
310° facing East.	Do do	1st January 1844.	A reciprocating flashing Cata-dioptric light on the North Esplanade, the ratio of light to dark intervals being as 2 to 3.
From all parts of the sea horizon.	Do do	1st July 1836.	A white light near the beach (fixed) in French territory and under the control of that Government.
146° ...	From the Flag-staff.	June 1853.	On the bank of the river near the sea in French territory and under the control of that Government.
180° or the whole sea horizon.	From a Column.	1870.	A fixed white light.

No. IV.—*List of Lights in the*

Name.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Class and Description.	Height of Light above the sea.	Distance at which visible in clear weather.
	N.	E.		Feet.	Miles.
Paumben ...	9° 17′ 30″	79° 12′ 34″	English Catadioptric.	97	12 to 14
Tuticorin ...	8° 47′ 17″	78° 10′ 55″	1st; Country-made.	43½	12
Cape Comorin...	8° 5′ 10″	77° 32′ 30″	.....	.....	.....
Cochin ...	9° 58′ 5″	76° 13′ 55″	English-made Dioptric, 4th Order.	97	15
Calicut ...	11° 15′ 15″	75° 45′ 35″	1st; Country-made.	105	15
Tellicherry ...	11° 44′ 50″	75° 28′	English-made Dioptric, 6th Order.	112	8
Cannanore ...	11° 51′ 20″	75° 21′ 45″	Do.	110	7
Mangalore ...	12° 52′ 00″	74° 49′ 25″	Do 4th Order.	240	10 to 20

Presidency of Madras.—(Continued.)

Arc of Illumination.	Whence displayed.	Year lighted.	Remarks.
All round the compass.	From a Column.	In 1860.	A white fixed Cata-dioptric light on a sand hill about a mile east of the Northern Channel and sufficiently high to be seen from the Gulf of Manaar.
202° or from N. by W. to S. by W.	From an Obelisk erected 1767.	15th May 1845	A white fixed light on the Dutch Obelisk on Hare Island, 2½ miles due east of the town of Tuticorin. The light-house in course of erection here, at a height of 70 feet above the sea level, was destroyed by a cyclone when partially completed. The new column, when built, will exhibit a 4th order fixed white light on the Dioptric principle visible all round the compass.
.....	.....	.....	It has now been proposed to erect a Column on the high land and to exhibit thereon a first-class fixed light.
270° ...	From a Column.	15th January 1868.	A white Dioptric fixed light of the 4th order exhibited from a Column near the beach 78 feet high.
180° or from S. E. to N. W.	Do do	15th February 1847.	A white light near the beach. The Calicut Reef lies about one mile S. 30 W. of the light. No change here.
180° ...	From the Flag-staff.	1870.	A single white light.
180° ...	From a Flag-staff.	1870.	A red light close to the beach.
180° ...	From a Tower 60 feet high.	1870.	A fixed white light.

No. V.—*Table showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, under the operation of Act XXII. of* 1855, *from* 1*st April* 1870 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

Names of the Ports.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess for this year.	Deficit for this year.	Total Balance to credit of the Port.	Total Deficit against the Port.	Remarks.
Eastern Group.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Ganjam	537 4 8	4,266 3 9	... ...	3,728 15 1	... ...	4,259 10 11	
Gopaulpore	7,597 13 6	1,597 4 11	6,000 8 7	... ...	20,389 13 2	... ...	
Calingapatam	1,660 1 11	618 3 3	1,041 14 8	... ...	4,047 0 7	... ...	
Bimlipatam	6,016 2 0	3,460 11 4	2,555 6 8	... ...	13,243 15 8	... ...	
Vizagapatam	2,354 5 9	2,719 9 11	... ...	365 4 2	2,422 7 0	... ...	
Cocanada	16,998 4 1	15,892 1 10	1,106 2 3	... ...	21,302 15 8	... ...	
Masulipatam	4,718 14 9	985 0 3	3,733 14 6	... ...	14,031 13 6	... ...	
Madras	64,155 0 11	82,744 5 2	... ...	18,589 4 3	... ...	2,197 5 8	Net credit to the General Port Fund Rupees 1,41,169-9-4.
Cuddalore	532 1 0	422 0 0	110 1 0	... ...	4,005 7 4	... ...	
Tranquebar	1,405 0 8	357 14 0	1,047 2 8	... ...	7,553 2 4	... ...	
Negapatam and Nagore ...	13,452 2 0	15,651 14 9	... ...	2,199 12 9	4,362 2 7	... ...	
Tuticorin	12,219 15 10	13,956 4 6	... ...	1,736 4 8	23,131 13 9	... ...	
Western Group.							
Cochin	15,365 8 1	30,057 14 2	... ...	14,692 6 1	10,346 10 2	... ...	
Calicut and Beypore	12,410 15 1	16,361 4 2	... ...	3,950 5 1	... ...	20,645 13 5	
Tellicherry	2,502 14 6	1,346 7 5	1,156 7 1	... ...	6,394 14 4	... ...	
Cannanore	2,597 13 1	1,614 7 11	983 5 2	... ...	12,135 8 6	... ...	
Mangalore	6,770 7 6	7,014 5 2	... ...	243 13 8	14,454 10 9	... ...	
Total ...	1,71,294 13 4	1,99,066 0 6	17,734 14 7	45,506 1 9	1,68,272 7 4	27,102 14 0	

No. VI.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each District for the official year* 1870-71.

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British.		
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
				Rs. A. P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	12	5,941	474 0 0
	Gopaulpore	70	52,989	6,963 10 6
	Calingapatam	11	8,620	1,054 1 0
	Sonapore	1	207	... ...
	Barwah	...	...	... ...
	Poondy	2	1,105	... ...
	Bavanapadoo	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	96	68,862	8,491 11 6
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	88	73,637	1,557 14 6
	Bimlipatam	110	90,493	4,862 0 0
	Poodimadakah*	...	...	... ...
	Pentacottah*	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	198	164,130	6,419 14 6
Godavery District.	Coringa	...	...	... ...
	Cocanada	131	107,162	5,944 2 0
	Nursapore	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	131	107,162	5,944 2 0
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	50	37,076	1,461 13 6
	Nagayalunka	...	...	... ...
	Nizampatam	...	...	... ...
	Kottapollem	...	...	... ...
	Pammody	...	...	... ...
	Morutota	...	...	... ...
	Bodduvaripollem	...	...	... ...
	Gungadipollem	...	...	... ...
	Epurupollem	...	...	... ...
	Motupally	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	50	37,076	1,461 13 6
Nellore.	Kottapatnam	...	...	... ...
	Itamukala	...	...	... ...
	Pakala	...	...	... ...
	Ramayapatnam	...	...	... ...
	Iskapalli	...	...	... ...
	Kristnapatnam	...	...	... ...
	Dugarazupatnam	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	...	...	... ...
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	22	2,490¾	130 13 3
	Porto Novo	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	22	2,490¾	130 13 3

* No tonnage dues are collected at these two ports.

No. VI.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Foreign.		
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
				Rs. A. P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	...	...	... ...
	Gopaulpore	5	2,354	294 4 0
	Calingapatam	5	2,476¼	309 8 6
	Sonapore	...	...	... ...
	Barwah	1	287	... ...
	Poondy	...	...	... ...
	Bavanapadoo	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	11	5,117¼	603 12 6
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	7	2,842	355 4 0
	Bimlipatam	18	8,339	990 1 0
	Poodimadakah*	...	...	... ...
	Pentacottah*	2	1,079	... ...
	Total ...	27	12,260	1,345 5 0
Godavery District.	Coringa	...	...	... ...
	Cocanada	47	21,088	3,370 15 6
	Nursapore	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	47	21,088	3,370 15 6
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	4	1,869	177 12 0
	Nagayalunka	...	...	... ...
	Nizampatam	...	...	... ...
	Kottapollem	...	...	... ...
	Pammody	...	...	... ...
	Morutota	...	...	... ...
	Bodduvaripollem	...	...	... ...
	Gungadipollem	...	...	... ...
	Epurupollem	...	...	... ...
	Motupally	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	4	1,869	177 12 0
Nellore.	Kottapatnam	1	156	... ...
	Itamukala	...	...	... ...
	Pakala ...	...	...	... ...
	Ramayapatnam	1	156	... ...
	Iskapalli	...	...	... ...
	Kristnapatnam	...	...	... ...
	Dugarazupatnam	...	...	... ...
	Total...	2	312	... ...
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	...	...	... ...
	Porto Novo	2	455½	... ...
	Total ...	2	455½	... ...

* No tonnage dues are collected at these two ports.

District for the official year 1870-71.—(Continued.)

COUNTRY OR NATIVE.			TOTAL.		
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
3	319	19 15 0	15	6,260	493 15 0
37	6,574	339 15 0	112	61,917	7,597 13 6
24	3,233¼	259 4 3	40	14,329½	1,622 13 9
9	1,204	... ...	10	1,411	... ...
36	7,466	... ...	37	7,753	... ...
26	3,656	... ...	28	4,761	... ...
8	1,420	... ...	8	1,420	... ...
143	23,872¼	619 2 3	250	97,851½	9,714 10 3
107	11,324	652 4 3	202	87,803	2,565 6 9
19	2,364	143 10 6	147	101,196	5,995 11 6
2	75	... ...	2	75	... ...
14	1,542	... ...	16	2,621	... ...
142	15,305	795 14 9	367	191,695	8,561 2 3
123	24,096	1,961 12 0	123	24,096	1,961 12 0
94	16,647½	1,495 4 3	272	144,897½	10,810 5 9
168	7,701	... ...	168	7,701	... ...
385	48,444½	3,457 0 3	563	176,694½	12,772 1 9
144	7,959	401 4 8	198	46,904	2,040 14 2
40	1,231	... ...	40	1,231	... ...
168	6,730 29/130	... ...	168	6,730 29/130	... ...
198	13,590 98/130	... ...	198	13,590 98/130	... ...
...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
25	741 20/130	... ...	25	741 20/130	... ...
2	111	... ...	2	111	... ...
10	234 110/130	... ...	10	234 110/130	... ...
85	11,616 88/130	... ...	85	11,616 88/130	... ...
54	2,371 30/130	... ...	54	2,371 30/130	... ...
726	44,586 85/130	401 4 8	780	83,531 85/130	2,040 14 2
400	23,892	... ...	401	24,048	... ...
76	7,189	... ...	76	7,189	... ...
10	1,297½	... ...	10	1,297½	... ...
1	109	... ...	2	265	... ...
38	4,940	... ...	38	4,940	... ...
124	8,909	... ...	124	8,909	... ...
23	2,010¾	... ...	23	2,010¾	... ...
672	48,347¼	... ...	674	48,659¼	... ...
116	5,787	303 14 0	138	8,277¾	434 11 3
548	32,583¾	... ...	550	33,039¼	... ...
664	38,370¾	303 14 0	688	41,317	434 11 3

No. VI.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Value of Export.			Value of Import.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	3,15,670	13	9	27	0	0
	Gopaulpore	21,81,931	12	10	8,67,204	6	0
	Calingapatam	3,35,791	3	11	43,328	12	3
	Sonapore	30,808	6	6	14,297	15	5
	Barwah	1,16,177	2	7	12,362	10	10
	Poondy	49,046	0	0	19,872	5	4
	Bavanapadoo	51,713	0	0	15,420	0	0
	Total ...	30,81,138	7	7	9,72,513	1	10
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	7,99,176	11	9	14,25,770	4	6
	Bimlipatam	26,05,788	6	4	10,83,427	15	10
	Poodimadakah*	47	6	5	1,942	8	0
	Pentacottah*	28,829	5	1	5,357	7	8
	Total ...	34,33,841	13	7	25,16,498	4	0
Godavery District.	Coringa	3,80,076	0	0	1,73,947	0	0
	Cocanada	53,06,939	0	0	16,85,161	0	0
	Nursapore	2,34,543	0	0	42,010	0	0
	Total ...	59,21,558	0	0	19,01,118	0	0
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	22,58,492	13	3	14,42,961	0	0
	Nagayalunka	29,163	0	0	1,320	0	0
	Nizampatam	1,31,964	4	11	67,165	15	6
	Kottapollem	17,780	15	7	12,884	11	3
	Pammody	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moruto ta	15,326	8	1	800	0	0
	Bodduvaripollem	1,616	0	0	...	...	...
	Gungadipollem.	3,588	8	0	...	...	...
	Epurupollem	2,71,365	2	10	7,93,568	1	0
	Motupally	57,353	8	8	82,922	12	0
	Total ...	27,86,650	13	4	24,01,622	7	9
Nellore.	Kottapatam	1,15,315	12	0	5,36,502	11	0
	Itamukala	32,755	6	0	1,32,146	2	6
	Pakala	4,917	3	3	6,766	8	0
	Ramayapatnam	6,133	8	0	...	...	...
	Eskapalli	41,383	0	0	6,961	12	0
	Kristnapatnam	1,19,916	4	6	17,313	0	0
	Dugarazupatnam	25,376	2	4	5,491	0	0
	Total ...	3,45,797	4	1	7,05,181	1	6
South Arcot.	Cudda'ore	1,67,846	0	0	1,50,557	0	0
	Porto Novo	3,24,285	0	0	33,874	0	0
	Total ...	4,92,131	0	0	1,84,431	0	0

* No tonnage dues are collected at these two ports.

District for the official year 1870-71.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Duty on Export.			Duty on Import.			Sea Customs Revenue.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam.	Ganjam	15,996	6	0	7	0	0	16,003	6	0
	Gopaulpore	18,587	1	2	157	4	8	18,744	5	10
	Calingapatam	7,852	5	3	89	9	4	7,941	14	7
	Sonapore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poondy	1,875	0	0	63	5	8	1,938	5	8
	Bavanapadoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	44,310	12	5	317	3	8	44,628	0	1
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam	8,769	11	5	915	10	2	9,685	5	7
	Bimlipatam	54,380	4	7	5,618	1	2	59,998	5	9
	Poodimadakah*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pentacottah*	843	6	11	...	...	...	843	6	11
	Total ...	63,993	6	11	6,533	11	4	70,527	2	3
Godavery District.	Coringa	...	...	...	12,606	6	0	12,606	6	0
	Cocanada...	13,923	1	8	1,01,264	4	9	1,15,187	6	5
	Nursapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,923	1	8	1,13,870	10	9	1,27,793	12	5
Kistna District.	Masulipatam	9,646	5	7	63	0	6	9,709	6	1
	Nagayalunka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizampatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kottapollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pammody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morutota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bodduvaripollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gungadipollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Epurupollem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Motupally	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,646	5	7	63	0	6	9,709	6	1
Nellore.	Kottapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Itamukala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pakala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramayapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Iskapalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kristnapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dugarazupatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot.	Cuddalore	7,771	12	8	4,305	14	9	12,077	11	5
	Porto Novo	36,004	3	6	2,520	4	8	38,524	8	2
	Total ...	43,776	0	2	6,826	3	5	50,602	3	7

* No tonnage dues are collected at these two ports.

No. VI.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	British.				
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
Tanjore.	Kodyampalayem	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirumullavasal	...	...	...	...	...
	Tranquebar	10	4,848	669	0	9
	Nagore	1	301	37	10	0
	Negapatam	86	65,296	2,714	15	6
	Velangany	...	...	...	...	...
	Topetoray	4	500	...	...	...
	Muttupettai	...	...	...	...	...
	Adrampatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Ammapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttoomavady	...	...	...	...	...
	Krishnajipatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Kottaipatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Gopalapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Sundrapondiyampatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	101	70,945	3,421	10	3
Madura.	Keelacarry	...	...	...	...	...
	Devipatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Paumben	3	1,222	...	...	...
	Tondy	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	1,222	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	79	60,048½	8,671	2	0
	Coolasagarapatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Coilpatam	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	79	60,048½	8,671	2	0
Malabar.	Cannanore	158	68,023	1,524	0	9
	Tellicherry	146	58,458	1,041	14	6
	Kalai	...	...	...	...	...
	Badagara	21	13,340	...	...	...
	Quilandy	8	6,560	...	...	...
	Calicut	178	81,989	3,834	12	6
	Beypore	35	19,482	1,206	14	0
	Tanur	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponany	...	...	...	...	...
	Chonghaut	...	...	...	...	...
	Cochin	254	85,697	9,812	13	0
	Total	800	333,549	17,420	6	9
South Canara.	Mangalore	264	117,472	3,533	0	4
	Mulki	...	...	...	...	...
	Manjeshwar	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumbla	...	...	...	...	...
	Kassergode	...	...	...	...	...
	Udipi	...	...	...	...	...
	Barcur	...	...	...	...	...
	Kundapur	2	162	...	...	...
	Baidur	...	...	...	...	...
	Naikenkottah	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	266	117,634	3,533	0	4
Madras.	Madras	283	281,375	28,116	0	0

District for the official year 1870-71.—(Continued.)

FOREIGN.			COUNTRY OR NATIVE.		
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
...	...	... ...	9	632	... ...
1	87	... ...	70	7,731	... ...
10	2,626	276 12 0	67	6,660	352 10 6
3	391	45 6 0	55	10,054	1,154 9 9
3	555	5 7 0	575	57,215	3,095 9 7
...	...	... ...	4	370	... ...
...	...	... ...	328	7,885	... ...
...	...	... ...	110	7,856	... ...
...	...	... ...	132	7,795	... ...
...	...	... ...	57	2,731	... ...
...	...	... ...	40	176	... ...
...	...	... ...	26	671	... ...
...	...	... ...	15	713	... ...
...	...	... ...	3	161	... ...
...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...
17	3,659	327 9 0	1,491	110,650	4,602 13 10
...	...	... ...	974	39,733	... ...
...	...	... ...	1,848	65,547½	... ...
12	941	... ...	5,385	323,614	... ...
...	...	... ...	505	16,998½	... ...
12	941	... ...	8,712	445,893	... ...
...	...	... ...	518	23,901	1,026 7 7
...	...	... ...	211	10,272½	... ...
1	29½	... ...	155	6,048¼	... ...
1	29½	... ...	884	40,221¾	1,026 7 7
...	...	... ...	1,093	30,548	1,062 4 6
35	8,519	828 6 0	1,015	18,850	574 4 0
...	...	... ...	408	7,077	... ...
6	2,693	... ...	524	12,999	... ...
...	...	... ...	296	8,161	... ...
3	1,776	303 1 6	2,058	81,154	5,719 13 0
2	521	72 15 0	765	24,196	1,225 7 6
...	...	... ...	159	5,949	... ...
...	...	... ...	535	23,344	... ...
...	...	... ...	21	2,198	... ...
3	1,042	156 1 6	1,209	44,743	3,637 10 9
49	14,551	1,360 8 0	8,083	259,219	12,219 7 9
456	37,047	2,080 1 0	2,877	57,396	825 9 6
18	376	... ...	609	8,238	... ...
33	1,628	... ...	225	4,016	... ...
8	234	... ...	438	4,565	... ...
11	127	... ...	455	5,479	... ...
106	1,750	... ...	740	9,513	... ...
393	8,569	... ...	991	15,991	... ...
177	7,612	... ...	1,219	21,387	... ...
2	3	... ...	436	3,559	... ...
...	...	... ...	88	992	... ...
1,204	57,346	2,080 1 0	8,078	131,136	825 9 6
43	31,165	2,301 0 0	573	71,936½	6,101 0 0

No. VI.—*Particulars of the Trade of the Ports in each*

Districts.	Names of Ports.	Total.		
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dues.
				Rs. A. P.
Tanjore.	Kodyampalayem	9	632	... ...
	Tirumullavasal	71	7,818	... ...
	Tranquebar	87	14,134	1,298 7 3
	Nagore	59	10,746	1,237 9 9
	Negapatam	664	123,066	5,816 0 1
	Velangany	4	370	... ...
	Topetoray	332	8,385	... ...
	Muttupettai	110	7,856	... ...
	Adrampatam	132	7,795	... ...
	Ammapatam	57	2,731	... ...
	Cuttoomavady	40	176	... ...
	Krishnajipatam	26	671	... ...
	Kottaipatam	15	713	... ...
	Gopalapatam	3	161	... ...
	Sundrapondiyampatam	...	...	... ...
	Total ...	1,609	185,254	8,352 1 1
Madura.	Keelacarry	974	39,733	... ...
	Devipatam	1,848	65,547½	... ...
	Paumben	5,400	325,777	... ...
	Tondy	505	16,998½	... ...
	Total ...	8,727	448,056	... ...
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin	597	83,949½	9,697 9 7
	Coolasagarapatam	211	10,272½	... ...
	Coilpatam	156	6,077¾	... ...
	Total ...	964	100,299¾	9,697 9 7
Malabar.	Cannanore	1,251	98,571	2,586 5 3
	Tellicherry	1,196	85,827	2,444 8 6
	Kalai	408	7,077	... ...
	Badagara	551	29,032	... ...
	Quilandy	304	14,721	... ...
	Calicut	2,239	164,919	9,857 11 0
	Beypore	802	44,199	2,505 4 6
	Tanur	159	5,949	... ...
	Ponany	535	23,344	... ...
	Choughaut	21	2,198	... ...
	Cochin	1,466	131,482	13,606 9 3
	Total ...	8,932	607,319	31,000 6 6
South Canara.	Mangalore	3,597	211,915	6,438 10 10
	Mulki	627	8,614	... ...
	Manjeshwar	258	5,644	... ...
	Kumbla	446	4,799	... ...
	Kassergode	466	5,606	... ...
	Udipi	846	11,263	... ...
	Barcur	1,384	24,560	... ...
	Kundapur	1,398	29,161	... ...
	Baidur	438	3,562	... ...
	Naikenkottah	88	992	... ...
	Total ...	9,548	306,116	6,438 10 10
Madras.	Madras	899	384,476⅔	36,518 0 0

District for the official year 1870-71.—(Continued.)

VALUE OF						DUTY ON						Sea Customs Revenue.		
Export.			Import.			Export.			Import.					
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
76,813	0	0	10	0	0	4,800	12	9	0	12	0	4,801	8	9
8,06,771	0	0	9,638	0	0	50,916	9	1	573	14	11	51,490	8	0
4,54,138	0	0	42,811	0	0	35,773	0	4	2,450	0	10	38,223	1	2
1,37,226	0	0	4,02,934	0	0	6,124	6	7	17,536	3	0	23,660	9	7
35,12,174	0	0	28,29,524	0	0	1,72,513	13	9	87,938	14	3	2,60,452	12	0
1,65,035	0	0	1,190	0	0	10,302	3	6	17	12	6	10,320	0	0
1,39,416	0	0	10,749	0	0	11,260	7	4	493	15	6	11,754	6	10
9,15,064	0	0	14,053	0	0	57,763	1	11	936	9	11	58,699	11	10
2,51,454	0	0	20,112	0	0	16,824	5	8	1,365	2	6	18,189	8	2
73,304	0	0	3,845	0	0	5,628	10	3	246	10	4	5,875	4	7
10,895	0	0	239	0	0	1,369	1	0	16	5	9	1,385	6	9
22,389	0	0	44	0	0	2,756	13	5	2	7	2	2,759	4	7
23,677	0	0	1,039	0	0	1,866	14	5	65	9	5	1,932	7	10
13,227	0	0	418	0	0	1,074	15	0	28	2	6	1,103	1	6
3,360	0	0	...	...	...	286	8	0	...	...	...	286	8	0
66,04,943	0	0	33,36,606	0	0	3,79,261	11	0	1,11,672	8	7	4,90,934	3	7
2,97,195	0	0	1,81,387	0	0	5,150	9	0	6,877	13	4	12,028	6	4
29,856	0	0	16,036	0	0	1,050	15	4	1,032	7	10	2,083	7	2
2,61,300	0	0	2,81,052	0	0	305	15	7	1,659	1	7	1,965	1	2
66,507	0	0	68,454	0	0	3,335	0	4	1,159	15	2	4,494	15	6
6,54,858	0	0	5,46,929	0	0	9,842	8	3	10,729	5	11	21,571	14	2
66,65,691	0	0	24,13,911	0	0	19,707	8	9	95,803	2	11	1,15,510	11	8
2,921,27	0	0	3,77,583	0	0	1,696	8	0	1,913	11	8	3,610	3	8
26,173	0	0	1,60,268	0	0	33	9	8	823	15	9	857	9	5
69,83,991	0	0	29,51,762	0	0	21,437	10	5	98,540	14	4	1,19,978	8	9
19,19,290	0	0	27,35,203	0	0	3,391	12	8	2,896	13	7	6,288	10	3
26,06,046	0	0	22,27,106	0	0	6,347	13	8	4,634	15	8	10,982	13	4
1,02,901	0	0	2,92,483	0	0	3	10	8	40	3	3	43	13	11
14,90,818	0	0	7,26,394	0	0	1,591	0	1	225	2	11	1,816	3	0
1,74,315	0	0	1,85,518	0	0	...	...	...	25	5	4	25	5	4
60,64,323	0	0	34,17,689	0	0	9,067	8	3	15,161	13	7	24,229	5	10
12,78,875	0	0	11,48,584	0	0	334	11	1	7,263	12	1	7,598	7	2
1,56,878	0	0	14,436	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,45,912	0	0	63,676	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42,967	0	0	7,245	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73,96,096	0	0	61,61,768	0	0	25,117	14	4	37,200	10	4	62,318	8	8
215,78,421	0	0	169,80,102	0	0	45,854	6	9	67,448	12	9	1,13,303	3	6
33,21,800	0	0	24,13,137	0	0	13,917	15	2	12,242	9	11	26,160	9	1
2,30,972	0	0	50,332	0	0	6	3	0	2,929	13	5	2,936	0	5
97,552	0	0	26,568	0	0	1,163	5	11	...	...	...	1,163	5	11
96,183	0	0	16,468	0	0	959	13	11	...	...	...	959	13	11
58,877	0	0	42,749	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,13,714	0	0	2,17,643	0	0	711	3	0	2,847	8	0	3,558	11	0
6,51,663	0	0	1,92,329	0	0	21,286	13	0	14,249	4	2	35,536	1	2
4,62,856	0	0	1,01,716	0	0	6,930	11	2	554	13	8	7,485	8	10
57,649	0	0	38,997	0	0	7	8	0	2,657	2	0	2,664	10	0
18,929	0	0	3,925	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52,10,195	0	0	31,03,864	0	0	44,983	9	2	35,481	3	2	80,464	12	4
212,41,221	0	0	333,42,025	0	0	2,59,910	0	0	14,40,930	0	0	17,00,840	0	0

No. VII.—*Table of Vessels passing through the Paumben Channel from* 1849 *to* 1870, *inclusive.*

Calendar Years.	Square-rigged Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dhonies.	Tonnage.	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Average size.	
							Vessels.	Dhonies.
							Tons.	Tons.
1849...	1,003	79,234	1,114	58,700	2,117	137,934	79	53
1850...	1,142	90,656	1,004	60,807	2,146	151,457	79½	60½
1851...	1,092	82,697	939	57,084	2,031	139,781	75¾	60¾
1852...	1,178	94,109	924	59,565	2,112	153,674	80	64½
1853...	1,192	98,189	920	54,261	2,122	152,453	82½	59
1854...	1,035	78,746	879	59,140	1,914	139,886	76	67½
1855...	1,220	109,326	947	60,771	2,169	170,097	89½	64½
1856...	1,353	121,810	990	54,867	2,343	176,677	90	55½
1857...	1,506	138,090	1,025	57,214	2,531	195,304	91¾	55¾
1858...	1,108	113,814	803	43,720	1,911	157,534	102¾	54½
1859...	974	88,574	742	38,414	1,716	126,988	91	51¾
1860...	1,366	143,082	950	48,763	2,316	191,845	104¾	51½
1861...	1,335	133,897	905	45,916	2,240	179,813	100¼	50¾
1862...	1,050	100,907	894	38,994	1,944	139,901	96	43¾
1863...	1,226	118,816	789	38,960	2,015	157,776	96¾	49½
1864...	1,265	126,471	672	34,313	1,937	160,784	100	51
1865...	1,359	131,165	774	42,298	2,133	173,463	96¾	54½
1866...	1,511	155,187	661	34,659	2,172	189,846	102⅔	52⅓
1867...	1,532	163,720	709	52,152	2,241	215,872	106¾	73½
1868...	1,567	152,386	627	31,792	2,194	184,178	97¼	50⅔
1869...	1,337	126,743	727	35,009	2,064	161,752	94¾	48⅓
1870...	1,523	156,206	807	37,925	2,330	194,131	102½	47

APPENDIX VI.

No. I.—*Table showing the Territorial Revenues of the Madras Presidency during the years* 1867-68 *to* 1869-70.

Revenues and Receipts.	Actual, 1867-68.	Actual, 1868-69.	Actual, 1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	424,43,960	406,87,890	448,27,060
II.—Tributes and Contributions, &c.	34,46,430	34,26,430	34,66,430
III.—Forest...	4,29,660	3,91,340	4,98,550
IV.—Abkarry (Excise) ...	50,64,920	49,08,430	57,00,220
V.—Assessed Taxes	8,12,590	5,69,930	12,31,740
VI.—Customs	25,19,020	27,95,950	27,64,850
VII.—Salt	109,38,020	110,72,530	116,47,360
VIII.—Opium	...	...	...
IX.—Stamps	35,37,250	37,23,470	40,64,820
X.—Mint	44,060	33,800	24,070
XI.—Post Office	...	...	...
XII.—Telegraph	...	...	...
XIII.—Law and Justice	7,35,680	8,56,320	9,27,120
XIV.—Police...	4,27,520	4,05,360	3,52,460
XV.—Marine	30,390	21,990	23,210
XVI.—Education	61,480	63,570	63,390
XVII.—Interest	1,37,940	1,29,450	1,42,130
XVIII.—Miscellaneous	25,26,560	26,09,420	26,67,680
Total, Civil Department ...	731,55,480	716,95,880	784,01,090
Military Department ...	14,11,900	12,57,240	9,94,160
Public Works do.	26,56,460	38,82,320	37,65,960
Postal do.	5,94,380	6,34,690	6,08,100
Telegraph do.	2,80,660	3,06,510	3,60,100
Total ...	780,98,880	777,76,640	841,29,410

No. II.—*Table showing the Territorial Expenditure of the Madras Presidency during the years* 1867-68 *to* 1869-70.

—	Expenditure.	Actual, 1867-68.	Actual, 1868-69.	Actual, 1869-70.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt.	...	...	...
2	Do. on Service Funds and other accounts	7,60,890	8,38,160	9,01,270
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	2,09,220	2,17,940	3,14,390
4	Land Revenue	39,94,380	43,20,010	42,13,930
5	Forest	2,90,190	2,67,740	2,79,250
6	Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	2,16,120	2,49,590	2,36,990
7	Assessed Taxes	27,160	16,940	26,860
8	Customs	1,66,400	1,70,710	1,70,250
9	Salt	13,48,240	13,33,790	14,14,560
10	Opium	...	...	...
11	Stamps	1,57,360	1,63,410	1,85,620
12	Mint	1,67,280	1,41,700	72,340
13	Post Office	...	...	...
14	Telegraph	...	...	...
...	Allowances to District and Village Officers	3,58,520	5,20,330	...
15	Administration...	13,47,180	14,36,450	13,64,450
16	Minor Departments			
17	Law and Justice	40,59,280	41,46,170	41,90,290
18	Police	38,93,940	38,17,900	37,11,750
19	Marine	2,32,390	1,95,000	72,550
20	Education	8,77,440	10,30,680	11,03,090
21	Ecclesiastical	4,08,940	4,04,530	3,82,220
22	Medical Services	6,63,100	7,31,960	8,63,090
23	Stationery and Printing	3,79,190	3,56,960	4,29,680
24	Political Agencies	1,14,190	1,15,100	99,150
25	Allowances and Assignments, &c. ...	31,06,740	30,16,520	45,43,280
26	Miscellaneous	7,96,420	11,38,030	11,18,650
27	Superannuation, &c.	38,63,370	40,93,560	23,46,760
	Total, Civil Department ...	274,37,940	287,23,180	280,40,420
	Military Department	212,97,000	207,77,840	184,71,900
	Public Works do.	118,57,090	144,28,910	115,49,040
	Postal do.	6,87,250	7,56,480	7,94,840
	Telegraph do.	4,34,220	4,41,140	4,10,400
	Total ...	617,13,500	651,27,550	592,66,600

No. III.—*Administration Report of the General Treasury at the Bank of Madras during the official year* 1870-71.

RECEIPTS.

	RS.
Assessed Taxes	1,26,730
Stamps	1,32,960
Law and Justice	1,94,090
Police	1,12,920
Marine	13,180
Education	15,100
Interest	97,800
Miscellaneous Loans	19,20,500
Service Funds	5,75,580
Local Funds	3,40,490
Deposit Accounts	20,71,940
Miscellaneous Debt Account	21,02,190
Local Cash Remittances	3,56,97,070
Local Bill Remittances	66,85,290
Public Works Department	1,52,790
Military Department, Madras	4,80,280
Bills drawn on the Secretary of State for India in Council	41,690
Bills drawn by the Commissioner of Mysore on the Secretary of State for India	1,15,120
Madras Railway Company	64,21,640
Carnatic do.	55,070
Great Southern of India Railway	1,550
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	18,330
Remittances from other Governments	3,22,110
Bills payable other Governments	1,21,600
Postal Department	20,680
Electric Telegraph Department	3,560
Miscellaneous	1,75,220
	580,15,480

DISBURSEMENTS.

Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	3,05,840
Refunds and Drawbacks	32,880
Land Revenue	2,33,360
Forest	10,710
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	85,900
Assessed Taxes	6,730
Customs	92,700
Stamps	47,220
Mint	29,860
Administration and Public Departments	11,92,900

	RS.
Minor Departments	83,760
Law and Justice	8,22,550
Police	4,83,850
Marine	41,600
Education	4,69,750
Ecclesiastical	1,23,920
Medical Services	4,92,250
Stationery and Printing	2,76,570
Political Agencies	18,210
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	8,68,200
Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances ...	4,08,890
Capital Account of Loan to Madras Municipalities	4,10,000
Miscellaneous Loans	30,20,700
Service Funds	10,63,650
Local Funds	1,08,840
Deposit Accounts...	6,24,090
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	1,73,080
Local Cash Remittances	27,05,800
Local Bill Remittances	7,57,990
Money Order Department	3,48,040
Public Works do.	9,20,320
Bullion Certificates	60,650
Military Department, Madras	60,38,210
Do. Bombay	10
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India in Council ...	19,28,630
Madras Railway Company	62,00,000
Carnatic do.	92,030
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	7,100
Interest on Imperial Loans	25,89,310
Interest on Special Loans for Public Works	30,790
Remittances to other Governments	244,22,530
Bills payable other Governments	323,670
Postal Department	1,67,320
Electric Telegraph Department...	1,06,770
Miscellaneous	5,90,920
	588,18,100
Balance on the 31st March 1870 ...	76,62,150
Receipts during the official year 1870-71 ...	580,15,480
	656,77,630
Disbursements during do. ...	588,18,100
Balance on the 31st March 1871 ...	68,59,530

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements from 1*st May* 1868 *to* 31*st March* 1871.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	Amount.	Amount.
	RS.	RS.
Official year 1868-69	454,41,370	449,95,340
Do. 1869-70	556,08,700	528,49,550
Do. 1870-71	580,15,480	588,18,100

APPENDIX VII.

Dr. *Comparative Table of the Revenue Collection and Disbursements of the Government of Travancore during the Malayalum years* *Cr.*
1044 *and* 1045.

		1044.	1045.
		RS.	RS.
1	Land Revenue...	16,88,580	16,66,950
2	Miscellaneous Revenue	5,12,955	6,09,182
3	Judicial Fees, &c.	1,51,475	1,17,418
4	Customs	4,08,008	3,63,822
5	Arrack and Opium	96,868	1,00,605
6	Tobacco...	8,36,684	7,75,031
7	Salt	8,58,557	9,57,228
8	Cardamoms and other goods	3,10,506	2,06,767
9	Timber	90,983	1,08,074
10	Interest on Government Securities	1,11,427	1,73,393
11	Arrears of Revenue collected	19,602	55,537
		50,85,645	51,34,007

		1044.	1045.
		RS.	RS.
1	The Dewasom or Religious Institution ...	5,36,330	5,59,243
2	Ootooperah or Charitable do.	3,13,117	3,21,572
3	The Palace	4,70,414	5,42,603
4	Huzzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments	5,26,788	5,62,219
5	Judicial Establishment	1,46,380	1,54,969
6	Police do.	1,29,594	1,33,242
7	Nair Troops	1,43,188	1,53,631
8	Elephant and Horse Establishments	68,196	67,649
9	Education, Science, and Art	87,381	1,14,545
10	Pensions	1,18,979	1,21,912
11	Public Works	6,05,661	9,67,801
12	Cost and charges of goods sold, &c.	3,77,107	3,52,962
13	Contingent charges	2,01,331	2,00,608
14	Subsidy to the British Indian Government ...	8,10,622	8,10,652
15	Expenses of the Sexennial Morajebpom Ceremony	...	1,94,752
16	Expensesofthe Thoolapurashadhanom Ceremony	...	1,61,177
17	Do. of a Thiroomadamboo or Thread Investiture of the young Princes	...	20,690
		45,35,088	54,40,167

Comparative Table showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Cochin State during the Malayalum years 1044 *and* 1045.

Receipts.	1044.			1045.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	6,00,721	14	2	6,01,611	0	6
Customs Collections...	1,14,715	7	11	1,06,512	2	4
Abkarry	29,009	2	4	31,860	6	7
Opium	8,459	2	4	7,009	2	4
Salt	1,42,663	2	6	1,80,300	11	2
Timber	58,816	4	2	43,285	9	9
Miscellaneous Revenue	2,02,831	14	10	2,20,558	14	6
Total ...	11,57,217	0	3	11,91,137	15	2
Amount Balance at the commencement of each year...	5,68,845	7	11	4,97,380	7	8
Grand Total ...	17,26,062	8	2	16,88,518	6	10

Disbursements.	1044.			1045.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Palace Expenses	1,83,326	10	8	1,85,160	0	0
Religious Institutions	81,132	2	4	82,173	14	10
Charitable do.	40,559	15	0	42,290	6	9
Administrative Establishment ...	1,31,971	12	9	1,45,356	7	0
Judicial do. ...	46,744	6	8	47,226	4	8
Police do. ...	14,580	0	0	14,580	0	0
Military do. ...	21,146	15	1	22,389	12	2
Pension do. ...	10,560	9	9	14,976	1	0
Public Works do. ...	1,66,893	12	9	2,15,074	0	7
Miscellaneous Expenses	3,31,735	11	6	1,82,515	10	2
Subsidy to British Government ...	2,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0
Total ...	12,28,682	0	6	11,48,742	9	2
Balance to be carried to the credit of the succeeding year	4,97,380	7	8	5,39,775	13	8
Grand Total ...	17,26,062	8	2	16,88,518	6	10

APPENDIX VIII.

No. I.—*Distribution of Schools in the several Districts on 31st March 1871.*

1st.—With reference to the Agency by which they are managed :—

Name of District.	Government Colleges and Schools.		Private Colleges and Schools.													Educational Division.	Total Number of Pupils according to Divisions.	Total Number of Pupils in Government Institutions according to Divisions.
					Receiving Grants-in-aid.													
	Number of Institutions.	Pupils.	Rate Schools.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by other than Missionary Societies	Pupils.	Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Grants-in-aid.	Pupils.	Total Number of Private Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.				
Classification of Government Schools.																		
Class.	No.	Pupils.																
Ganjam ... Higher	1	150	23	1,138	...	...	...	...	49	1,475	8	165	57	1,640	80	2,778	First.	13,233	1,985
Ganjam ... Middle	5	279																
Ganjam ... Lower	16	701																
Ganjam ... Normal	1	8																
Vizagapatam ... Middle	6	255	7	375	...	...	2	218	64	1,917	22	586	88	2,721	95	3,096			
Vizagapatam ... Normal	1	120																	
Godavery ... Higher	1	198	4	349	48	877	4	330	102	3,095	2	62	156	4,364	160	4,713			
Godavery ... Middle	2	137																	
Godavery ... Normal	1	14																	
Kistna ... Middle	2	123	2	123	...	...	6	505	61	1,775	15	243	82	2,523	84	2,646			
Bellary ... College	1	7	4	419	8	335	4	499	98	2,313	39	708	149	3,855	153	4,274			
Bellary ... Higher	1	292																	
Bellary ... Middle	2	120																	
Cuddapah ... Higher	1	211	1	211	2	65	1	46	60	1,381	129	1,865	192	3,357	193	3,568			
Kurnool ... Higher	1	129	3	184	...	...	...	...	77	1,649	59	831	136	2,480	139	2,664	Second.	15,731	914
Kurnool ... Middle	2	55																	
Nellore ... Middle	1	60	2	100	8	292	2	282	130	2,940	105	1,611	245	5,125	247	5,225			
Nellore ... Lower*	1	40																	

Madras and Chingleput.	College†	3	149	18	1,664	2	270	98	9,326	90	4,687	72	1,543	262	15,826	280	17,490	Third.	23,397	2,423
	Higher	2	393																	
	Middle	6	338																	
	Mixed Middle	1	25																	
	Normal	2	246																	
	Professional.	4	513																	
South Arcot	Higher	1	220	10	759	6	134	6	295	99	2,858	101	1,861	212	5,148	222	5,907			
	Middle	9	539																	
North Arcot	Higher	1	329	7	1,047	...	...	4	511	114	3,152	64	1,287	182	4,950	189	5,997			
	Middle	5	453																	
	Normal	1	265																	
Salem ...	Higher	1	374	6	809	2	55	7	266	118	2,851	25	365	152	3,537	158	4,346			
	Middle	5	435																	
Tanjore ...	College	1	112	8	1,171	...	...	33	2,784	42	2,237	36	1,522	111	6,543	119	7,714	Fourth	20,801	3,390
	Higher	1	408																	
	Middle	6	651																	
Trichinopoly	Middle	1	146	2	363	...	...	23	1,009	43	1,257	5	115	71	2,381	73	2,744			
	Normal	1	217																	
Coimbatore.	Middle	6	353	6	353	2	42	6	390	205	4,891	175	2,898	388	8,221	394	8,574			
Madura ...	Higher	1	284	3	407	...	...	16	842	115	3,954	142	2,876	273	7,672	276	8,079	Fifth.	27,701	760
	Middle	2	123																	
Tinnevelly...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	10,099	19	869	6	80	326	11,048	326	11,048			
Malabar ...	College	1	24	6	779	23	1,551	28	1,991	119	6,060	20	740	190	10,342	196	11,121			
	Higher	1	277																	
	Middle	3	310																	
	Normal	1	168																	
South Canara	College	1	10	7	560	8	438	13	631	45	1,238	22	366	88	2,668	95	3,228	Sixth.	14,349	1,339
	Higher	1	275																	
	Middle	4	195																	
	Normal	1	80																	
				119	10,811	109	4,054	554	30,024	1,650	50,599	1,047	19,724	3,360	104,401	3,479	115,212	...	115,212	10,811

* This School (Venadi School, Sriharicottah,) is under the Educational Inspector, 3rd Division.

† Includes the Senior or Collegiate Departments of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges.

N.B.—The Trichinopoly and Vellore Normal Schools are under the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, though they are included among the schools of the 4th Division; the number of pupils in them was 217 and 265 respectively.

No. I.—

2nd.—With reference to the

DISTRICTS.	BOYS' SCHOOLS.										MIXED			
	Colleges.	Number of Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1st Division.														
Ganjam ...	...	...	1	150	14	639	63	1,961	78	2,750	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam..	...	...	3	373	22	705	66	1,784	91	2,862	...	...	1	42
Godavery ...	...	...	4	648	32	1,303	121	2,670	157	4,621	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	1	12	2	382	13	714	67	1,385	83	2,493	...	...	...	...
2nd Division.														
Bellary ...	1	7	2	556	16	837	132	2,765	151	4,165	...	...	1	78
Kurnool ...	...	...	1	129	6	173	132	2,362	139	2,664	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	...	...	1	211	8	354	183	2,957	192	3,522	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	...	...	1	226	14	579	230	4,343	245	5,148	...	...	...	...
3rd Division.														
Madras and Chingleput...	6	246	17	4,529	31	3,061	161	4,504	215	12,340	...	...	6	418
South Arcot...	...	...	3	553	20	858	192	4,303	215	5,714	...	...	1	29
4th Division.														
North Arcot...	...	...	1	329	32	1,549	151	3,565	184	5,443	...	...	1	58
Salem ...	...	...	1	374	39	1,467	110	2,235	150	4,076	...	...	2	63
Tanjore ...	3	151	7	1,756	51	4,037	45	1,186	106	7,130	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.	...	...	2	489	33	1,128	33	794	68	2,411	...	...	...	...
5th Division.														
Coimbatore ...	1	3	1	293	36	1,488	345	6,469	383	8,253	...	...	10	249
Madura ...	...	...	1	284	13	832	256	6,693	270	7,809	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	1	235	42	1,552	97	3,189	140	4,976	...	...	...	...
6th Division.														
Malabar ...	1	24	3	762	35	2,522	54	2,158	93	5,466	...	...	3	226
South Canara.	1	10	1	275	19	1,061	53	1,253	74	2,599	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	453	53	12,554	476	24,859	2,491	56,576	3,034	94,442	...	...	25	1,163

a Of these 39 are girls.
b Of these 3 are girls.
c Of these 45 are girls.
d Of these 290 are girls.
e Of these 29 are girls.
f Of these 34 are girls.
g Of these 20 are girls.

NOTE.—Beside the girls attending purely Female Schools and the schools denominated "Mixed," Ganjam District; 43, Village Schools in the Vizagapatam District; 7, Village Schools in the Godavery Schools in the Cuddapah District; 167, Village Schools in the Nellore District; 69, Village Schools in in the Salem District; 234, Village Schools in the Coimbatore District; and 195, Village Schools in the

Girls attending purely Female
Do. Mixed
Do. Lower Class
Do. Normal

(*Continued.*)

Standard of Instruction :—

Schools.				Girls' Schools.								Normal Schools.		Professional Schools.			
Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	20	1	8	...	...	80	2,778
1	22	2	*a* 64	...	...	...	...	1	50	1	50	1	120	...	...	95	3,096
1	52	1	*b* 52	...	...	...	...	1	26	1	26	1	14	...	...	160	4,713
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	153	...	...	84	2,646
...	...	1	*c* 78	...	...	1	31	...	...	1	31	...	...	...	...	153	4,274
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	2,664
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	193	3,568
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	77	...	...	2	77	...	...	...	...	247	5,225
9	444	15	*d* 862	1	122	35	2,847	8	560	44	3,529	2	246	4	513	280	17,490
1	36	2	*e* 65	...	...	3	90	2	38	5	128	...	...	...	...	222	5,907
...	...	1	*f* 58	...	...	3	231	...	...	3	231	1	265	...	...	189	5,997
...	...	2	*g* 63	...	...	6	207	...	...	6	207	...	...	...	...	158	4,346
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	584	...	...	13	584	...	...	...	...	119	7,714
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	116	...	...	4	116	1	217	...	...	73	2,744
...	...	10	*h* 249	...	...	1	72	...	...	1	72	...	...	...	...	394	8,574
1	25	1	*i* 25	...	...	...	...	4	160	4	160	1	85	...	...	276	8,079
146	4,309	146	*j* 4,309	...	...	14	608	21	602	35	1,210	5	553	...	...	326	11,048
91	4,759	94	*k* 4,985	...	...	6	468	2	34	8	502	1	168	...	...	196	11,121
14	358	14	*l* 358	...	...	1	25	5	166	6	191	1	80	...	...	95	3,228
264	10,005	289	11,168	1	122	90	5,402	45	1,656	136	7,180	16	1,909	4	513	3,479	115,212

h Of these 33 are girls.
i Of these 11 are girls.
j Of these 1,058 are girls.
k Of these 528 are girls.
l Of these 58 are girls.

* Total ... 2,148

there were 792 girls in Lower Class Boys' Schools. Of these, 6 girls attended Village Schools in the District; 10, Village Schools in the Bellary District; 4, Village Schools in the Kurnool District; 2, Village the Madras and Chingleput Districts; 31, Village Schools in the South Arcot District; 24, Village Schools Madura District. The total number of girls (10,185) is accounted for thus—

Schools	7,180
Schools	2,148
(Village) Boys' Schools ...	792
Schools...	65
Total ...	10,185

No. II.—*Matriculation and First Arts' Examination*, 1870.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.		
MADRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.		
Presidency College	4	31
Provincial College, Combaconum	18	43
Provincial School, Bellary	2	6
Do. Calicut	1	17
Do. Mangalore	3	12
Do. Rajahmundry	...	5
Zillah School, Kurnool	1	...
Do. Madura	...	5
Do. Chittoor	...	6
Do. Cuddalore	...	1
Do. Salem	1	4
Madrasa-i-Azam	...	2
Normal School, Madras	...	14
Do. Mangalore	...	2
Do. Cannanore	...	6
Do. Vizagapatam	1	4
	31	158
OTHER SCHOOLS.		
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	2	5
Patcheappah's High School	3	16
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's School, Vepery	1	2
Doveton Protestant College, Madras	1	8
High School, Cocanada	...	1
Do. Coimbatore	1	6
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's High School, Tanjore	1	19
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	1	8
Church Missionary Society's School, Masulipatam	1	3
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapett	1	11
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's School, Trichinopoly	...	9
Free Church Mission School, Trivellore	...	1
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam	...	3
Rate School, Palghaut	...	2
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	...	18
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Manargoody	...	3
Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar	...	1
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Palamcottah	...	1
London Mission School, Vizagapatam	...	1
Vediarpuram Seminary	...	3
Free Church Mission School, Nellore	...	5
Ootacamund Grammar School	...	1
Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras	...	2
Royapettah Wesleyan Mission School	...	1
Trichinopoly Wesleyan Mission School	...	1
Hindoo School, Tinnevelly	...	2
Do. Masulipatam	...	2
Patcheappah's Branch School, Chillambram	...	3
London Mission School, Madras	...	4
Sawyerpuram Seminary	...	3
St. Joseph's School, Cuddalore	...	5
Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram	...	4
Free Church Mission School, Conjeveram	...	1

No. II.—*Matriculation and First Arts' Examination*, 1870.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—(*Continued.*)		
OTHER SCHOOLS.—(*Continued.*)		
Church Missionary Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore...	...	1
Palamcottah Training Institution	...	1
St. Mary's Seminary	...	1
Hindoo Proprietary School...	...	5
Rajah's School, Ernakulam	2	4
High School, Bangalore	2	5
Do. Trivandrum	1	13
Shemoga School	1	...
Rajah's School, Mysore	1	3
London Mission School, Bangalore	...	1
Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore	...	3
Church Mission College, Cottayam...	...	1
Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore	...	3
Government School, Hassan...	...	2
St. Andrew's School, Bangalore	...	1
Artillery Army School, Bangalore...	...	1
Private Tuition	1	15
	20	215
FIRST ARTS' EXAMINATION, 1870.		
MADRAS GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.		
Presidency College	2	11
Provincial School, Mangalore	...	1
Do. Calicut	...	1
Normal School, Madras	1	5
Do. Vizagapatam	...	1
	3	19
OTHER SCHOOLS.		
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's High School, Trichinopoly	1	3
Sullivan's Garden's Seminary	1	1
Church Missionary Society's School, Masulipatam	1	...
Doveton Protestant College	...	3
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's High School, Tanjore	...	3
Free Church Mission School, Madras	...	15
High School, Trivandrum	...	1
Ratah's School, Mysore	1	1
Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore	...	1
Private Study	2	40
	6	68

APPEN

No. I.—

IN

CURRENT

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Rate on Houses and Lands.			Trades Tax.			Tolls.			Carriages and Animals.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary ...	Adoni ...	4,313	0	0	...	...	...	6,388	12	0	1,241	4	0
	Anantapore ...	703	7	9	...	...	...	4,429	2	8	390	0	0
	Bellary ...	13,111	14	8	...	...	...	16,845	0	0	10,071	2	8
	Ghooty ...	787	12	7	...	...	...	4,894	14	7	568	0	0
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	2,723	14	2	...	...	...	8,283	5	4	1,613	4	0
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	4,798	15	6	4,735	8	0	8,615	9	6	891	0	0
Ganjam ...	Berhampore...	2,561	12	1	2,663	0	0	7,277	14	0	840	8	0
	Chicacole ...	1,746	12	0	...	...	...	5,860	0	0	337	12	0
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	4,290	5	0	5,085	5	3	2,135	0	0	554	0	0
	Ellore ...	2,377	2	0	3,186	0	0	3,365	1	6	661	0	0
	Rajahmundry .	2,846	3	0	2,819	1	0	2,563	0	6	439	4	0
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	2,130	12	6	4,344	0	0	7,009	2	6	1,022	8	0
	Masulipatam...	3,516	15	7	4,317	4	0	6,541	0	0	990	4	0
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	820	7	2	997	0	0	1,397	1	0	393	0	0
	Kurnool ...	6,033	11	2	...	...	...	6,980	0	0	1,731	12	0
Madras ..	Conjeveram ...	1,984	4	6	416	2	8	3,850	0	0	1,018	1	4
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	656	4	3	...	...	...	3,300	0	0	473	8	0
	Madura ...	7,011	1	9	5,478	11	0	23,460	0	0	1,722	4	0
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	10,537	10	11	6,516	0	0	1,807	0	0	1,458	0	0
	Cannanore ...	2,981	4	1	191	8	0	...	...	...	1,778	0	0
	Cochin ...	4,059	9	0	2,807	0	0	...	...	...	133	0	0
	Palghaut ...	2,454	2	2	1,301	3	4	10,171	0	10	...	...	...
	Tellicherry ...	5,455	10	6	2,239	8	0	...	...	...	454	4	0
Neilgherries	Coonoor ...	2,380	5	7	887	8	0	...	...	...	669	12	0
	Ootacamund ...	10,844	13	2	2,923	0	0	...	...	...	2,877	11	4
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	6,435	6	9	...	...	...	5,218	4	5	1,946	8	0
North Arcot	Vellore ...	1,239	6	0	709	8	0	10,150	0	0	1,627	0	0
	Wallajahpett...	1,201	13	2	1,567	8	0	3,905	3	11	60	0	0
Salem ...	Salem ...	6,411	4	5	6,074	0	0	8,563	3	8	1,155	12	0
South Arcot....	Cuddalore ...	4,572	12	7	...	...	...	8,300	0	0	3,099	0	0
South Canara.	Mangalore ...	5,533	4	0	4,091	4	0	752	0	0	1,070	8	0
Tanjore ...	Combaconum	13,199	13	1	...	...	...	15,635	2	8	1,556	8	0
	Mayaveram ...	3,511	4	2	4,815	5	4	5,775	8	0	622	13	4
	Manargoody ...	2,468	5	11	5,011	0	0	7,361	0	0	657	14	0
	Negapatam ...	8,537	10	1	11,647	8	0	8,250	0	0	1,619	4	0
	Tanjore ...	10,824	15	6	12,040	0	0	16,250	0	0	1,763	6	0
Tinnevelly...	Palamcottah...	3,066	5	7	...	...	...	7,331	12	10	1,293	12	0
	Tinnevelly ...	4,498	7	0	...	...	...	11,447	2	6	815	10	8
	Tuticorin ...	4,369	11	3	2,628	0	0	6,012	11	1	148	0	0
Trichinopoly...	Trichinopoly...	7,437	7	8	9,089	6	0	18,902	1	10	6,355	9	4
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam ...	914	7	5	1,912	14	6	5,728	5	4	350	8	0
	Palcondah ...	894	4	0	1,423	0	0	3,533	12	6	50	0	0
	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	5,765	7	9	9,099	13	2	2,233	8	0
	Vizianagram...	554	11	7	1,947	4	0	6,157	1	4	2,273	8	0
	Total ...	1,86,799	9	3	1,19,629	12	10	2,93,546	3	8	61,028	4	8

DIX IX.

MUNICIPALITIES.

COME.

TAXES, &c.

Registration of Carts.			License Fees.			Fines, &c.			Less Refunds.			Total.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
344	3	0	412	0	0	514	8	0	...	...	...	13,213	11	0
228	0	0	12	0	0	31[illegible]	1	0	...	...	...	6,079	11	5
1,517	11	6	836	13	4	833	15	6	...	...	...	43,216	9	8
236	0	0	...	...	...	105	0	0	...	...	...	6,591	11	2
772	0	0	185	0	0	752	12	10	...	...	...	14,330	4	4
557	0	0	8	0	0	126	2	0	...	...	...	19,732	3	0
474	0	0	148	15	0	186	4	0	...	...	...	14,152	5	1
276	0	0	...	...	...	30	0	0	...	...	...	8,250	8	0
78	0	0	183	4	0	195	7	6	...	...	...	12,521	5	9
472	0	0	...	...	...	154	15	6	...	...	...	10,216	3	0
125	0	0	193	12	0	646	5	6	...	...	...	9,632	10	0
602	0	0	303	15	0	223	13	0	0	10	6	15,635	8	6
300	0	0	314	4	0	176	10	0	...	...	...	16,156	5	7
259	0	0	20	0	0	205	0	0	...	...	...	14,091	8	2
452	12	0	280	0	0	159	0	0	16	0	0	15,621	3	2
540	10	0	155	0	0	281	4	0	...	...	...	8,245	6	6
332	0	0	11	14	0	169	0	0	...	...	...	4,942	10	3
742	0	0	537	8	6	125	1	10	...	...	...	39,076	11	1
365	8	0	...	...	...	1,758	15	0	..	...	...	22,443	1	11
79	8	0	...	...	...	136	4	0	38	2	5	5,128	5	8
42	0	0	175	0	0	70	14	0	...	...	...	7,287	7	0
...	...	...	110	0	0	17	8	0	...	...	...	14,053	14	4
9	0	0	35	0	0	144	14	3	...	...	...	8,338	4	9
36	0	0	99	14	0	109	7	4	...	...	...	4,182	14	11
175	0	8	199	5	0	728	3	0	...	...	...	17,748	1	2
821	4	0	180	0	0	358	6	9	...	...	...	14,959	13	11
745	0	0	...	...	...	112	7	7	125	5	0	14,458	0	7
455	0	8	20	0	0	151	3	4	...	...	...	7,360	13	1
424	10	8	269	1	1	482	8	10	...	...	...	23,380	8	8
1,027	14	0	123	2	11	97	4	0	...	...	...	17,220	1	6
254	8	0	72	0	0	1,653	7	0	...	...	...	13,426	15	0
...	...	...	1,171	3	1	2,676	10	0	...	...	...	34,239	4	10
254	0	0	383	2	4	436	2	0	...	...	...	15,798	3	2
...	...	...	179	12	0	288	2	0	...	...	...	15,966	1	11
...	...	...	1,841	8	0	2,084	12	0	...	...	...	33,980	10	1
...	...	...	241	8	0	767	3	6	...	...	...	41,887	1	0
474	0	0	128	5	4	206	3	0	...	...	...	12,500	6	9
417	13	4	165	0	0	165	2	0	...	...	...	17,509	3	6
50	0	0	55	0	0	472	8	0	...	...	...	13,735	14	4
1,998	2	8	750	7	8	206	8	0	...	...	...	44,739	11	2
119	6	8	...	...	...	1	8	0	...	...	...	9,027	1	11
350	0	0	...	...	...	1	14	0	...	...	...	6,252	14	6
136	0	0	67	0	0	69	2	8	...	...	...	17,370	15	7
571	13	4	...	...	...	40	4	6	1,000	0	0	10,544	10	9
17,114	14	2	9,868	11	3	18,439	11	5	1,180	1	11	7,05,247	1	8

No. I.—

INCOME.—

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	CURRENT TAXES, &c.—(*Contd.*)			ARREAR					
		State Contribution.			Rate on Houses and Lands.			Trades Tax.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary ...	Adoni	2,889	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapore ...	1,151	13	3	25	6	0	...	...	...
	Bellary	11,342	12	6	655	4	7	...	...	...
	Ghooty	1,463	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	4,218	0	9	260	12	1	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	5,051	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	3,149	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicacole	1,643	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavery ...	Cocanada	3,246	1	11	1	8	0	1	0	0
	Ellore	976	4	4	35	8	0	15	0	0
	Rajahmundry ...	...	...	...	5	2	7	78	2	0
Kistna ...	Guntoor	2,219	11	7	0	3	2	29	0	0
	Masulipatam ...	2,174	6	9	33	0	0	24	0	0
Kurnool ...	Cumbum	745	10	5	27	0	3	...	...	...
	Kurnool	3,366	12	1	19	10	1	...	...	...
Madras ...	Conjeveram ...	3,534	9	0	5,834	13	7	5,072	0	0
Madura ...	Dindigul	...	...	...	60	8	2	...	...	...
	Madura	10,376	5	1	1,439	2	2	3,773	14	0
Malabar ...	Calicut	7,000	0	0	2,267	4	0	920	12	0
	Cannanore ...	473	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cochin	1,500	0	0	...	...	...	35	8	0
	Palghaut	2,946	9	9	673	11	9	539	8	0
	Tellicherry ...	1,615	5	4	2,417	7	0	787	0	0
Neilgherries ...	Coonoor	1,965	1	0	13	0	0	60	0	0
	Ootacamund ...	5,453	1	3	714	15	1	179	0	0
Nellore ...	Nellore	2,582	2	10	1	13	6	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	Vellore	2,334	5	5	2,757	3	0	2,638	8	0
	Wallajahpett ...	1,244	6	6	2,321	3	2	1,928	0	0
Salem ...	Salem	6,150	0	0	562	10	11	1,350	0	0
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	4,905	11	3	5,257	7	4	...	...	...
South Canara ...	Mangalore ...	2,802	12	2	2,924	10	10	1,228	10	0
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	10,752	13	7	4	8	5	...	...	...
	Mayaveram ...	5,005	3	10	2	4	2	...	...	...
	Manargoody ...	5,009	12	7	...	...	...	11	0	0
	Negapatam ...	5,926	12	9	208	8	8	767	6	0
	Tanjore	12,793	15	4			3,981	9	0	
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	2,081	0	9	0	11	11	...	...	...
	Tinnevelly ...	3,738	14	0	57	3	11	...	...	...
	Tuticorin	4,040	2	3	...	...	...	304	0	0
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	9,244	0	0	1,744	13	0	1,696	8	0
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	2,131	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palcondah ...	2,252	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	3,925	8	6	...	...	...	20	12	0
	Vizianagram ...	1,489	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,66,915	10	4	30,327	7	4	21,459	8	0

MUNICIPALITIES.

(*Continued.*)

TAXES, &c.													Other Receipts not accruing under the Act.		
Tolls.			State Contribution.			Other Items.			Total.						
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	862	2	10	...	...	...	862	2	10		238	10	9
...	...	...	368	14	10	...	...	...	394	4	10		...	...	...
1,787	8	0	1,469	13	7	221	10	8	4,134	4	10		6,411	11	3
...	...	...	1,105	15	3	...	...	...	1,105	15	3		63	8	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	0	276	8	1		11,465	12	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,502	7	11
...	...	...	300	0	8	...	...	...	300	0	8		1,902	9	0
...	...	...	402	14	2	...	...	...	402	14	2		1,037	10	0
...	...	...	187	10	1	...	...	...	190	2	1		1,127	11	3
...	...	...	1,465	0	1	...	...	...	1,515	8	1		...	...	...
...	...	..	1,409	15	2	...	...	...	1,493	3	9		626	2	0
...	...	...	585	9	7	...	...	...	614	12	9		603	9	5
1,500	0	0	954	2	0	...	...	...	2,511	2	0		5,083	12	0
...	...	...	240	13	3	2	0	0	269	13	6		9	9	8
...	...	...	856	5	2	...	...	...	875	15	3		1,919	4	3
637	8	0	2,975	10	9	...	...	...	14,520	0	4		256	2	6
14	10	10	...	...	...	4	0	0	79	3	0		129	11	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,213	0	2		10,010	9	1
...	...	...	1,506	15	4	...	...	...	4,694	15	4		98	7	6
...	...	...	1,533	13	11	...	...	...	1,533	13	11		25	4	0
...	...	...	2,605	1	8	...	...	...	2,640	9	8		1,489	2	4
...	...	...	955	0	3	...	...	...	2,168	4	0		1,213	0	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,204	7	0		1,243	3	6
...	...	...	537	2	5	10	0	0	620	2	5		2,011	7	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	170	3	0	1,064	2	1		15,180	2	1
...	...	...	554	10	2	57	4	0	613	11	8		1,238	10	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,395	11	0		1,152	14	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,249	3	2		478	15	7
1,164	4	0	2,589	15	3	...	...	...	5,666	14	2		2,499	2	3
1,178	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,435	7	4		2,566	12	5
..	...	...	101	0	7	...	...	...	4,254	5	5		945	13	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	5		1,245	6	0
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2		1,303	14	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	0		3,144	2	4
...	...	...	619	8	4	...	...	...	1,595	7	0		6,340	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,981	7	0		2,733	14	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	11	11		1,037	6	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	3	11		681	11	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	0	0		615	4	6
400	0	0	3,897	10	0	...	...	...	7,738	15	0		9,006	5	3
...	...	...	584	12	11	...	...	...	584	12	11		58	4	4
100	0	0	577	8	10	...	...	...	677	8	10		14	14	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	22	4	0		404	3	5
542	1	4	786	5	4	...	...	...	1,328	6	8		163	14	10
7,324	0	2	30,034	8	5	482	5	8	93,609	4	7		99,281	2	1

No. I.—MUNICIPALITIES.

INCOME.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Advances recovered.	Balance brought forward.	Grand Total.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bellary ...	Adoni ...	145 9 1	4,123 2 10	21,472 13 8
	Anantapore ...	... ...	321 9 9	7,947 7 3
	Bellary	... ...	11,406 2 2	76,511 8 5
	Ghooty	... ...	... ...	9,224 15 4
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore ...	102 4 2	2,997 0 11	33,389 14 9
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	... ...	186 7 2	26,472 10 9
Ganjam ...	Berhampore ...	1,834 0 1	3,697 9 3	25,036 4 0
	Chicacole	... ...	5 5 5	11,339 14 10
Godavery ...	Cocanada	... ...	2,002 7 7	19,087 12 7
	Ellore	... ...	532 7 8	13,240 7 1
	Rajahmundry ...	587 11 7	1,174 15 0	13,514 10 4
Kistna ...	Guntoor	147 7 6	7,624 7 6	26,845 9 3
	Masulipatam ...	421 2 6	885 1 2	27,231 14 0
Kurnool ...	Cumbum	... ...	1,893 15 7	7,010 9 4
	Kurnool	... ...	2,293 15 10	24,077 2 7
Madras ...	Conjeveram ...	320 0 0	2,644 2 3	29,520 4 7
Madura ...	Dindigul	... ...	4,037 14 5	9,189 6 8
	Madura	... ...	32,771 15 3	97,448 8 8
Malabar ...	Calicut	... ...	1,269 6 6	35,505 15 3
	Cannanore ...	48 14 10	430 14 11	7,640 11 10
	Cochin	... ...	718 8 8	13,635 11 8
	Palghaut	147 13 6	3,875 15 3	24,405 9 6
	Tellicherry ...	5 6 2	1,444 1 8	15,850 12 5
Neilgherries ...	Coonoor	136 14 0	702 3 11	9,618 11 3
	Ootacamund ...	1,457 7 1	740 12 5	41,643 10 1
Nellore ...	Nellore	... ...	401 6 10	19,795 13 10
North Arcot ...	Vellore	44 1 0	24,970 15 6	48,356 0 0
	Wallajahpett ...	... ...	2,860 4 9	16,193 11 1
Salem ...	Salem	5,646 4 2	10,277 7 2	53,620 4 5
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	23 13 1	5,940 1 11	37,091 15 6
South Canara ...	Mangalore ...	211 10 10	899 2 11	22,540 11 6
Tanjore ...	Combaconum ...	752 5 5	7,082 11 3	54,077 1 6
	Mayaveram ...	... ...	8,178 0 9	30,287 10 3
	Manargoody ...	728 5 4	3,685 11 8	28,545 1 10
	Negapatam ...	1,469 3 8	5,363 6 4	54,675 7 10
	Tanjore	... ...	9,507 5 9	70,903 11 9
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah ...	22 13 3	1,123 14 5	16,766 6 0
	Tinnevelly ...	278 12 11	886 9 10	23,152 7 4
	Tuticorin	... ...	160 14 2	18,856 3 3
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly ...	3,241 13 8	8,868 0 1	82,838 13 2
Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	... ...	43 9 1	11,845 10 4
	Palcondah ...	... ...	1,156 8 2	10,354 4 8
	Vizagapatam ...	16 7 6	3,691 8 2	25,430 15 2
	Vizianagram ...	253 2 4	451 9 3	14,231 3 11
	Total ...	18,043 7 8	1,83,329 15 1	12,66,426 9 5

No. I.—MUNICIPALITIES.

EXPENDITURE.

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	SECTION 25.											
		New Works.			Repairs.			Conservancy.			Police.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary ...	Adoni ...	7,544	13	6	642	1	3	3,378	9	0	2,065	11	1
	Anantapore.	1,420	13	0	1,519	5	6	1,574	2	4	639	15	6
	Bellary ...	9,082	13	7	19,972	3	0	20,765	10	2	13,155	2	11
	Ghooty ...	2,255	0	0	690	9	10	3,032	1	8	525	0	0
Coimbatore. ...	Coimbatore.	2,237	2	4	4,667	14	0	5,515	11	6	5,052	7	8
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	2,083	1	6	4,599	4	8	5,214	0	3	7,190	6	5
Ganjam ...	Berhampore.	9,149	0	1	680	2	11	3,875	2	0	3,892	5	5
	Chicacole ...	1,532	11	8	1,525	2	11	1,963	4	9	2,888	1	6
Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	1,172	12	3	2,210	15	5	2,754	8	10	5,506	10	8
	Ellore ...	3,488	9	2	351	6	10	4,111	2	4	2,599	13	6
	Rajahmundry	1,465	1	5	1,456	1	0	3,855	2	2	3,063	9	6
Kistna ...	Guntoor ...	1,322	8	11	416	7	0	6,398	10	10	3,506	13	2
	Masulipatam.	6,339	6	10	1,593	13	7	5,198	9	3	5,976	13	11
Kurnool ...	Cumbum ...	1,189	7	9	379	6	5	906	5	10	1,656	6	0
	Kurnool ...	2,165	12	2	530	2	10	7,177	4	4	4,832	1	0
Madras ...	Conjeveram.	315	12	3	377	9	0	6,356	2	5	8,603	1	8
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	936	14	8	169	14	0	1,722	10	0	1,685	0	3
	Madura ...	9,986	2	9	3,249	14	2	23,589	7	10	7,948	3	11
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	1,995	9	5	4,577	5	0	7,386	3	4	8,899	1	8
	Cannanore ...	1,449	4	5	273	13	9	2,518	11	4	603	4	7
	Cochin ...	24	5	4	2,242	15	5	1,792	0	5	5,653	9	1
	Palghaut ...	1,979	11	4	10,876	7	8	3,470	15	5	2,491	7	3
	Tellicherry...	5,626	8	9	778	11	7	2,608	10	1	2,690	3	4
Neilgherries.	Coonoor ...	215	5	0	905	6	2	2,424	1	3	984	0	6
	Ootacamund.	8,189	14	0	6,552	13	5	8,768	2	7	5,557	2	3
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	3,805	2	5	2,518	1	9	4,669	10	9	5,101	11	0
North Arcot.	Vellore ...	4,924	0	2	3,096	12	4	6,822	2	11	5,117	5	3
	Wallajahpett.	4,810	13	6	1,220	0	9	2,215	4	2	2,200	3	5
Salem ...	Salem ...	3,982	6	5	3,494	8	6	10,977	5	8	5,707	5	4
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	2,169	1	6	3,859	2	7	7,723	8	6	8,811	14	2
South Canara...	Mangalore ...	945	9	5	2,905	3	6	4,202	4	3	4,686	8	6
Tanjore ...	Combaconum	16,677	4	10	3,556	5	4	9,490	11	11	9,061	15	4
	Mayaveram.	1,621	12	11	3,309	14	6	5,931	5	3	3,493	8	0
	Manargoody.	2,388	1	0	1,357	12	1	1,762	14	6	3,398	3	4
	Negapatam.	8,662	15	6	9,051	10	0	17,272	9	10	7,375	14	8
	Tanjore ...	8,600	7	6	8,247	10	4	16,316	8	0	10,890	3	9
Tinnevelly ...	Palamcottah.	1,021	8	11	1,406	2	8	3,687	7	11	3,700	4	3
	Tinnevelly ...	6,174	15	5	2,294	0	0	4,340	15	7	4,318	2	4
	Tuticorin ...	5,415	5	4	2,522	0	0	4,130	4	10	2,667	6	7
Trichinopoly....	Trichinopoly.	10,021	4	1	13,042	15	1	14,068	2	4	20,050	9	1
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam.	3,463	14	7	1,556	2	6	2,132	9	10	2,075	6	4
	Palcondah ...	4,240	4	0	615	8	9	986	0	3	2,028	13	10
	Vizagapatam	61	12	6	3,116	1	3	8,357	7	2	5,295	7	8
	Vizianagram.	2,000	12	2	2,781	1	4	3,082	0	0	3,196	12	2
	Total ...	1,74,156	2	3	1,41,191	0	7	2,64,526	11	7	2,16,844	3	9

No. I.—

EXPENDITURE.—

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	SECTION 25.—(*Continued.*) Establishment.			Total.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary	Adoni	2,043	4	6	15,674	7	4
	Anantapore	1,073	13	8	6,228	2	0
	Bellary	5,193	12	4	68,169	10	0
	Ghooty	1,094	12	1	7,597	7	7
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	2,831	2	4	20,304	5	10
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	3,861	4	10	22,948	1	8
Ganjam	Berhampore	2,423	0	0	20,019	10	5
	Chicacole	1,749	2	4	9,658	7	2
Godavery	Cocanada	1,666	8	5	13,311	7	7
	Ellore	2,058	1	5	12,609	1	3
	Rajahmundry	1,692	9	4	11,532	7	5
Kistna	Guntoor	2,244	10	11	13,889	2	10
	Masulipatam	1,665	12	5	20,774	8	0
Kurnool	Cumbum	1,095	8	8	5,227	2	8
	Kurnool	2,124	3	11	16,829	8	3
Madras	Conjeveram	2,582	13	0	18,235	6	4
Madura	Dindigul	518	2	2	5,032	9	1
	Madura	7,191	12	7	51,965	9	3
Malabar	Calicut	3,040	15	9	25,899	3	2
	Cannanore	1,146	12	4	5,991	14	5
	Cochin	1,524	14	9	11,237	13	0
	Palghaut	1,661	8	3	20,480	1	11
	Tellicherry	1,899	10	1	13,603	11	10
Neilgherries	Coonoor	1,428	6	5	5,957	3	4
	Ootacamund	4 917	6	0	33,985	6	3
Nellore	Nellore	2,416	2	11	18,510	12	10
North Arcot	Vellore	3,119	10	10	23,079	15	6
	Wallajahpett	1,921	14	5	12,368	4	3
Salem	Salem	2,986	11	8	27,148	5	7
South Arcot	Cuddalore	4,725	6	8	27,289	1	5
South Canara	Mangalore	3,146	13	1	15,886	6	9
Tanjore	Combaconum	3,012	1	0	41,798	6	5
	Mayaveram	1,479	7	3	15,835	15	11
	Manargoody	2,049	7	1	10,956	6	0
	Negapatam	3,786	3	4	46,149	5	4
	Tanjore	5,379	7	2	49,434	4	9
Tinnevelly	Palamcottah	2,078	5	10	11,893	13	7
	Tinnevelly	2,227	15	7	19,356	0	11
	Tuticorin	1,758	11	6	16,493	12	3
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	5,403	1	6	62,586	0	1
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam	1,259	7	3	10,487	8	6
	Palcondah	1,795	6	1	9,666	0	11
	Vizagapatam	3,998	11	11	20,829	8	6
	Vizianagram	2,246	5	2	13,306	14	10
	Total	1,13,521	6	9	9,10,239	8	11

MUNICIPALITIES.

(Continued.)

SECTION 29. Purposes other than those specified in Section 25.			Refunds and Advances recoverable.			Total.			Balance carried forward.			Total.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
2,019	15	4	1,359	0	0	19,053	6	8	2,419	7	0	21,472	13	8
1,617	7	8	...	...	...	7,845	9	8	101	13	7	7,947	7	3
6,718	8	2	60	0	0	74,948	2	2	1,563	6	3	76,511	8	5
1,704	8	8	...	...	...	9,302	0	3	...	...	...	9,302	0	3
6,864	9	6	...	...	...	27,168	15	4	6,220	15	5	33,389	14	9
2,204	1	2	859	3	10	26,011	6	8	461	4	1	26,472	10	9
48	12	4	1,764	2	6	21,832	9	3	3,203	10	9	25,036	4	0
661	15	9	522	2	8	10,842	9	7	497	5	3	11,339	14	10
3,118	0	8	...	...	...	16,429	8	3	2,658	4	4	19,087	12	7
...	...	...	20	1	6	12,629	2	9	611	4	4	13,240	7	1
814	10	5	...	...	...	12,347	1	10	1,167	8	6	13,514	10	4
6,341	1	5	1,120	2	10	21,350	7	1	5,495	2	2	26,845	9	3
3,056	7	0	480	6	5	24,311	5	5	2,920	8	7	27,231	14	0
157	1	4	15	14	8	5,400	2	8	1,610	6	8	7,010	9	4
4,214	5	0	42	14	11	21,086	10	2	2,990	8	5	24,077	2	7
2,089	15	5	17	2	1	20,342	7	10	9,177	12	9	29,520	4	7
1,549	0	9	114	1	7	6,695	11	5	2,493	11	3	9,189	6	8
7,214	0	10	4,284	11	11	63,464	6	0	33,984	2	8	97,448	8	8
5,541	8	9	2,877	14	9	34,318	10	8	1,187	4	7	35,505	15	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,991	14	5	1,648	13	5	7,640	11	10
952	2	4	1,016	3	1	13,206	2	5	429	9	3	13,635	11	8
2,522	14	3	80	0	0	23,083	0	2	1,322	9	4	24,405	9	6
1,051	14	0	695	3	1	15,350	12	11	499	15	6	15,850	12	5
2,823	13	2	519	11	7	9,300	12	1	317	15	2	9,618	11	3
3,981	14	0	1,710	12	0	39,678	0	3	1,965	9	10	41,643	10	1
481	12	8	298	15	7	19,291	9	1	504	4	9	19,795	13	10
21,877	7	2	428	7	8	45,385	14	4	2,970	1	8	48,356	0	0
2,501	7	0	578	13	9	15,448	9	0	745	2	1	16,193	11	1
6,491	12	1	...	...	...	33,640	1	8	19,980	2	9	53,620	4	5
1,034	3	5	2,121	8	9	30,444	13	7	6,647	1	11	37,091	15	6
957	5	4	211	15	6	17,055	11	7	5,484	15	11	22,540	11	6
2,424	11	11	2,274	11	5	46,497	13	9	7,579	3	9	54,977	1	6
4,510	10	10	...	...	...	20,346	10	9	9,940	15	6	30,287	10	3
8,669	4	3	1,613	7	11	21,239	2	2	7,305	15	8	28,545	1	10
8,019	0	10	397	0	4	54,565	6	6	110	1	4	54,675	7	10
12,173	1	9	1,083	8	9	62,690	15	3	8,212	12	6	70,903	11	9
3,368	1	1	1,056	11	8	16,318	10	4	447	11	8	16,766	6	0
2,959	14	5	663	11	0	22,979	10	4	172	13	0	23,152	7	4
2,315	13	5	843	2	10	19,652	12	6	...	...	...	19,652	12	6
14,382	8	2	1,251	14	2	78,220	6	5	4,618	6	9	82,838	13	2
540	6	6	...	...	...	11,027	15	0	817	11	4	11,845	10	4
38	6	5	581	4	10	10,285	12	2	68	8	6	10,354	4	8
818	8	10	753	6	1	22,401	7	5	3,029	7	9	25,430	15	2
...	...	...	29	14	10	13,336	13	8	894	6	3	14,231	3	11
1,60,833	2	0	31,748	8	6	11,02,821	3	5	1,64,479	0	2	12,67,300	3	7

BENGAL SECRETARIAT BRANCH

No. II.—POSTAL.

Comparative Table of Letters, &c.

—	RECEIVED FOR DELIVERY.															
	LETTERS.					PAPERS.				PARCELS.				BOOKS AND PATTERN PACKETS.			
	Registered.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Letters of all Classes.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Papers of all Classes.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Parcels of all Classes.	Number of Steam Books.	Number of Inland Books.	Total.	Grand Total.
1869-70	248,812	9,203,637	2,216,482	...	11,668,931	1,161,772	59,526	...	1,221,298	37,610	34,348	55,444	127,402	30,195	122,921	153,116	13,170,747
1870-71	264,148	9,241,804	2,302,024	...	11,807,976	1,219,400	57,087	...	1,276,487	44,476	36,261	36,528	117,265	34,281	174,303	208,584	13,410,312
Increase	15,336	38,167	85,542	...	139,045	57,628	...	...	55,189	6,866	1,913	...	...	4,086	51,382	55,468	239,565
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,437	...	...	...	...	18,916	10,137	...	...	...	...

—	POSTED FOR DESPATCH.															
	LETTERS.					PAPERS.				PARCELS.				BOOKS AND PATTERN PACKETS.			
	Registered.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Letters of all Classes.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Papers of all Classes.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total Parcels of all Classes.	Number of Steam Books.	Number of Inland Books.	Total.	Grand Total.
1869-70	234,935	9,797,616	2,375,112	...	12,407,663	913,385	...	...	913,385	18,069	27,719	46,998	92,786	86,955	32,324	119,279	13,533,113
1870-71	253,282	10,170,645	244,991	...	12,873,918	991,615	...	...	991,615	20,785	29,091	11,956	61,832	96,831	71,889	168,720	14,096,085
Increase	18,347	373,029	74,879	...	466,255	78,230	...	...	78,230	2,716	1,372	...	...	9,876	39,565	49,441	562,972
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,042	30,954	...	...	...	...